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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

EDITED BY

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

BUSINESS MANAGER:

MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

VOL. XV.

July--December, 1899.



*Published by National Society, D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.*

1899.

12153

Printed for the Society by the
HARRISBURG PUBLISHING COMPANY
HARRISBURG, PA.
1899

American Monthly Magazine.

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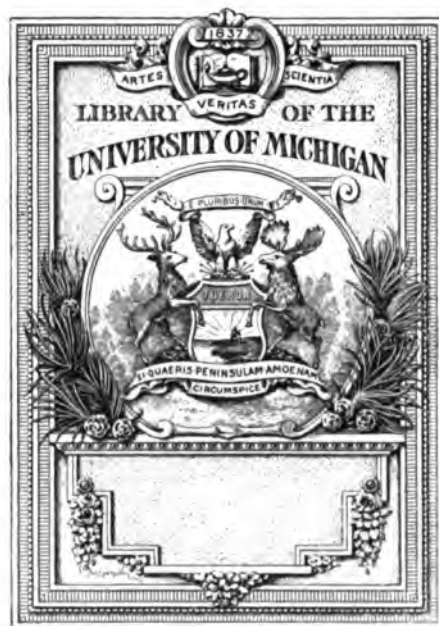
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MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
President General.

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neath the banner of our Nation's Glory. The conflict with Spain was not our choosing. The mighty palms of an overruling Providence shaped the epoch and its end, leading our army and navy, as with pillars of fire, to an issue that was down on His plan for the upbuilding of the world."

Any heart that so comprehended the situation must needs throw its soul into the vortex of necessity and from it came immediate and united action.

The result has been written and re-written, but so long as there are sick to be nursed, so long as our country is passing through its Gethsemane, so long as the flag floats over us that means freedom to the people, we will never forget the white-capped and white-aproned brigade that went out from this Society to hospital and camp, to the sick and suffering fathers, sons and brothers; for the money sent for delicacies and garments for their comfort. Neither will we forget the untiring energy and loyal giving of time and strength of our President and her corps of zealous helpers through the heat of summer, through anxious days and wearisome nights, fulfilling their obligations to the Government without a break, bringing health and comfort to the sick and wounded, gentle words and peace to the dying, thereby aiding in holding up the strong arm of the Government. These are some of the reasons for the unanimous voice that made her the choice as standard bearer for this Society for the next two years.

When the sword is laid by, which every praying heart hopes for, and we are no longer called upon for the ministrations which war demands, this Society will enter into the life of the nation as a factor for good, a larger service for patriotism.

The good work will go on of perpetuating the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments. And when the Eighth Continental Congress placed its President at the head of the Committee on a Continental Hall it was a confirmation that to her that hath done many things well more shall be given her to do! She has made her appeal at large to the Society, and we are ready to assert that at the next Continental Congress she will

be able to say of the States in the work for the Continental Hall what she said of them in her address on the war work.

"Hear our call of the muster roll of States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, North Carolina, Vermont, Hawaii. Not one but within its borders has proved itself worthy of being a star among the constellation of States!"

We know the consummation of this project lies very close to the President's heart, and the Chapters by carrying out her suggestions would not only be sustaining and encouraging her in all this tremendous labor she has undertaken for the Society, but they at the same time would be erecting a monument for all time for their country, for it means "Home and Country" for their Society, for themselves!

Mrs. Manning will represent the Society at Paris, on July 4th, 1900, at the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument.

The Eighth Congress unanimously made her its representative.

A bronze tablet will commemorate the name of this Society, and for all time will bespeak the active part taken in this gift to France by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is perhaps well to say here, that all action on this matter was done at the Congress, "The Board" never having any reason to take action of any kind, and the Society congratulates itself in the choice of its representative!

No better appeal can be made which will more fully picture this woman as she stands before you to-day than to give again the closing of her address to the Congress: "The future claims us. Our faces are turned toward the purple isles of the southern and western seas. Our voices cry, while the world is silent to hear, 'Prepare ye the way of America!' Our aims rest not by the tide marks of any shore; for humanity is the realm of our toil. Our hearts may not be weary in well doing for we

follow the gleaming foot-prints of the Son of Man who gave himself for our ransom that we might ransom 'in His name.' Has not the acceptable year of the Lord 'come to us?' O, Daughters of a Nation born of God! Shall not our deeds be the uttered consecration of patient helpfulness and patriotic force until 'life's lips kiss immortality?'"

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO THIS CIRCULAR IS REQUESTED.

THE Continental Memorial Hall to be erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the National Capital will be the first structure of its kind raised by women in this or any other country. The plan and scope of this large and magnificent monument to the memory of the Makers and Savers of the Republic of the United States of America reveal the mighty force of the national idea that has united and held together this body of women through the nine years of its existence as a Society.

This Memorial Building will be a large moral factor in the teeming materialization of the present age, to lift before the eyes of the nations the principles embodied in the National Constitution and interwoven in the national life. It is pre-eminently woman's province to set in motion all those moral forces and influences that make for the higher patriotism, and to give them color, life and equipment; and woman's hand has never achieved a mightier work to conserve for all coming generations the national idea than this consecrated Memorial Hall, dedicated to the men and women who molded the national life.

The need of the building for the actual daily working forces of the Society, and for the preservation of its archives and relics, as well as for its meeting place for its Congresses and other sessions, is imperative.

The time is now ripe for the completion of all the plans concerning this work. In the solemn light of this waning century,

let us not pause an instant, but hasten with all our might to fulfill what is our most sacred duty, and our grandest privilege to perform. Let not the day-dawn of 1900 shine upon us with this glorious work faltering under our hands. Say rather, let not the hundredth anniversary of the death of our immortal Leader, George Washington, find us unprepared to give a good account of the progress of this work.

Daughters of the American Revolution! if we have the love we profess for those who, under the providence of God, have made us what we are; if we have that Divine spark struck from the altar of the Jehovah of our Fathers, that flames into love of country and devotion to its national idea; if we have one ray of hope and desire for the preservation in the hearts of our youth of those principles and institutions our ancestors died to sustain; if we have souls capable of being thrilled and uplifted to proclaim to a listening world the message of our Republic born of God, we shall arise in our patriotic fervor, and stay not our hands till this work is done.

Let us sacrifice and toil, pausing not, nor resting. Each stroke of work raises just so much of the magnificent structure the nearer to completion.

We must put forth Chapter effort, but most especially individual endeavor. Every Daughter of the American Revolution has the tremendous responsibility resting upon her, whether she heeds it or not, of the realization of the Continental Memorial Hall.

Daughters of the American Revolution! you are equal to this responsibility; you have shown this in your past. This Memorial is assured, and will stand—strong, enduring, magnificent—pointing to the pure white light of heaven, since you have set forth with a purpose born of God, on the consecrated road to its achievement.

We have on hand for this Continental Memorial Hall the sum of \$10,225.52 in cash and \$35,000 in bonds. For a building worthy of the purpose we consider it necessary to raise \$200,000 more.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
Chairman.

The circular is signed as follows: Mrs. Daniel Manning, Chairman; Mrs. H. M. Shepard, Illinois; Mrs. John W. Foster, District of Columbia; Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. William P. Frye, Maine; Mrs. William Lindsay, Kentucky; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Pennsylvania; Mrs. S. V. White, New York; Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Ohio; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, New York; Mrs. Emma G. Hull, Iowa; Mrs. McMillan, Michigan; Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, Pennsylvania; Miss Virginia Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. Ellen M. Colton, California; Mrs. Burrows, Michigan; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Massachusetts; Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, District of Columbia; Mrs. David A. Depue, New Jersey; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Rhode Island; Mrs. N. D. Sperry, Connecticut; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, District of Columbia; Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, New Jersey; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, District of Columbia; Miss Annie Wheeler, Alabama; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Indiana; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Helen Norton, Arkansas; Mrs. John F. Swift, California; Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Colorado; Mrs. S. T. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. E. C. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Charles H. Alden, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. G. Christopher, Florida; Mrs. Robert E. Park, Georgia; Mrs. William A. Talcott, Illinois; Mrs. E. A. Atkins, Indiana; Mrs. Walter A. Duncan, Indian Territory; Mrs. John N. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. Grosvenor, Ohio; Mrs. Charles E. Armstrong, Iowa; Miss Lucretia Clay, Kentucky; Mrs. Benjamin F. Story, Louisiana; Mrs. Helen Frye White, Maine; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Miss S. W. Daggett, Massachusetts; Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, Michigan; Mrs. Ell Torrance, Minnesota; Mrs. George H. Shields, Missouri; Mrs. David G. Browne, Montana; Mrs. George C. Towle, Nebraska; Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, New Hampshire; Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Mrs. James Mead Belden, New York; Mrs. E. D. Latta, North Carolina; Mrs. S. A. Lounsbury, North Dakota; Mrs. Moses M. Granger, Ohio; Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes, Oklahoma; Mrs. I. W. Card, Oregon; Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Pennsylvania; Mrs. George M. Thornton, Rhode Island; Mrs. Clark Waring, South Carolina; Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, South Dakota; Mrs. James S. Pilcher, Tennessee; Mrs. Sydney T. Fontaine, Texas; Mrs. Clarence E. Allen, Utah; Mrs. Jesse Burdette, Vermont; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Pave, Virginia; Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs, Washington; Mrs. James Sidney Peck, Wisconsin; Mrs. Frances E. Warren, Wyoming; Mrs. Katharine Lewis, Kansas—Committee on Continental Hall.

BRADDOCK'S ROCK.¹

A STUDY IN LOCAL HISTORY.

AMONG the many striking incidents in our colonial history the story of the unfortunate expedition led by Braddock against the French in 1755 is the one that appeals to us who have our homes in the District of Columbia, most strongly. Of those events that have to do with the long struggle between the French and English for supremacy in the new world, and which terminated early in the autumn of 1759, when on the Plains of Abraham the brave Montcalm lowered the lilies of France to the victorious Wolfe, the only one, so far as I am aware, in which the forces of either nation came within the territory of the Federal District, is that, the memory of which we meet to perpetuate. It is therefore most fitting that your society which has among its objects the preservation of traditions of colonial history, should lend its aid towards saving from desecration the only existing memorial of that event.

In the settlement of the new world the adventurous explorers of many nations took part, but of those certainly in the eastern part of North America, which has become our country, the representatives of the French and English were most conspicuous. It is interesting to note that for the most part the English settled along the shores of the Atlantic, and of this fact Jamestown and Plymouth are conspicuous illustrations. On the other hand the French followed the courses of the great streams of the continent, and we find them ascending the St. Lawrence. As the English spread inland, so the French continued their explorations up the rivers until in time they reached the country of the Great Lakes, and with the cross of the Holy Church ever leading made their way to the Mississippi, and thence in 1682 La Salle, our first great pioneer of the west, with his flotilla of canoes, descended its mighty waters to the Gulf of Mexico, and Louisiana was added to the possessions of the King of France.

¹ A paper read before the National Society of Colonial Dames in the District of Columbia, on April 12, 1899.

In order to hold this territory of Louisiana, which was ceded to us in 1803 by France, and gave to us the "splendid empire west of the Mississippi,"² the French erected a series of forts, of which the one at the meeting of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, where the city of Pittsburg now is, was called Duquesne, in honor of the Governor of New France. The growth of the English Colonies and the encroachment of the French on the domains claimed by the former, together with the depredations of the Indians could but lead to one result. The terrible struggle for supremacy between two great nations was about to begin, and the outcome would determine the possessions of a continent.

Meanwhile the colonial authorities realizing fully the condition of affairs, had received instructions from the home government to send a commissioner to the officer commanding the French forces to inquire by what authority he was invading the King's domain. Governor Dinwiddie chose for this dangerous and delicate mission his young and able adjutant general, George Washington. Of his perilous journey, of his marvelous escape, and his successful return he himself has told the story in his own journals.³ No more signal test could have been afforded of his various abilities and talents, which this expedition served at once to display and to develop. "From that moment," says Washington Irving,⁴ "he was the rising hope of Virginia."

In 1754, the year following, Washington was made commander of the little band of Virginia soldiers with which Governor Dinwiddie (whom Parkman⁵ calls "the most watchful

² *The Louisiana Purchase and Our Title West of the Rocky Mountain, with a Review of Annexation by the United States.* By Binger Hermann. Washington, 1898, p. 11.

³ *Journal of Colonel George Washington, commanding a detachment of Virginia troops, sent by Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, across the Allegheny Mountains in 1754, to build forts at the head of the Ohio.* Edited with Notes by J. M. Toner. Albany, 1892.

⁴ *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography.* New York, 1889, Volume VI, article George Washington.

⁵ *England and France in North America.* Part Seventh. Montcalm and Wolfe. Boston, 1885, p. 137.

sentinel against French aggression and its most strenuous opponent"), hoped to arrest the advance of the French. An account of the battle at Great Meadows and its unfortunate ending is given in the Appendix⁶ to Washington's journal, and the history of the campaign is perhaps most interestingly told by that fascinating writer, Francis Parkman, in the seventh volume of his charming history of England and France in North America.

Aroused at the surrender of Fort Necessity at Great Meadows, the English authorities commissioned Sir Edward Braddock commander of all the King's forces in America. Leaving England late in the year 1754 he arrived in Hampton Roads in February, 1755, and ordered his transports to proceed at once up the Potomac to Alexandria, where a camp was to be formed. Braddock followed more leisurely and did not reach the camp till the end of March. Of the events that followed before the order was given to start on the expedition that was to terminate so unfortunately for himself, we need not concern ourselves, but it is of more than passing interest to mention the cruel apathy of the people whose homes this British soldier had come to protect. Says Parkman on this point: "Contracts broken or disavowed, want of horses, want of wagons, want of forage, want of wholesome food, or sufficient food of any kind caused such delay that the report of it reached England and drew from Walpole the comment that Braddock was in no hurry to be scalped. In reality he was maddened with impatience and vexation."⁷

It was Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster of Pennsylvania, who came to his rescue and made it possible for him to obtain the much-needed supplies and means of transportations. Braddock's comment on Franklin in a private letter is that he was "almost the only instance of ability and honesty I have known in these provinces."⁸

It was not until early in April that a forward movement was

⁶ An Appendix (to Journal of Colonel George Washington, 1754) supplying an account of the Battle of Fort Necessity. See note 2. By J. M. Toner. Albany, 1893, p. 133, *et seq.*

⁷ England and France in North America, p. 198.

⁸ *Idem.* p. 199.

possible, and fortunately for us the Orderly Book of Braddock has been preserved and published through the interest of a well-known resident of Washington. It forms an Appendix to the History of Cumberland by the late William H. Lowdermilk.⁹

Under date of April 7, it says: "Colo Dunbar's Regiment is to march at 5 O'clock on Saturday Morning for Rock Creek. Creek.

"Waggon's will be ordered on Friday to carry the baggage and whatever Tents may be struck to the Boats destined for their Transportation and at Day break on Saturday morning Waggon's will attend at the head of the Regiment for the mens Tents, &c.

"A Subaltern Officer with three Sergeants three Corporals and thirty men are to be sent on board the Boats as a Baggage Guard, and this Guard is to assist in conveying the Tents &c to the Boats to help in putting them on board.

"All the Boats upon that part of the River near Rock Creek are ordered to attend to carry the Troop over."

In the "After Orders" it says:

"March Rout of Colo Dunbar's Regiment from the camp at Alexandria to Frederick in Maryland. To Rock Creek,—miles; to Owens Ordinary, 15 miles; to Dowden's Ordinary, 15 miles; to Frederick, 15 miles." (P. xviii.)

On April 8, the following orders appear:

"You are to leave at Rock Creek an Officer and 30 men who is to remain there till all the Stores of the Train and Hospital are put into the Waggon's is then to march and form the Rear Guard of the whole.

"You are also to leave at Rock Creek a Subaltern and 20 men who are to wait there till the arrival of Mr. Johnston the Paymaster and to Escort him to Frederick.

"You will be joined at Rock Creek by an Officer and 30 Sea-

⁹ Major General Edward Braddock's Orderly Books, from February 26 to June 17, 1755, from the originals in the Congressional Library, in History of Cumberland (Maryland), from the time of the Indian town, Caiuctucuc, in 1728, up to the present day, embracing an account of Washington's First Campaign, and Battle of Fort Mifflin, together with a History of Braddock's Expedition. By Will H. Lowdermilk. Washington, D. C., 1878.

men who you are to take under your command and give them your Orders and Regulations as they will want some conveyance for their baggage you will dispose of it as you find most convenient." (P. xx.)

On April 9:

"Colo Dunbars Regiment to send this forenoon two Sergeants and twenty men to Rock Creek to reinforce the Officer there." (P. xxi.)

On April 11:

"Colo Dunbars Regiment to hold themselves in readiness but not to march till further Orders."

Also:

As there are Boats provided to carry Colo Dunbars Regiments Baggage to Rock Creek the former orders relative to their march to be obeyed. (P. xxii.)

Under date of April 25, the orders read:

"Colo Dunbar's Regiment to hold themselves in readiness to March by the 29th."

And:

"One Corporal and four men to March to morrow Morning to Rock Creek with four Waggon's that came up this Evening; when the party comes to Rock Creek they are to put themselves under the command of Ensign French." (P. xxvi.)

Again, under date of April 28, the following entry appears in the orders:

"To Ensign French, at Rock Creek. You are ordered by his Excellency Genl Braddock to forward with all Expedition the ammunition Stores &c at Rock Creek to Mr. Cresaps Conogogee taking care to send the ammunition Train Stores &c first, then the Hospital Stores and Salt Fish.

"You are not wait for the Beeves but as soon as the aforementioned things are gone up you will move with your party and join the Regiment at Wills Creek agreeable to the follow^g March Route; as you will find Provisions very scarce on the Road you must take with you as many days of salt Provisions as the Men can carry.

"From Rock creek to Owens Ordy, 15 miles; to Dowdens, 15 miles; to Frederick, 15 miles; on the Road to Conogogee, 17 miles; to Conogogee, 18 miles; to John Evan's, 16 miles;

to Widow Baringer's, 18 miles; to George Polls's, 9 miles; to Henry Enocks, 15 miles; to Mr Cox's, 12 miles; to Colo Cresap's, 8 miles; to Wills Creek, 16 miles; total, 174 miles.

"You must if you should find it necessary, take with you Guides from place to place, and make such halts as you shall find absolutely necessary being careful not to loose any time.

"If the Waggon's should come in very slowly make your applications to the Civil Officers and if that should not succeed send Parties to fetch in any Waggon's you shall hear off. Inform Lieut Breerton of the March Route, and tell him it is the Generals Orders that he make all imaginable dispatch.

As soon as the Paymaster arrives he must also victual his men when the last Stores of all kinds which are to be sent and dismissed from Rock Creek, you are to send a Letter to Capt Gates at Conogogee informing him of it.

The hand barrows and wheel barrows of the Train except 6 of each are to be left behind all but the Wheels and Iron Work which are to be forwarded." (P. xxix.)

No further mention of Rock Creek is made in the Orderly Book, but in that portion of Mr. Lowdermilk's work devoted to the march from Alexandria, he says:¹⁰

"General Braddock, although disappointed in the matter of recruits, as well as of transportation, left Alexandria on his march to Fort Duquesne on the 20th of April.

"On the 26th of April the command arrived at Fredericktown, in Maryland, where Washington then joined it."

Omitting entirely any mention of the landing at Rock Creek.

Besides the Orderly Book, from which quotations have just been given, the diary of General Braddock's aid, Captain Robert Orme, was carefully edited by Mr. Winthrop Sargent and published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1855.¹¹ The following extracts are of pertinent interest:

¹⁰ History of Cumberland, etc., p. 111.

¹¹ History of An Expedition Against Fort Du Quesne, in 1755; under Major General Edward Braddock, Generalissimo of H. B. M. Forces in America, edited from the original manuscripts, by Winthrop Sargent, M. A., member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1855, Vol. V, p. 367.

"April 10, 1755. Moderate and fair but sultry weather; to-day we received orders to march to-morrow morning, and 6 companies of Sir Peter Halket's Regiment to march in their way to Will's Creek.

"April 11th. Our orders were countermanded, and to provide ourselves with 8 days provisions, and to proceed to Rock Creek, 8 miles from Alexandria, in the 'Sea Horse' and 'Nightingale's' boats to-morrow.

"On the 12th, agreeably to our orders we proceeded and arrived at Rock Creek at 10 o'clock. This place is 5 miles from the lower falls of Potomack, and 4 from the eastern branch of it. Here our men got quarters, and we pitched our tents: found here Colonel Dunbar, whose orders we put ourselves under.

"On the 13th: We were employed in getting the Regimental Stores into Wagons, in order to march to-morrow. This is a pleasant situation, but provisions and everything dear.

On the 14th: We began our March at 6, and were ordered with our Detachment to go in front, and about 2 o'clock at one Lawrence Owens, 15 miles from Rock Creek, and 8 miles from the upper falls of Potomack; and encamped upon good ground."

Thinking that possibly some information might be had in Alexandria as to the route following up the river by Braddock, Mr. William F. Carne, whose information on local matters is said to be unexcelled, was appealed to, and the following negative information elicited:

"So far as I know there is no reference in any printed matter about the local history of Alexandria as to what point Braddock's troops landed in 1755 on the Washington side of the Potomac.

"Dr. Toner made from some records, where I know not, an itinerary of Braddock's route, and Mr. Lowdermilk has published Braddock's Order Book; but I do not know how they, either of them, fixed 'Braddock's Rock' with any sort of distinctness."

According to Lowdermilk a very satisfactory description of Braddock's route, written from Cumberland by Mr. T. C.

Atkinson in 1847, is contained in the "Olden Time,"¹² but an examination of that work shows simply that

"General Braddock landed at Alexandria on the 20th of February, 1755. * * * After numerous delays, and a conference with the Royal Governors, we find Gen. Braddock en-route on the 24th of April, when he had reached Fredericktown, in Maryland. Passing thence through Winchester, Va., he reached Fort Cumberland about the 9th of May. Sir John Sinclair, Deputy Quarter-Master General, had preceded him to this point about 2 weeks.

"The army struck a Little Cacapehon (though pronounced Cacapon,) about 6 miles above its mouth, and following the stream, encamped on the Virginia side of the Potomack, preparatory to crossing into Maryland. The water is supposed to have been high at the time, as the spot is known as Ferryfields, from the army having been ferried over. This was about the 4th or 5th of May. The army thence pursued the bank of the river, with a slight deviation of the route at the mouth of the south branch to the village of Old Town."

The Orderly Book of General Braddock and the diary of his aide-de-camp, Captain Robert Orme, as has been shown, established the fact that the landing of the British soldiers was at a place designated by them as Rock Creek. No contemporary records so far as I have been able to learn mention the exact spot where the landing was made, but if tradition be of any value then the following statement gathered from various sources settle the matter beyond any reason of doubt.

The first of these to which I invite your attention is by that learned scholar, Professor Joseph E. Nourse, so long a resident of Georgetown, who, in 1871, in discussing the site of the old United States Naval Observatory, writes:¹³

"The earliest trace of the records identifying the lands now occupied is in connection with the march of General Brad-

¹² The Olden Time, a monthly publication devoted to the preservation of documents and other authentic information in relation to the early explorations of the settlement and improvement of the country around the head of the Ohio. Edited by Neville B. Craig. Pittsburg, 1848, Vol. II, p. 540.

¹³ Washington Observation for 1871. Appendix 4, p. 27.

dock against Fort Duquesne in the Colonial Wars. It seems clear that his troops landed and encamped on this hill."

"The record is this (Braddock's Expedition, by Winthrop Sargent, p. 367):

"April 11, 1755. Four companies of the Forty-fourth Regiment, under Lieutenant (afterward Governor) Gage, and a detachment of seamen from Alexandria, landed from the boats of the 'Sea Horse' and the 'Nightingale,' and pitched their tents 'at Rock Creek.' April 14th, General Braddock arrived at Rock Creek and gave orders for transporting the stores; the troops marched from 'Rock Creek' to Owen's house, fifteen miles onward to Frederick." (Rockville.) Traditions are strong as to the camping on this hill.

"Washington's letters show that he afterward crossed here also from Alexandria to join Braddock at Frederick."

"The late Colonel Peter Force, of Washington, so well known for his historical collections, repeatedly pointed out the large rock, which yet stands, in the southern part of the original Reservation, which the Observatory occupies, as the rock on which these landings were made. The northern channel of the Potomac, it is well known, was good here until our day—until the causeway for the Long Bridge was made."

At the time when improvements along the Potomac River were being agitated, Mr. Michael Delaney, who was for many years connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, described the early history of the river and the changes that took place in its channel during a series of years, in a letter written¹⁴ to the late Captain James B. Eads.

In the course of this communication he said:

"My mother was born in Washington during the latter part of the last century, and I first saw light in the same place, April 12, 1819. My grandfather had charge of the grading of that city, so that by tradition, at least, I have reason to believe that I can give some hints, that, if acted upon, may restore at least a portion of the usefulness of the river and harbor in front of the city."

Continuing, he said:

"By standing upon the aqueduct that spans the Potomac

¹⁴ Washington Post, August 3, 1890.

above Georgetown, and looking east, you will perceive that the force of the current must strike against the Washington bluffs, from where it ricochets to Analostan, or Mason's Island; from thence rebounding, it swept over to the Washington side and passed by what is known as Easby's Point, or Shipyard; thence along the foot of Observatory Hill; thence past the mouth of Tiber Creek, with the same erosive force upon its mouth that it had upon the Anacostia, over to and around the 'point' upon which the Washington Monument now stands, thence hugging the bluffs around and down by the arsenal. The water, at the time of Braddock's ill-fated expedition, was so deep that his vessels landed the troops at what was known as the 'Big Rock,' at the foot of 'Observatory Hill,' direct from the vessels which were laid alongside, and up to the time of the building of the Observatory the hill was one known as 'Camp Hill,' from Braddock's Army having camped there prior to starting for Pittsburg again."

In 1891, a writer,¹⁵ in an elaborate account of Braddock's Expedition, says:

"Alexandria, then a colonial village, eight miles down the Virginia side of the Potomac, was the recruiting point of Braddock's Army. Thither his little fleet of two war ships and half a dozen transports, under Commodore Keppel, had proceeded from Hampton with two regiments of five hundred men each, to be augmented later by four hundred Virginia troops. Braddock himself, with his own personal retinue, got separated from the remainder of his party and landed on this side of the river opposite Analostan Island, at what is now the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, Northwest, then a stretch of woods. Braddock's vessel was drawn close up to shore and moored to a big boulder protruding from the bank, upon which, as we can imagine, he stamped his booted feet and struck a dramatic attitude in disembarking. Curiously enough, this spot marks the right wing of a huge crescent, from which the Capital City curves, as seen from a birds-eye view, away around southeastward to the Congressional Cemetery. Or, considering Georgetown with its extensions as a part of Washington, it forms almost the center of a similar

¹⁵ Washington Star, June 20, 1891.

crescent drawn between the extreme limits of the District of Columbia.

"The boulder has ever since been known, to those who have known of it at all, as 'Braddock's Rock,' and to this day it is still intact and unmolested by stone chipper or relic hunter."¹⁶

In 1896 several accounts of the rock were published in the daily papers of Washington, and at that time, in a letter to the District Commissioners, Dr. G. Brown Goode, President of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, made the following statement:¹⁷

"Braddock's Rock is upon the site occupied by the British and provincial troops in April, 1755. The British troops landed here from their transports, the 'Sea Horse' and the 'Nightingale,' and here pitched their tents on April 14, 1755. It is a matter of tradition that Washington, then an officer of Virginia colonial troops, and later aide-de-camp to Braddock, was camped also on this very hill, and was so impressed with the beauty of the site and of the surrounding country that he was subsequently led to choose it for the location of the National Capital. This is the very spot which he, in 1796, designated as the location for the University of the United States.

"Braddock's rock has been known by this name ever since the time of Braddock's departure, and is still so known by old inhabitants of the vicinity, among whom are several who remember when it was touched by the waters of the Potomac, since diverted farther southward. In the report of the Washington Astronomical Observatory for 1871, appendix No. 4, is a reference to Braddock's Rock under this name, and to the

¹⁶ Rarest of Landmarks, Washington Times, May 30, 1896. In this article it says: At that time, however, the country on both sides of the creek was very low and marshy, having been filled in since. Then, too, there were two bridges that crossed the creek, not far from the mouth, and a road through the timberland led almost directly from this hill. The rock afforded a firm and convenient landing, the hill a magnificent spot for a camp, and the road to be traversed from there led directly on their intended line of march. In view of these facts it is not improbable that the soldierly foresight of the commander led him to choose this spot for a landing.

¹⁷ Washington Star, April 9, 1896.

fact that it was from this point that Braddock marched toward Fort Duquesne. It is also recorded here that Colonel Peter Force, the well-known antiquary, during his lifetime repeatedly pointed out this as the rock on which Braddock's landing was made. Further authentication can be found in Braddock's journal of this expedition."

In response to a letter addressed to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, asking for information as to whether their files of maps gave any information concerning the early use of the name of Braddock's Rock, the following reply¹⁸ was received:

"I have pleasure in informing you that the position of this rock was plotted on an original hydrographic sheet, executed, in 1867, by Clarence Fendall. The sheet is now in the archives of the Survey, but has never been published. The point described as Braddock's Rock on this sheet is located at the exact edge of the old canal and almost due south of the Naval Observatory. Mr. Henry Lindenkohl, of this office, who is well read upon matters of this kind, informs me that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was cut through this rock, leaving half of it only standing. He states that the army, in crossing the river, could go directly to the rock, as the existing marshes had not then made their appearance."

I add also a letter written to me by the venerable Mr. Edward Clark,¹⁹ who is so well known as the architect of the Capitol, and who in his earlier years paid much attention to the history of Braddock:

"I have been informed by Mr. W. W. Corcoran and Dr. John B. Blake that they, as boys, went swimming at Braddock's Rock, which at the time was near the water's edge. They also informed me that one of their companions was a colored boy, who was, at the time they spoke, a messenger in this office.

"I became interested in the subject, and asked why it was called Braddock's Rock, and was told, because parties of Braddock's troops frequently landed there and moored their boats at the rock.

¹⁸ Under date of March 18, 1899.

¹⁹ Under date of March 29, 1899.

"Isaac Johnson, the boy mentioned above, who was brought up in the neighborhood, confirmed what these gentlemen said, that this stone was always known as Braddock's Rock, because when the British came up from Alexandria in their boats, they always 'fastened' them to this rock. He, as well as Mr. Corcoran, said that he heard some of the older people say, that they had heard older people than themselves say, that they had seen Braddock's men land there."

No paper on this subject would be complete without a mention of the careful and scholarly article by Mr. Hugh T. Taggart, that appeared²⁰ in 1896. Mr. Taggart traces the history of the rock almost from the year 1632, finding it early described as 'a large rock lying at and in the river Potomack, commonly called the Key of all Keys.' He quotes George W. Hughes, who was Superintendent of the Long Bridge, and in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 30, 1835, makes the following statement:

"It is a matter of history that General Braddock disembarked at a rock, which still bears his name, near the glass house, from a sloop-of-war, on his unfortunate expedition against the French and Indians in 1755."

Mr. Taggart concedes that the rock "might have been utilized by the expedition as a landing place," but he adds as:

"All indications point to the road to the ferry landing on the Virginia side as the one traveled by the regiment in its march from Alexandria, from which transportation directly across the river alone was needed to reach the road to Frederick; this road, no doubt, extended easterly to Saw Pit Landing, which point would have been the, most convenient one for the landing of the baggage, and for this reason it may have been used for that purpose."

In other words, he offers a well argued hypothesis for a tradition which, according to his own account, existed undisputed in 1835. History is not established by such methods.

In conclusion, the evidence presented before you may be summarized as follows: While it is true that no positive evidence that General Braddock ever landed at the rock which bears his name has been found, still the tradition is so strong

²⁰ Washington Star, May 16, 1896.

JOSEPH CHANDLER, A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

[Address of S. V. White at the unveiling of a monument at Otterville, Illinois.]

Fellow Citizens, Neighbors and Friends: I have come from the home of my swiftly advancing age to the home of my childhood and to the scenes of my earliest recollection on this anniversary day, dedicated to honoring the departed heroes who in the hours of their nation's peril offered their lives that their country might live; to take part in a ceremony and to discharge a duty which is perhaps unique in the history of Illinois. We are assembled to unveil a modest block of granite, bearing a brief epitome of the birth and death of a soldier of the Revolution, who, with a life wondrously drawn out followed the Star of Empire westward, from Vermont to Ohio, from Ohio to Indiana and from Indiana to Illinois.

When the War of the American Revolution ended, Illinois was a region of wholly unexplored prairie and woodland belonging to Virginia and ceded four years later to the general government, along with Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, under the general head of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River, and thus it was the home of very few if any soldiers of the lately ended war. Thirty-five years after, when Illinois became the twenty-first State to join the Federal Union, the hand of age was already laid heavily upon the men who had done battle for their country, and but few lived or died within its borders.

This venerable man, Joseph Chandler, by descent a Puritan of the Puritans, in whose veins was mingled the blood of six of the Mayflower band who landed at Plymouth Rock on that December day in the year 1620, passed from life present to the life eternal, in a very humble dwelling, long since fallen to decay, within a mile of this tomb, the last resting place of his mortal remains.

I have spoken of the duty which we are now about to discharge as one probably unique in the history of this State, but whether rare or not the act we are about to perform fills one and thrills one with emotions too deep for portrayal.

The simple story of the birth and death of this soldier is cut upon the granite. Born in Vermont, September 10, 1753; died in Illinois, October 4, 1844, is the simple record of a life extending through ninety-one years and twenty-four days. Let me give a setting to this wondrous story by the enumeration of a few concurrent historic events: When he was born this prairie State was a possession of the French more than of any other people. He was ten years old when the English took possession of it, and twenty-five years old when Virginia, in the midst of the war with England, sent out the intrepid George Rogers Clarke and captured this fair land wherein we stand.

He was two years old when Braddock's defeat occurred, and seven years old when Wolff stormed the Heights of Abraham and wrested Quebec from Montcalm and the French. He was twelve years old when Robert Fulton was born and fifty-four years old when he made the trip in the Clermont, from New York to Albany. He was thirty-five years old when Lord Byron was born, and seventy-one years old when he died. He was sixteen years old when Napoleon Bonaparte was born, forty-six years old when he was proclaimed king and sixty-eight years old when he died.

He was seven years old when King George the Third was crowned, and after that blind old lunatic king had reigned sixty years this venerable soldier survived him for a period of twenty-four years. When he was born the inhabitants, bond and free, of the American colonies numbered about one million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand, or about one-third the number now living in the city in which I reside. His ancestors landed in 1620; but thirteen years more have elapsed since his birth than had elapsed since the landing at Plymouth Rock. Since his birth more than one-thirteenth part of the Christian era has passed away, and could you stretch back into antiquity a chain of twenty lives equal in duration with his own, the one beginning where the preceding life ended, the twentieth link in that wondrous chain would have been a man fifty years old when Mary, the mother of Jesus, was born. In the contemplation of the wondrous events attending his wondrous longevity, one is almost constrained to say in the presence where his ashes rest: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

Time does not permit me to compare the achievements in science and arts and artisanship. I may mention that his long life was ended without the possibility of his ever hearing the click of a telegraph instrument. It was June, 1844, when the first experimental line of telegraph of forty miles, from Baltimore to Washington, was made to transmit a message successfully, and it was October, 1844, when this venerable man passed from deeds to rewards in Illinois.

It is a moral certainty, although not an absolute certainty, that he died without ever seeing a friction match. The manufacture of matches, it is true, was begun in Austria in 1833, or eleven years before his death, but they did not come into use in this country till after 1840, and I first saw them for sale at twenty-five cents for two dozen matches in this community in 1846. I well remember his tinder box and flint and steel, and I am morally certain that he never knew a more speedy means for striking fire. But I should poorly discharge my duty to his memory, or to you as his auditors, and to my countrymen everywhere if I confined my address to the sensational events of history concurrent with his life. Let us rather, as our minds run back into ancient history, while we stand in the presence of these ashes—let us rather permit our minds to dwell upon the majestic achievements which he

and his compeers wrought. How much more largely they builded than any mind save the Infinite could know.

This veteran joined in the Battle of Bennington and heard General John Stark, with unsheathed sword pointing to Burgoyne's breastworks, utter his historic words, "My men, those are your enemies, the red coats and the tories; we must conquer them or to-night Mollie Stark will be a widow." He joined in that ever memorable charge and rushed over the parapet and "hand to hand battled with the foemen. The bayonet, the butt of the rifle, the saber, the pike were in full play." He saw the British yield, while outside the parapet which he had scaled his own father lay dead, and realized that not Mollie Stark, but Elizabeth Chandler, his mother, was a widow. In that hour of desolation to him, although it was an hour of victory, what seer could foretell the marvelous results which were to follow?

The battle of Bennington was the first great victory for the American arms. It demonstrated to the English army that in the crucial test of effective warfare—the charging of a fortified intrenchment—the American minute men and the American recruit had made the onslaught with unflinching valor. But your own active thoughts must portray the miraculous transformation from the three millions of inhabitants when Washington was elected to the sixty-five millions when McKinley was elected and the seventy-five millions of to-day. You must transform the tenantless prairies and the impenetrable forests into the fruitful fields that swell the granaries of the world to the verge of bursting with the surplus of their golden harvests. You must point the tens of thousands of church spires to heaven where there was only a few hundreds of spires of smoke slowly drifting from the tepees of the Indian. You must note the hum of ten million spindles and the clangor of a million anvils; you must catch the gleam of tens of thousands of furnace fires and weave a network of railroads which, if extended, would stretch five times around the globe at the equator. All this you must do for yourselves and then stand paralyzed at the myriad wonders in development to which I cannot even allude. So much as it were in the way of a flashlight upon the past.

But what shall I say of the present where decades of history as measured by the past are being crowded into a single year. Please pardon me, but I cannot let such an occasion in such a crisis, under such associations, pass without some words devoted to the present. We are a nation of growth by expansion. At the beginning of this century we did not own the Atlantic coast line; we did not own the mouth of the Mississippi. The commerce of Pittsburg and Ohio, and Kentucky and Tennessee, had no outlet to the ocean, but must all pay tribute to a foreign power. Thomas Jefferson was the first great expansionist, and when he bought Louisiana of Napoleon Bonaparte he secured all the Mississippi and doubled our territory with a signature to a check.

And when that check was signed and the money paid he bought

the allegiance of every citizen of that broad domain, and in a moment, "in the twinkling of an eye," every Frenchman in New Orleans or St. Louis owed supreme allegiance to the government at Washington.

James Monroe was our next expansionist, and he secured for us an unbroken coast line upon the Atlantic Ocean by the purchase of Florida.

James K. Polk was an expansionist, "even at the cannon's mouth," and if the student of history would study how the wrath of man is made to praise him who is at once the God of the Filipino and of the American, let him spend a week in San Antonio and another in the capital of Chihuahua, the Mexican state adjoining on the west.

The Mexican war was begun to perpetuate slavery through the annexation of Texas, thus giving an immense preponderance of slave territory. It gave us Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and part of Utah and Colorado.

But California pulsates with life while Sonora is rusted with a vile repose. The locomotive drawing a loaded train filled with the luxuries of the earth threads the passes of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, while the patient donkey picks its uncertain footsteps on a path upon the mountain side in Mexico bearing a hundred pounds of bacon and meal for a miner's "grub." Expansion was forced upon this country at that time for ends which in the light of present knowledge seem fiendish, and yet the Sun of Righteousness followed in its course "with healing in his wings." Franklin Pierce was an expansionist and secured the Gadsden purchase of forty-five thousand square miles. Andrew Johnson was an expansionist with five hundred and eighty thousand square miles bought from Russia in 1867, and throughout all expansion allegiance always went with the fee. Perhaps some of you may now be ready to say that I am distinctively an expansionist. I would rather say that I am an American, and America stands to-day in the vanguard of advanced civilization and noble achievement as the crystalized embodiment of expansion after expansion without which she would have been a feeble province on a part of our Atlantic coast.

But all this is of the past. What of the present and the future? In the words of Webster, "The past at least is secure;" let us now look at the present duty.

In all the new conditions in the world's advancement we are confronted with a great army, or rather with a great mob of objectors, and it is just now remarkable how history is repeating itself.

I have spoken of the purchase of Louisiana territory by Jefferson in 1803. Seven years later the State of Louisiana was an applicant for admission into the Union, and it was objected to as unconstitutional to receive as a sovereign State any territory not embraced within the thirteen colonies adopting it. At that time Josiah Quincy was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts. In the course of the debate upon the admission of Louisiana Mr.

Quincy said: "I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations and that as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation, amicably, if they can, violently if they must." Please do not forget that this speech was made from Beacon Hill, Boston, and not from South Carolina, and that the original doctrine of nullification and of forcible secession was not a pronunciamento of John C. Calhoun, or of Robert Young Hayne, or of Jefferson Davis, but of the scholarly Josiah Quincy, the first mayor of the city of Boston, and for seventeen years president of Harvard University.

I mention these honors and this name because of reference which I shall make in a few minutes to a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts in the year of grace 1899. After giving in his speech a page of closely printed matter of even tenor and effect with this secession doctrine Mr. Quincy used these words: "The voice I have uttered, at which gentlemen startle with such agitation, is no unfriendly voice. I intended it as a voice of warning. By this people and by the event, if the bill passes, I am willing to be judged whether it be not a voice of wisdom."

The bill did pass, and if the blessed shade of this erudite though narrow-minded statesman can look down upon this country now, I trust the shade is as happy over "the event" as the people are. But shift the scene from the Congress of 1811 to the Congress of 1899, and from the popular branch to the deliberate branch, and what do we behold? In the early part of 1898 a war with the kingdom of Spain was forced upon the United States. If ever a war were righteous this was a righteous war. If ever a war were unselfish it was an unselfish war.

When the war was declared this country had only the usual Pacific Ocean fleet necessary for the protection of our western coast and that was at Hong Kong. Under the laws of nations that fleet was ordered to leave Hong Kong within forty-eight hours and there was not a friendly port on earth to which it could go. The Spanish port of Manila was distant four days and nights by steam from Hong Kong and, like the New York stock exchange wit, who on returning at an early hour in the morning, is said to have replied to the home inquiry, "Why did you come home at all?" with the answer, "My dear, all the other places are shut up." So Dewey, finding all the other places were "shut up," went to Manila.

It was not a pleasure trip. It was a solemn and patriotic duty. He entered a gateway guarded by threatening and thundering fortifications. He swept on over hidden mines and torpedoes. In the early morning he returned gun for gun alike to fort and cruiser. At eight o'clock he went to breakfast, and after breakfast returned and swept the Spanish fleet from off the face of the earth and sunk it "in the

above Georgetown, and looking east, you will perceive that the force of the current must strike against the Washington bluffs, from where it ricochets to Analostan, or Mason's Island; from thence rebounding, it swept over to the Washington side and passed by what is known as Easby's Point, or Shipyard; thence along the foot of Observatory Hill; thence past the mouth of Tiber Creek, with the same erosive force upon its mouth that it had upon the Anacostia, over to and around the 'point' upon which the Washington Monument now stands, thence hugging the bluffs around and down by the arsenal. The water, at the time of Braddock's ill-fated expedition, was so deep that his vessels landed the troops at what was known as the 'Big Rock,' at the foot of 'Observatory Hill,' direct from the vessels which were laid alongside, and up to the time of the building of the Observatory the hill was one known as 'Camp Hill,' from Braddock's Army having camped there prior to starting for Pittsburg again."

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fact that it was from this point that Braddock marched toward Fort Duquesne. It is also recorded here that Colonel Peter Force, the well-known antiquary, during his lifetime repeatedly pointed out this as the rock on which Braddock's landing was made. Further authentication can be found in Braddock's journal of this expedition."

In response to a letter addressed to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, asking for information as to whether their files of maps gave any information concerning the early use of the name of Braddock's Rock, the following reply¹⁸ was received:

"I have pleasure in informing you that the position of this rock was plotted on an original hydrographic sheet, executed, in 1867, by Clarence Fendall. The sheet is now in the archives of the Survey, but has never been published. The point described as Braddock's Rock on this sheet is located at the exact edge of the old canal and almost due south of the Naval Observatory. Mr. Henry Lindenkohl, of this office, who is well read upon matters of this kind, informs me that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was cut through this rock, leaving half of it only standing. He states that the army, in crossing the river, could go directly to the rock, as the existing marshes had not then made their appearance."

I add also a letter written to me by the venerable Mr. Edward Clark,¹⁹ who is so well known as the architect of the Capitol, and who in his earlier years paid much attention to the history of Braddock:

"I have been informed by Mr. W. W. Corcoran and Dr. John B. Blake that they, as boys, went swimming at Braddock's Rock, which at the time was near the water's edge. They also informed me that one of their companions was a colored boy, who was, at the time they spoke, a messenger in this office.

"I became interested in the subject, and asked why it was called Braddock's Rock, and was told, because parties of Braddock's troops frequently landed there and moored their boats at the rock.

¹⁸ Under date of March 18, 1899.

¹⁹ Under date of March 29, 1899.

"Isaac Johnson, the boy mentioned above, who was brought up in the neighborhood, confirmed what these gentlemen said, that this stone was always known as Braddock's Rock, because when the British came up from Alexandria in their boats, they always 'fastened' them to this rock. He, as well as Mr. Corcoran, said that he heard some of the older people say, that they had heard older people than themselves say, that they had seen Braddock's men land there."

No paper on this subject would be complete without a mention of the careful and scholarly article by Mr. Hugh T. Taggart, that appeared²⁰ in 1896. Mr. Taggart traces the history of the rock almost from the year 1632, finding it early described as 'a large rock lying at and in the river Potomack, commonly called the Key of all Keys.' He quotes George W. Hughes, who was Superintendent of the Long Bridge, and in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 30, 1835, makes the following statement:

"It is a matter of history that General Braddock disembarked at a rock, which still bears his name, near the glass house, from a sloop-of-war, on his unfortunate expedition against the French and Indians in 1755."

Mr. Taggart concedes that the rock "might have been utilized by the expedition as a landing place," but he adds as:

"All indications point to the road to the ferry landing on the Virginia side as the one traveled by the regiment in its march from Alexandria, from which transportation directly across the river alone was needed to reach the road to Frederick; this road, no doubt, extended easterly to Saw Pit Landing, which point would have been the most convenient one for the landing of the baggage, and for this reason it may have been used for that purpose."

In other words, he offers a well argued hypothesis for a tradition which, according to his own account, existed undisputed in 1835. History is not established by such methods.

In conclusion, the evidence presented before you may be summarized as follows: While it is true that no positive evidence that General Braddock ever landed at the rock which bears his name has been found, still the tradition is so strong

²⁰ Washington Star, May 16, 1896.

and is confirmed by so many writers, whose opinions are worthy of acceptance, that it seems to me that we are justified in accepting it as true.

I do not wish to take upon myself the responsibility of urging upon this body the marking of that rock as the place where General Braddock landed in 1755, but I believe that it is your duty in view of the evidence here submitted to preserve it from further desecration, and therefore do most earnestly urge upon you the great desirability of causing an inscription to be placed upon it, containing the following information :

KEY OF KEYS.

Commonly Called Braddock's Rock.

This legend has been inscribed by the National Society of Colonial Dames in the District of Columbia, in commemoration of the landing of General Edward Braddock, at the beginning of his march to Fort Duquesne in 1755.

1899.

Finally, I am under many obligations to various persons for assistance in the preparation of this paper. Mr. O. H. Tittman, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, most kindly had the maps of that office searched for me. Mr. P. Lee Phillips, of the Library of Congress, continued the search among the maps under his charge. Mr. W. B. Bryan, of the *Washington Star*, extended to me the courtesies of his rich collection of early works on the District of Columbia, all of which were examined, but no satisfactory references were found. Mr. F. H. Parsons kindly searched the records of the United States Naval Observatory for me and called my attention to publications elsewhere, some of which proved most fruitful of results. Also others who, by their advice and suggestions have enabled me to follow clues which might not otherwise have been considered. To these and all others to whom I am indebted, it is a pleasure to extend my sincere thanks for their interest.

MARCUS BENJAMIN.

JOSEPH CHANDLER, A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

[Address of S. V. White at the unveiling of a monument at Otterville, Illinois.]

Fellow Citizens, Neighbors and Friends: I have come from the home of my swiftly advancing age to the home of my childhood and to the scenes of my earliest recollection on this anniversary day, dedicated to honoring the departed heroes who in the hours of their nation's peril offered their lives that their country might live; to take part in a ceremony and to discharge a duty which is perhaps unique in the history of Illinois. We are assembled to unveil a modest block of granite, bearing a brief epitome of the birth and death of a soldier of the Revolution, who, with a life wondrously drawn out followed the Star of Empire westward, from Vermont to Ohio, from Ohio to Indiana and from Indiana to Illinois.

When the War of the American Revolution ended, Illinois was a region of wholly unexplored prairie and woodland belonging to Virginia and ceded four years later to the general government, along with Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, under the general head of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River, and thus it was the home of very few if any soldiers of the lately ended war. Thirty-five years after, when Illinois became the twenty-first State to join the Federal Union, the hand of age was already laid heavily upon the men who had done battle for their country, and but few lived or died within its borders.

This venerable man, Joseph Chandler, by descent a Puritan of the Puritans, in whose veins was mingled the blood of six of the Mayflower band who landed at Plymouth Rock on that December day in the year 1620, passed from life present to the life eternal, in a very humble dwelling, long since fallen to decay, within a mile of this tomb, the last resting place of his mortal remains.

I have spoken of the duty which we are now about to discharge as one probably unique in the history of this State, but whether rare or not the act we are about to perform fills one and thrills one with emotions too deep for portrayal.

The simple story of the birth and death of this soldier is cut upon the granite. Born in Vermont, September 10, 1753; died in Illinois, October 4, 1844, is the simple record of a life extending through ninety-one years and twenty-four days. Let me give a setting to this wondrous story by the enumeration of a few concurrent historic events: When he was born this prairie State was a possession of the French more than of any other people. He was ten years old when the English took possession of it, and twenty-five years old when Virginia, in the midst of the war with England, sent out the intrepid George Rogers Clarke and captured this fair land wherein we stand.

He was two years old when Braddock's defeat occurred, and seven years old when Wolff stormed the Heights of Abraham and wrested Quebec from Montcalm and the French. He was twelve years old when Robert Fulton was born and fifty-four years old when he made the trip in the Clermont, from New York to Albany. He was thirty-five years old when Lord Byron was born, and seventy-one years old when he died. He was sixteen years old when Napoleon Bonaparte was born, forty-six years old when he was proclaimed king and sixty-eight years old when he died.

He was seven years old when King George the Third was crowned, and after that blind old lunatic king had reigned sixty years this venerable soldier survived him for a period of twenty-four years. When he was born the inhabitants, bond and free, of the American colonies numbered about one million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand, or about one-third the number now living in the city in which I reside. His ancestors landed in 1620; but thirteen years more have elapsed since his birth than had elapsed since the landing at Plymouth Rock. Since his birth more than one-thirteenth part of the Christian era has passed away, and could you stretch back into antiquity a chain of twenty lives equal in duration with his own, the one beginning where the preceding life ended, the twentieth link in that wondrous chain would have been a man fifty years old when Mary, the mother of Jesus, was born. In the contemplation of the wondrous events attending his wondrous longevity, one is almost constrained to say in the presence where his ashes rest: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

Time does not permit me to compare the achievements in science and arts and artisanship. I may mention that his long life was ended without the possibility of his ever hearing the click of a telegraph instrument. It was June, 1844, when the first experimental line of telegraph of forty miles, from Baltimore to Washington, was made to transmit a message successfully, and it was October, 1844, when this venerable man passed from deeds to rewards in Illinois.

It is a moral certainty, although not an absolute certainty, that he died without ever seeing a friction match. The manufacture of matches, it is true, was begun in Austria in 1833, or eleven years before his death, but they did not come into use in this country till after 1840, and I first saw them for sale at twenty-five cents for two dozen matches in this community in 1846. I well remember his tinder box and flint and steel, and I am morally certain that he never knew a more speedy means for striking fire. But I should poorly discharge my duty to his memory, or to you as his auditors, and to my countrymen everywhere if I confined my address to the sensational events of history concurrent with his life. Let us rather, as our minds run back into ancient history, while we stand in the presence of these ashes—let us rather permit our minds to dwell upon the majestic achievements which he

and his compeers wrought. How much more largely they builded than any mind save the Infinite could know.

This veteran joined in the Battle of Bennington and heard General John Stark, with unsheathed sword pointing to Burgoyne's breast-works, utter his historic words, "My men, those are your enemies, the red coats and the Tories; we must conquer them or to-night Mollie Stark will be a widow." He joined in that ever memorable charge and rushed over the parapet and "hand to hand battled with the foemen. The bayonet, the butt of the rifle, the saber, the pike were in full play." He saw the British yield, while outside the parapet which he had scaled his own father lay dead, and realized that not Mollie Stark, but Elizabeth Chandler, his mother, was a widow. In that hour of desolation to him, although it was an hour of victory, what seer could foretell the marvelous results which were to follow?

The battle of Bennington was the first great victory for the American arms. It demonstrated to the English army that in the crucial test of effective warfare—the charging of a fortified intrenchment—the American minute men and the American recruit had made the onslaught with unflinching valor. But your own active thoughts must portray the miraculous transformation from the three millions of inhabitants when Washington was elected to the sixty-five millions when McKinley was elected and the seventy-five millions of to-day. You must transform the tenantless prairies and the impenetrable forests into the fruitful fields that swell the granaries of the world to the verge of bursting with the surplus of their golden harvests. You must point the tens of thousands of church spires to heaven where there was only a few hundreds of spires of smoke slowly drifting from the tepees of the Indian. You must note the hum of ten million spindles and the clangor of a million anvils; you must catch the gleam of tens of thousands of furnace fires and weave a network of railroads which, if extended, would stretch five times around the globe at the equator. All this you must do for yourselves and then stand paralyzed at the myriad wonders in development to which I cannot even allude. So much as it were in the way of a flashlight upon the past.

But what shall I say of the present where decades of history as measured by the past are being crowded into a single year. Please pardon me, but I cannot let such an occasion in such a crisis, under such associations, pass without some words devoted to the present. We are a nation of growth by expansion. At the beginning of this century we did not own the Atlantic coast line; we did not own the mouth of the Mississippi. The commerce of Pittsburg and Ohio, and Kentucky and Tennessee, had no outlet to the ocean, but must all pay tribute to a foreign power. Thomas Jefferson was the first great expansionist, and when he bought Louisiana of Napoleon Bonaparte he secured all the Mississippi and doubled our territory with a signature to a check.

And when that check was signed and the money paid he bought

the allegiance of every citizen of that broad domain, and in a moment, "in the twinkling of an eye," every Frenchman in New Orleans or St. Louis owed supreme allegiance to the government at Washington.

James Monroe was our next expansionist, and he secured for us an unbroken coast line upon the Atlantic Ocean by the purchase of Florida.

James K. Polk was an expansionist, "even at the cannon's mouth," and if the student of history would study how the wrath of man is made to praise him who is at once the God of the Filipino and of the American, let him spend a week in San Antonio and another in the capital of Chihuahua, the Mexican state adjoining on the west.

The Mexican war was begun to perpetuate slavery through the annexation of Texas, thus giving an immense preponderance of slave territory. It gave us Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada and part of Utah and Colorado.

But California pulsates with life while Sonora is rusted with a vile repose. The locomotive drawing a loaded train filled with the luxuries of the earth threads the passes of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, while the patient donkey picks its uncertain footsteps on a path upon the mountain side in Mexico bearing a hundred pounds of bacon and meal for a miner's "grub." Expansion was forced upon this country at that time for ends which in the light of present knowledge seem fiendish, and yet the Sun of Righteousness followed in its course "with healing in his wings." Franklin Pierce was an expansionist and secured the Gadsden purchase of forty-five thousand square miles. Andrew Johnson was an expansionist with five hundred and eighty thousand square miles bought from Russia in 1867, and throughout all expansion allegiance always went with the fee. Perhaps some of you may now be ready to say that I am distinctively an expansionist. I would rather say that I am an American, and America stands to-day in the vanguard of advanced civilization and noble achievement as the crystalized embodiment of expansion after expansion without which she would have been a feeble province on a part of our Atlantic coast.

But all this is of the past. What of the present and the future? In the words of Webster, "The past at least is secure;" let us now look at the present duty.

In all the new conditions in the world's advancement we are confronted with a great army, or rather with a great mob of objectors, and it is just now remarkable how history is repeating itself.

I have spoken of the purchase of Louisiana territory by Jefferson in 1803. Seven years later the State of Louisiana was an applicant for admission into the Union, and it was objected to as unconstitutional to receive as a sovereign State any territory not embraced within the thirteen colonies adopting it. At that time Josiah Quincy was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts. In the course of the debate upon the admission of Louisiana Mr.

Quincy said: "I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations and that as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation, amicably, if they can, violently if they must." Please do not forget that this speech was made from Beacon Hill, Boston, and not from South Carolina, and that the original doctrine of nullification and of forcible secession was not a pronouncement of John C. Calhoun, or of Robert Young Hayne, or of Jefferson Davis, but of the scholarly Josiah Quincy, the first mayor of the city of Boston, and for seventeen years president of Harvard University.

I mention these honors and this name because of reference which I shall make in a few minutes to a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts in the year of grace 1899. After giving in his speech a page of closely printed matter of even tenor and effect with this secession doctrine Mr. Quincy used these words: "The voice I have uttered, at which gentlemen startle with such agitation, is no unfriendly voice. I intended it as a voice of warning. By this people and by the event, if the bill passes, I am willing to be judged whether it be not a voice of wisdom."

The bill did pass, and if the blessed shade of this erudite though narrow-minded statesman can look down upon this country now, I trust the shade is as happy over "the event" as the people are. But shift the scene from the Congress of 1811 to the Congress of 1899, and from the popular branch to the deliberate branch, and what do we behold? In the early part of 1898 a war with the kingdom of Spain was forced upon the United States. If ever a war were righteous this was a righteous war. If ever a war were unselfish it was an unselfish war.

When the war was declared this country had only the usual Pacific Ocean fleet necessary for the protection of our western coast and that was at Hong Kong. Under the laws of nations that fleet was ordered to leave Hong Kong within forty-eight hours and there was not a friendly port on earth to which it could go. The Spanish port of Manila was distant four days and nights by steam from Hong Kong and, like the New York stock exchange wit, who on returning at an early hour in the morning, is said to have replied to the home inquiry, "Why did you come home at all?" with the answer, "My dear, all the other places are shut up." So Dewey, finding all the other places were "shut up," went to Manila.

It was not a pleasure trip. It was a solemn and patriotic duty. He entered a gateway guarded by threatening and thundering fortifications. He swept on over hidden mines and torpedoes. In the early morning he returned gun for gun alike to fort and cruiser. At eight o'clock he went to breakfast, and after breakfast returned and swept the Spanish fleet from off the face of the earth and sunk it "in the

waters under the earth." And so it transpired that during the continuance of the war there was one port in the Pacific Ocean where an American ship could get coal and victuals and where the American flag could find a welcome.

Dewey had no men with which to hold Manila and he did not attempt to capture the city, but held the port. Reinforcements were sent by the War Department, and after many weeks Otis arrived with sixteen thousand men. He landed and took possession of Manila, capturing it two days after the protocol of peace was signed, but before he had heard of it, and it was as legitimate an act of war as it was when Jackson whipped Packenham at New Orleans fifteen days after the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent.

When he captured Manila he was charged with the safety of a cosmopolitan city of about three hundred thousand souls. When a great nation unsheaths its sword it unsheaths it not alone as a messenger of destruction, but of protection. The United States had, through its navy, captured the port of Manila. Through its army it had captured that city. It had destroyed the constituted government of the place through which protection to life and property had been guaranteed, and the law of nations, as well as the law of humanity, compelled it to furnish that protection which its arms had destroyed, and this the country, through its army and navy, did, and did it promptly and efficiently.

The war was fought to a finish in one hundred and four days and Spain was a suppliant for peace. Commissioners were appointed to agree upon a treaty of peace. They met and a treaty was agreed upon in which this country was magnanimous to a fallen foe. We agreed to buy the Philippines for twenty millions dollars. They had been in the undisputed domain of Spain for generations. They did not have the semblance of a government of their own. They had no capital. They did not have even a "mulatto on a mule" pretending to issue mandates for a government when Dewey sank the Spanish ships.

Aguinaldo, whether actuated by motives of profit or pleasure, I do not know, was sojourning in Hong Kong. The treaty was signed and promptly sent to Washington for ratification and was promptly "hung up," to use a well known technical term, in the United States Senate.

Only God can judge effects from causes with certainty, but in my humble judgment thousands of our brave boys in blue and tens of thousands of poor misguided Philippines will have laid down their lives for this seemingly criminal neglect of prompt official action.

Let us look at what followed. The treaty was finally ratified, but before its ratification two events had transpired which have justified every military act which has occurred since. One was a conspiracy formed by the insurgents to fall upon and massacre every European and American resident in the islands, cutting them off, root and branch, as Pharaoh slew the first born of Israel. A second was that the Filipinos, misled by the so-called Filipino Junta in America into the belief that the American people were opposed to the treaty, attacked

the American forces. In such a condition self-defense became a necessity and self-defense required an aggressive warfare. Otis had sixteen thousand men who were six thousand miles from reinforcements. It was necessary to drive back the besieging hosts and every murderous missile which exploded in the ranks or in the villages of the insurgents wrought its fearful carnage in the interest of civilization and humanity. By the payment of the twenty million dollars we bought those islands and allegiance was at once due. What we are to do with them let enlightened statesmanship and the golden rule applied to the situation determine. But first of all let the Stars and Stripes float in undisputed supremacy from every public building in the archipelago and then do right by them in the sight of God and of all the nations of the earth.

MOUNT VERNON—FROM 1743 TO 1860.

ONCE upon a time there lived, "away down South in ole Virginny," as the song goes, a much respected family by the name of Washington — Augustine Washington, his wife (whose maiden name was Jane Butler), and their three children, Laurence, Augustine and Jane. While these children were still young their mother died, and their father (as many men have done since and occasionally do now) married again. His second wife was Mary Ball.

There is still in existence a book upon the fly-leaf of which are the names of these two wives, written by themselves, "the first with ink that retains its original blackness, the second with a color that is faded to the tint of warm sepia."

Six children were born to Augustine and Mary Washington, the oldest one being named George:

Augustine Washington had no more idea that his name was to be honored above all others by posterity, than did little George dream that he and his small hatchet were making history for hundreds and thousands of little boys and girls to read and study, whose parents, even to their great-great-grandfathers and mothers, were yet unborn.

Laurence Washington inherited a military spirit from his forefathers, and in 1741 was serving under General Wentworth in the West Indies. In the autumn of 1742 the army disbanded and General Wentworth and Admiral Vernon, commander-in-chief of England's navy in the West Indies, were recalled to England.

Laurence had acquired the confidence and friendship of both these officers, and corresponded with Admiral Vernon for many years.

In the spring, 1743, Augustine Washington died, and by his last will and testament bequeathed his beautiful estate called Hunting Creek to Laurence, his eldest son.

It was a noble domain of many hundred acres, stretching for miles along the Potomac, and bordering the estates of the Fairfaxes, Hasons, and other distinguished families.

Laurence intended to go to England and join the regular army, but his falling in love with his beautiful neighbor, Annie Fairfax, changed his resolution and the current of his life. They were married in July, 1745, and taking possession of his Hunting Creek estate, he built a plain but substantial mansion upon the highest point along the Potomac front of his domain, and named the spot Mount Vernon, in honor of his friend, the gallant admiral, and in this home he and his wife lived until his death eight years afterward, leaving his wife and infant daughter. The latter dying soon after, Mount Vernon came into the possession of George Washington, by inheritance. Very little change was made in the appearance of the house from that time until the close of the War for Independence. It has been described as a house of the first class, then occupied by thrifty Virginia planters; two stories in height, with a porch in front, and a chimney built inside, at each end. It stood upon a most lovely spot nearly one hundred feet above the river.

It was about this time that George Washington's hero life began, and he spent but little time at Mount Vernon, until 1759 (when he married the charming widow Martha Custis, to whom, as we all know, he became engaged after one day's acquaintance, and married three months later. He returned to Mount Vernon, taking his wife and her two children, John parke Custis and Martha Custis. And then began the life of another happy family at Mount Vernon, which continued until 1774. But from that time to 1783, when he returned from the army, Washington himself was there but a few weeks at a time.

During the seven years that the war lasted John Parke Custis, with his wife and children, spent much of the time with his

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mother there. Of these children the two youngest were adopted by George Washington at their father's death. These were Eleanor Parke Custis and George Washington Custis, the former two and a half years old, and the latter only six months. These two children both lived beyond the age of three score years and ten, and Eleanor, known to us as Nellie Custis, was considered one of the most beautiful and brilliant women of her day. Her portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart and adorned the mansion at Mount Vernon for several years.

This is not a history of the Revolutionary War or of George Washington, but I find myself digressing.

We all know the victorious ending of the war, and that on Christmas Eve, 1783, Washington returned to his family at Mount Vernon and laid aside forever the military clothes which he had perhaps worn through more than half the campaign of the war just ended. These clothes are still preserved in a glass case with other mementoes of Washington in the patent office of the city which in September, 1793, the commissioners, without the President's knowledge or consent named Washington.

In the spring of 1784, after an intensely severe winter when almost every avenue to Mount Vernon was closed by snow, and even neighborly intercourse was suspended, Washington began the improvements and reconstruction of the home at Mount Vernon.

A description written in 1858 reads thus: "The house built by Laurence Washington and called a villa by the General, was of the old gabled roof style, with only four rooms on each floor, and was about one third the size of the present building, which, when completed by George Washington, was two stories in height, ninety-six feet in length, thirty in depth, with a piazza fifteen feet in width, supported by sixteen columns twenty-five feet in height. In the center of the roof an observatory with a small spire. There were seven dormer windows in the roof. The ground floor contained six rooms, with a spacious passage in the center of the building, extending through it from east to west. From this passage a massive stair-case ascends to the chambers. The rooms and passages wainscotted with large worked cornices. On the south side a parlor, library

and breakfast-room of Washington, from which a narrow staircase leads to his private study on the second floor. On the north side are a reception room and parlor, and large drawing-room, in which, when there was much company, guests were sometimes entertained at table. The kitchen, laundry, and so forth are near the house, and connected with it by neat open collonades, each with roof and pavement; and a little distance from these, the servants' quarters."

We have not time to speak of the trees, shrubs, vines, flower and vegetable gardens, and conservatories. Washington was very fond of planting trees and shrubs, and his diaries show that he was much engaged in doing this in 1784 and 1785. He went to the woods almost daily to select trees for transplanting to his grounds. The house as it still stood in 1870 was the result of these improvements.

In these days visitors without number flocked to Mount Vernon. Many of Washington's companions in arms, from all grades, went to pay their respects to their chief—Lafayette, Charles Wilson Peale, the eminent portrait painter; Count de Rochambeau, Benjamin Harrison, James Madison, Horatio Bates, Charles Lee, Briscot de Warville, an intelligent young Frenchman who, when he returned to France, appeared on the streets of Paris in the garb of a Philadelphia Quaker, so enamored was he of the dress. These are only a few of the distinguished visitors.

Mount Vernon was rich in interesting, and in those days, rare things; portraits, busts, books and gifts from England and France. In 1786 Louis XVI of France sent to Washington as a token of his most Christian Majesty's regard, a full length portrait of himself, in his state robes, encased in a superb gilt frame made expressly for the occasion. At the top were the royal arms of France; at the bottom the arms of the Washington family, and in the corners the monogram of the king and Washington. In 1859 this picture, in its original frame, was at Mount Vernon, dimmed and darkened by age and neglect. Of the portraits and busts that ornamented Mount Vernon were the full-sized bust of Lafayette, busts of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Charles XII of Sweden, King of Prussia, Houdon's bust of Washington; and on a bracket over the

library mantel stood a fine bust of Necker, the French Minister of Finance. Among the portraits were those of Lafayette by Peale, Nellie Custis by Stuart, and several of Washington by Peale, Stuart, Dunlap, Pine, etc., as well as many miniatures of the Washington family. The Great Frederick sent his portrait to Washington accompanied by these words: "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world."

The key of the Bastille was sent to Washington by his friend Lafayette with a picture of the prison as it looked a few days after he had ordered its demolition. These hung in the great passage, also Franklin's gold-headed cane, which he bequeathed to Washington. Many choice engravings hung upon these walls. A splendid flag taken from the Hessians at Trenton was presented to Washington, but only on one occasion was it hung in the great hall, for Washington was careful never to make a display of mementoes of his own valor.

At the last battle at Yorktown a British flag was taken, and presented to Washington by Congress ten days after the victory. This was a very elaborate flag. In the center was a crown and beneath it a garter with the inscription, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," enclosing a full-blown rose, the emblem of England. Another most precious souvenir was the Masonic apron wrought by Madame Lafayette and sent to Washington by her husband on his second visit to America.

A spinet or harpsichord was one of the ornamental pieces of furniture which graced the drawing-room at Mount Vernon. Washington paid one thousand dollars for this and presented it to Nellie Custis, whose grandmother, being a severe disciplinarian, obliged poor Nellie to practice upon it four or five tearful hours each day.

In 1859 this spinet was in the possession of Mrs. Lee, at Arlington House, who intended to present it to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association when the home of Washington should have passed into their absolute possession.

On April 30, 1789, Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States, and left, with great reluctance, the quiet life at Mount Vernon. His nephew's wife, Mrs. G. A. Washington, was left in charge of the Mount Vernon home. In 1797, eight years afterward, Washington returned to Mount

Vernon, a private citizen, where he spent the two remaining years of his life, and died December 14, 1799. At this time Bonaparte was in Egypt, and when he heard the news of Washington's death he announced it to his army in a speech beginning, "Washington, the friend of liberty, is dead."

Two and a half years afterward Martha Washington followed her husband. After her death the estate passed into the hands of her nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, who took possession of it immediately. He died in 1829, bequeathing the estate to his nephew, John Augustine Washington, who, in turn, left it to his son, also a John Augustine, who was living there in 1859. In that year it was written by a visitor at Mount Vernon: "One hundred and sixteen years ago Mount Vernon received its name, and up to the present time has been owned and occupied by a Washington. John Augustine Washington now resides here. The ravages of time and rust of neglect are rapidly destroying the house. The young owner is unable to keep it up in proper order, and the thousands of visitors every year take such liberties with the house and grounds that Mr. Washington has expressed a willingness to sell it to the nation. Congress has been asked to buy it, but has refused. At length an American matron conceived the idea of appealing to her countrywomen in behalf of Mount Vernon. She asked them to put forth their hands to the work of obtaining sufficient money to purchase it, that the home and tomb of Washington might be a national possession forever. The idea was electric, and was felt and responded to all over the land. An association was organized and incorporated. Miss Cunningham, of South Carolina, was the founder of the Mount Vernon Society, and its first regent.

In a ravine near Mount Vernon are several weeping willows, brought from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

You are all familiar with Washington's tomb, either having seen it or prints of it. Washington himself designated its location and wished it to be built of brick. The body was placed in the present sarcophagus in 1837. The door of the vault was locked and the key thrown into the Potomac.

During the Civil War one of the talons of the eagle in the United States coat-of-arms which ornaments the sarcophagus

was broken off by a relic hunter, which incident, we are told, suggested the high outer gate. This was afterwards returned as mysteriously as it disappeared. This was the only outrage committed.

The unarmed pickets of both armies often met before this tomb; here, and here only, they met as brothers, as at whatever point they entered the sacred grounds, they were asked to leave their arms.

MRS. EMORY WENDELL.

JANUARY EVENTS OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

I have written this paper because our historical meeting comes in this month, and I believe it will be interesting for us to hear something of the events of the Revolutionary War during the months of January.

We are all familiar with the history of the battle of Trenton, but as it leads up to the battle of Princeton, which was fought on January 3, 1777, I will briefly go over a few points.

Cornwallis was in Princeton waiting an opportunity to cross the river and thus attack Philadelphia. He had left some Hessians under Colonel Bahl to hold Trenton. Washington, on Christmas night, 1776, with less than twenty-five hundred men, crossed the Delaware, which was full of floating ice, and fell on the enemy early in the morning at Trenton. The colonel left in charge of the Hessians was sleeping off the effects of too much Christmas punch, so he was completely surprised. It was a little battle, but it kindled new hope in the hearts of the poor patriots, and completely upset Howe's plans. We will be interested to know that one of the ancestors of our Registrar, Mrs. Lutton, was aid to General Washington at the battle of Trenton, and enjoyed the honor of presenting the colors then taken to the Congress at Philadelphia. His name was George Baylor, and he was made colonel. He doubtless would have filled a large space in the stirring history of those days had not a bayonet wound through the chest, in a night skirmish later on at Princeton, unfitted him for active service. The regi-

ment of horse which bore his name sprang into existence through his patriotic exertions, and from the financial aid of his elder brother.

We who enjoy Christmas cheer so much can, even after a century and more, feel our hearts throb with pity when we think of the gloomy Christmases of the Revolutionary War. Washington was destitute of funds, so no new enlistments could be made; but his friend Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, came to his rescue. On New Year's morning of 1777 Robert Morris went to all his friends, before they had even arisen, and begged them for loans of coin. He thus raised fifty thousand dollars, which in those days was a fortune. He at once sent the money to Washington, and it gave new joy to our great commander.

Cornwallis had in the meantime left part of his force at Princeton, and took the rest of his men to Trenton. The American cause seemed hopeless. Washington was at Trenton with the Delaware river full of broken ice behind him, and the English, under Cornwallis, before him. The British had reached Trenton on the eve of January 2, 1777. The night threatened to be foggy, so Cornwallis thought he was safe to postpone action until the next day. But for him it was a fatal delay. He had gone to his bed in great glee, saying, "We have run down the old fox, and will bag him." But Washington did not wait to be "bagged." Leaving his campfires brightly burning, he quietly and softly slipped by Cornwallis and his sleeping army, and marched on to Princeton. There, on January 3, 1777, he overcame the British forces. On the University campus at Princeton are still standing two of the cannon used in that memorable battle. My husband, who is a Princetonian, says that on the commemoration of any day at the University the college boys build bon-fires around these cannon; and all visitors are taken with great pride to see them. After his victory at Princeton Washington marched on to Morristown, New Jersey, where he went into winter quarters. The movements of Washington from December 25, 1776, to January 4, 1777, were conceded by Frederick the Great to be the most brilliant records in army tactics in the annals of history. We all know that there were many

dark days for our forces before the British surrendered, when, had it not been for the assistance of France, our army would have given up in despair. As it was, the winter of 1777-78 was the darkest of the Revolution. Many of the soldiers were without shoes, and in their marches over frozen ground they left blood in their tracks. Should we not be proud of a heritage won at such a cost of suffering? And at this time the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the women of those days shine resplendent. They sustained the soldiers by their sympathy and material aid. They collected blankets, knitted stockings, and indeed gave their quilted petticoats to the men. And yet even then hundreds of the soldiers suffered from hunger and cold. As we read, many of them had to sit up all night by their camp-fires to keep warm.

Many historians assert that our men were sacrificed to the timidity of Congress. For while our army was freezing and starving the British could buy of the farmers all the fuel and food they wanted.

France had always taken great interest in the fate of America, and after her noble son, Lafayette, had enlisted in our cause her interest was even greater, and she gave material aid as well—cannon, ammunition, etc. Then on the 30th of January, 1778, a treaty of alliance between France and the United States was signed. This was received with the greatest joy in America. Well it might be, as it was one of the most important events of the war. This treaty was greatly brought about by Benjamin Franklin, our chief agent in France, and who had fought for us there as Washington had fought for us here.

Another January battle was fought in the south on January 17, 1781, called the Battle of the Cowpens, because it was fought at the cattle pastures. Cowpens was a little south of King's Mountains in South Carolina. Morgan was in command. Just before this Washington had sent General Greene to the south, where he had arrived December 7, 1780. His army amounted to only eight hundred men. He divided his army into two parts, one under Morgan, and the other under himself and Marion. Cornwallis had five thousand well equip-

ped troops, and yet with Greene and Marion on one side and Morgan on the other he was defeated.

I wonder if you are all familiar with the story of the landlord's wife.

After the battle of Cowpens Morgan went northward knowing that Cornwallis would pursue him; and General Greene having sent his men to join Morgan, rode on alone. He stopped at a tavern where he wearily dismounted. A friend said, "Are you alone?" "Yes," answered General Greene; "tired, hungry, alone, penniless." The landlord's wife heard him, and after feeding him with good things secretly handed him two bags of silver, saying, "You need them more than I." Greene joined his men and they succeeded in getting north without the British finding them.

The story of the War of the Revolution is thrilling, and in another paper I can continue the subject so as to bring us to the termination of the war. But I want to mention another January event. At Prospect Hill, Boston, the Union flag was first unfurled on January 1, 1776, the day on which the new Continental Army was organized. This flag was not the same as the one decided upon by Congress on June 14, 1777, but it had the thirteen stripes, symbolical of the number and the union of the colonies. The day it was raised was a gala day for Boston. Washington was present and the colonial troops. Three of the cannon used at this time are now planted upon Cambridge's common.

In conclusion I will add that the reason the American colonists began the War of the Revolution in 1775, was not to separate from the English crown, but to obtain their constitutional rights as subjects of that crown. However, after once beginning the contest could not but develop into a war of independence.

MRS. LEIGH RICHMOND SMITH.

OLD WETHERSFIELD.

At twilight oft I dream I am a child,
 And, sitting on my grandfather's knee,
 I see his soft white locks, his blue eyes smile,
 And listen, as he talks to me.

And oft the story was the same he told,
 Of when he was a little boy;
 His father off to war, and times were hard
 And his child-heart knew naught of joy.

His father and his gran'ther soldiers were
 At old Quebec, when Britons won
 The citadel from France, and proud was he
 As if his hand had held a gun.

And when the time was right for men to strike
 Against the king, John Barnes was there;
 A soldier for the people, and their rights,
 For having things both true and square.

He loved to talk of dear old Wethersfield,
 Of its fair streets, and life, and all
 That makes a town beloved by those who live
 In its imaginary wall.

I knew the folks by name, the little kinks
 That make a man unlike to one
 Who might be just like him, but for the things
 That make him just himself alone.

He told how thoughtful all the people were,
 How all shared willingly their good
 With households where the men were off to war;
 How all were one fair brotherhood.

Oh dear old days! oh dear old Wethersfield!
 If I could really hear those tales again
 I'd listen to each word, and not hear them
 As one hears softly falling rain.

ERVILLA GOODRICH TUTTLE.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

SIXTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF CONNECTI- CUT DAUGHTERS.

The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution held their Sixth General Conference at Stamford on May 23, 1899. Representatives from all of the forty-one Chapters of Connecticut availed themselves of this opportunity of taking a pleasant trip on a bright May day, knowing full well by experience the agreeable program which was before them. A delightful surprise also awaited them, for it had not been generally known beforehand that the President General of the National Society, Mrs. Daniel Manning, would honor the State by an official visit. Cordial hostesses waited the arrival of all the incoming trains during the morning and when the hour for the meeting arrived the artistically decorated hall of the Burlington Arcade, where the Conference was held, was filled to overflowing with the dainty spring gowns and flowering hats of Connecticut Daughters.

It is estimated that about six hundred were present to receive the guests of the day, who entered the hall shortly after eleven o'clock, escorted by the officers of the Stamford Chapter. The President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning; the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney; Vice-President General for Connecticut, Mrs. N. D. Sperry; the State Regent of New York, Mrs. James Mead Belden, and the State Regent of Michigan, Mrs. William Fitz Hugh Edwards. All of the distinguished guests were decorated with white satin badges upon which had been stamped in blue the Connecticut coat-of-arms, and hand-carved wooden nutmegs were fastened to the badges with the blue and white ribbons of the Society's colors. After the guests were seated upon the platform the meeting was called to order by the State Regent and opened with an invocation by Miss Lucy M. Osborne, a "Real Daughter," from the

Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, now in her ninety-second year. She has before this served the State meetings as chaplain and all hearts were touched by her earnest words.

The music for the day was largely supplied by the Ladies' Double Quartette, of Bridgeport, who were most generous in responding to the enthusiastic applause which greeted each number upon the program. Solos by Miss Lucy Marks, of the Putnam Hill Chapter, and by Mr. Noyes, of Stamford, as well as two selections from the Male Quartette, gave to all music lovers a pleasure which they will long remember.

The address of welcome was given by the Regent of the Stamford Chapter, Mrs. H. R. Hart, and while cordially welcoming the Conference to the historic town, she graphically related some thrilling events in connection with Stamford's Revolutionary history.

This welcome was gracefully answered by Mrs. Bela Learned, Regent of the Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, which was the entertaining Chapter last year.

When the State Regent, with a graceful introduction, presented the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the audience arose to greet her with enthusiastic applause and listened with keenest interest to her courteous acknowledgment of Connecticut's assistance in the War Relief work of the past summer, and to her earnestly expressed desire that the Continental Hall shall be a realized dream before her term of office expires.

A paper upon the Religious Life in Revolutionary Days, by Miss Eugenia L. Morris, of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, closed the morning's program, and the audience adjourned for a brief reception to the President General and the special guests before the luncheon hour. Luncheon was served by Maresi, of New York, in a large room over the Conference hall. Small tables had been arranged upon the stage for the guests of honor, and a long serving table in the center of the room beautifully decorated with purple and white lilacs, provided for the other guests, and conversation flowed as merrily as a summer stream while old friends and new renewed acquaintanceship.

The afternoon session provided another feast of music and also four delightful papers, one of which, entitled "My Grandmother's Sugar Bowl," by Mrs. William B. Cogswell, of the Mary Silliman Chapter, is to be reproduced in the Magazine by the request of the President General.

The chief historical paper for the day was written by Miss Mary K. Talcott, of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, and was the result of careful original research in unpublished documents. It was upon the subject of "The Connecticut Indians in Colonial and Revolutionary Days," and was a paper of great historical value.

An address upon "The Pilgrim Mothers," by Mrs. Grace B. Salisbury, was most gracefully delivered and of special interest to the descendants of those pilgrim mothers portrayed. A fourth paper, entitled "Did the Foremothers Laugh," by Miss Mary E. Harwood, of the Stamford Chapter, proved conclusively that the granddaughters at least could laugh, and sent the "Daughters" home in rare good humor with themselves, with the literary and musical pleasure which had been theirs, and with the charming hospitality of the Stamford Chapter.

The daintily prepared program, enriched by a fine portrait of the President General, was so filled with appropriate quotations that it must be repeated to be appreciated, so we will append it to this very imperfect account of a very delightful occasion.

Morning Session, eleven o'clock, at the Burlington Arcade.

Invocation, Miss Lucy M. Osborne, Mary Wooster Chapter
Music: "The Star Spangled Banner," By the Ladies' Double Quartette
of Bridgeport. The audience to join in the chorus.

Address of Welcome, Mrs. Hart, Regent, Stamford Chapter
Response, Mrs. Learned, Regent, Faith Trumbull Chapter
Presentation of Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, Daughters
of the American Revolution.

"Our cheer may answer our good will, and your good welcome."

—*Shakespeare.*

Solo: (a) "Little Puritan Maiden," J. C. Macy.

(b) "L'Eté," Chaminade.

Miss Lucy M. Marks, Putnam Hill Chapter

Paper: "Religious Life in Revolutionary Days"—

Mrs. Eugenia L. Morris, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter

"The old order changeth—yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways."—*Tennyson*.

Paper: "Heroes of Long Island"—

Miss Sarah L. Davis, Anna Warner Bailey Chapter

"At Freedom's name their souls inspire
With patriotic ardor and heroic fire."—*David Humphreys*.

Music: "Swing Song,"Ladies' Double Quartette

Reception—The President General will receive the Daughters of the
American Revolution from half after twelve till one o'clock.

"God always brings together what belongs together
at the right time and place."

Luncheon.

"Send us a heart replete with thankfulness."—*Shakespeare*.

Afternoon Session, two o'clock.

Music: Selected,Ladies' Double Quartette

Paper: "The Connecticut Indians in Colonial and Revolutionary Days,"

Miss Mary K. Talcott, Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

"I will tell you now

What never yet was heard in tale or song."—*Milton*.

Music: "Old Folks at Home" (by request), Ladies' Double Quartette

Paper: "My Grandmother's Sugar Bowl"—

Mrs. William B. Cogswell, Mary Silliman Chapter

"Joys too exquisite to last."—*Montgomery*.

Solo: "The Quest" (E. Smith),Mr. Noyes

Paper: "The Pilgrim Mothers"—

Mrs. Grace B. Salisbury, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter

"Glad sight, whenever new with old

Is joined through some dear home-born tie."—*Wordsworth*.

Music: "Twilight" (Dudley Buck),Male Quartette

Paper: "Did the Foremothers Laugh?"

Miss Mary E. Harwood, Stamford Chapter

"Where be all thy laughter clear,

Others laughed alone to hear?

Where thy quaint jests said for fame?

Where thy dances mixed with game?"—*Mrs. Browning*.

Music: Selected,Male Quartette

Chorus: "America,"To be sung by the Audience

Adjournment.

"Out of the fieldes cometh al this new corne from yere to yere—

And out of fresh woodes cometh these new flowers here."—*Chaucer*.

"Therefore, for what we have produced,

We ask thy favor."—*Wordsworth*.

GEORGIA STATE CONFERENCE.

The State Conference of Georgia met in Atlanta, May 23d, in the Cragie House, the home of the Atlanta Chapter. No one there present but fully appreciated the historic value of such a gathering of women in discussing the past and present glory of their State and its future prospects. We regret want of space to print every speech made. All of them rang with the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to their Alma Mater, the National Society. We are confined to that of the State Regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, which was, in part, as follows:

Too many of us have been satisfied with our certificates of membership and have not cared whether the Society increased or not. Indeed, many have preferred to keep it as exclusive as possible. Such is not the idea of the National Society, which declares that "any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence." There must be to-day hundreds of women in Georgia—one of the thirteen colonies—eligible to membership in this Society. Very plain women they may be, but all the more we should rejoice to help them to obtain this, their only patent right to nobility. What is the emblematic figure upon the seal of our Society? Is she a dainty slippered lady ready to tread the stately measures of the minuet? Look at that revolutionary dame seated at her spinning wheel and say if she is not rather the embodiment of work and courage, of patriotism and readiness for emergency? I never look at her that I do not see the picture of my mother during the war, as with her slender figure and delicate hands she bent, day after day, over a home-made loom, until she mastered the art of weaving, that she might teach her dusky handmaidens to manufacture clothing for her negroes and for our soldiers at the front. God be praised for the heroism of American women! The heroism which shone so nobly in the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Spanish-American war, and which led Reubena Walworth to offer her young life a sacrifice to patriotism. The assertion that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution aspires to be an "aristocratic" organization is true in the sense that "aristo" means noble; the highest and best. But in another sense the absurdity of such a claim is apparent when one remembers that the American Revolution was the most democratic movement in the annals of history; that the vast liberty waves it set in motion agitated the air of the whole world and blew down many thrones and principalities. The woman whose grandfather left his bleeding footprints in the snow of Valley Forge, or who

fought ragged and hungry at Cowpens and Ninety-Six, has as much right to be a Daughter of the American Revolution as the member whose ancestor owned a thousand acres on the Hudson or a vast plantation on the Savannah.

Encourage such women to come in, if only for the purpose of obtaining their certificates of membership and transmitting them to their children, for you will thereby foster a spirit of patriotism.

What have the Daughters of the American Revolution to do? Much in National and State work, as you will hear from later speakers.

We believe, while we do not expect all to agree with us, that Meadow Garden should be the Mount Vernon of Georgia. It is the only home of a Georgia signer of the Declaration of Independence which we are privileged to preserve. Not a vestige remains of the homes of Button Gwinnett or Lyman Hall; nor is there a person in whose veins flows a drop of their blood. But there are spots that should be marked, connected with the lives of both of these men, and Augusta ought not to be the only city possessing a signer's monument.

You understand how much work there is ahead of the Society in marking historic spots and building monuments in Georgia in addition to the national work, and how the duty of preserving historical records is pressing upon us. Time's remorseless tooth is gnawing upon priceless records in the State department, and in the old counties there are numberless documents, invaluable to the historian, which will soon be entirely illegible. Listen with interest to the discussion to be held on this subject and enter with enthusiasm into plans for rescuing these historical treasures from oblivion, and for arousing the Legislature to its duty in the matter of Georgia history.

There is in Georgia a society to which the whole State should feel indebted. I allude to the Georgia Historical Society, of Savannah: so faithful and tenacious has it been in gathering and preserving documents relating to Georgia annals. Every historian of our State has acknowledged that, but for access to its invaluable records his work would have been incomplete and unreliable. Many of the most valuable papers are fast being obliterated; the society has not the money to publish its priceless accumulation. The State should cancel its obligation by having these documents printed without delay; it is for you to take action in the matter.

But a very practical work, which we are pledged to do by Article II of our Constitution, is the encouragement of the study of Georgia and United States history in schools and in our Chapters. We would especially urge that Georgia history should be taught in Georgia homes and Georgia schools, and that every Chapter stimulate the study by offering public school prizes for the best composition or the best examination in United States and Georgia history. Our heroes and our heroines should be at least as familiar to our children as those of New England. But it is not so. We have not magnified the

golden deeds of our ancestors. The colonial and revolutionary history of Georgia is full of romance and heroic daring. Tomochichi need not lower his tomahawk before Powhattan, Pocahontas is but a colorless character compared to Coosaponakesee, the empress of Georgia, who is, we believe, with all her faults, far and away the most influential Indian woman connected with the colonial history of America. Milly Frances, our Georgia Pocahontas, is quite as worthy to be canonized as the Virginia heroine. Molly Pitcher and Hannah Dustin are pale shades compared to Nancy Hart, the "war woman;" that sharp-tongued Georgia cracker; that "devil of a wife, but honey of a patriot."

Why, if Nancy Hart had been born under New England stars she would have had a monument erected long ago as high as Bunker Hill.

Pity that no Georgia Cooper has written the story of Robert Sallett and Paddy Carr, and the adventures of the famous Tories, Roby McIntosh and Daniel McGirth. The courage of General Elijah Clark, the intrepid soldier, and the eloquence of James Jackson, Georgia's Patrick Henry, should be household words in every Georgia home.

The sieges of Savannah and Augusta and the battles of Kettle Creek and Brier Creek should be as familiar to Georgia children as the battle of Lexington or the surrender of Cornwallis. Georgia's first appearance in history was under the name of the margavate of Azalia. How high sounding, sweet and musical, breathing of the stateliness of courts and the freedom of the forests! What a fascinating romance was the prospectus of Sir Robert Montgomery's future Eden! Not the Utopia of More, nor the El Dorado of Raleigh was more magnificent in theory, nor more impracticable in reality. As no other colony can boast so ideal a projector, so none other can claim so high a motive for its foundation, nor so great a founder as James Oglethorpe, soldier, statesman and philanthropist.

Will not the teaching of this history be the best possible training in citizenship? The heart of the youth so instructed will thrill with pride at being a Georgian, and as he enters the battle of life he will exclaim, like General Bartow at Manassas, "I go to illustrate Georgia." If called upon to render the supreme sacrifice he will say with the patriot Jackson: "If after my death my heart is opened the name of Georgia will be found legibly written there."

Let no one belittle in your presence the duty of kindling patriotism in the heart of the young, nor the work of perpetuating the history of the past. A nation forgetful is a nation degenerate. So long as we train our youth to love heroic memories, so long we rear a race of heroes. "All building for the future must have its base line in the past." In the work of our noble Society, whether erecting monuments to commemorate the past, or building character to insure the glory of the future, let our motto be that of our great founder, Oglethorpe, "*Non sibi, sed alius.*"

LOUISA ST. CLAIR CHAPTER (Detroit, Michigan).—The annual meeting of this Chapter was held at the Russell House on Monday, January 9th (January 8th, the day we celebrate, coming on Sunday). The reports of 1898 of the officers filled the first hour. The election of officers for 1899 followed. Mrs. H. H. Crapo Smith was elected Regent in place of Mrs. William J. Chittenden, retiring. Mrs. Charles B. Lothrop was re-elected Vice-Regent, having served but one year. Mrs. F. U. Farquhar, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Recording Secretary. (Our number having increased to two hundred, we were obliged to divide the office.) Miss Mary Farquhar Chittenden, Registrar; Miss Harriet Raymond, Treasurer; Mrs. Emory Wendell, Historian; Executive Committee, Mrs. Truman H. Newberry, Mrs. R. H. Fyfe and Miss Hendrie.

The following is the Historian's paper:

Madam Regent and Ladies: The duty of the Historian is not to entertain with invention of delightful episodes and romantic situations, but to relate facts and incidents which have actually occurred, and have been unearthed from the garner-house of the past, which has been shaken to its very foundations by the Sons and Daughters and other patriotic people in search of dates, facts, certificates of marriage, etc., relating to their ancestors. The words ancestor and patriotism are written all over the face of the land. I often wonder if these long dead and buried, neglected and forgotten ancestors know of this sudden upheaval and outburst of affectionate enthusiasm; this blast of trumpets and beat of drums in their honor, and what they think of it all. They must imagine that earthquakes and cyclones are rending us, or that the millennium which they looked for so long, and some of them made ready for so many times, has actually come!

In trying to confine myself strictly to facts and events I am reminded of a friend who had the generous habit of giving to a poor family in her parish the outgrown and cast-off clothing of herself and her large family of boys and girls. One Sunday morning she beheld this family, headed by the mother, come up the aisle of the church and seat herself in a pew a short distance in front of her, all garbed in the clothing worn by

herself and her family the year before. There were sundry additions and embellishments indicative of the individual taste of the wearers. For instance, Mrs. Green had added to the modest purple flower the original trimming of my friend's hat, a yellow rose and a bright red feather. The smiles that twitched the lips of her friends in the neighboring pews, and the unique opportunity of seeing herself from behind were not conducive to a spiritual frame of mind, and she resolved, not only to bestow her garments on the poor of another parish hereafter, but to regain possession of that bonnet, at which time the old lady told her they were so much pleased with their new clothes, but that her daughter thought the bonnet a little dulsome like, and she had put in the rose and feather to bright it up a bit!

I say this instance has often recurred to me when writing up history which seemed "dulsome like," and the temptation to "bright it up a bit" has been almost irresistible, but I hope you will give me credit for keeping to facts if I do digress occasionally.

It seems such a very short time since I submitted my 'ast annual paper to your attention and always kind consideration, that perhaps you remember that I read you a list of questions which were constantly being asked me concerning the St. Clair family and answers to most of them. You may also remember that you thought my paper worthy a place in our national magazine, THE AMERICAN MONTHLY. My poor little acorn thus planted has become an oak of unexpected size. It had scarcely appeared before I began receiving letters, newspapers and newspaper clippings from north and south, east and west. I will read you extracts from some of them and you will thus have replies to all the unanswered questions of last year and many others which you never thought of asking. The following is from the Regent of the St. Clair Chapter of Eaton, Ohio, named for General Arthur St. Clair. She addresses me:

My Dear Daughter: I see by our AMERICAN MONTHLY that you are the Historian of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter under organization here in Eaton. * * * We have Fort St. Clair, just one mile west of Eaton. * * * General St. Clair passed through here with his army in 1791, and the fort was built during the winter of 1791-2. The battle was fought here November 6, 1792, and six men lie buried on this his-

torical ground. Our history is beautiful with incidents and legends and if you would like to have it I will be glad to send it to you. I am so glad to get every particle of news or history connected with the St. Clairs. Wishing your Chapter success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

MRS. RODDIE REYNOLDS.

The next is from the Secretary of the Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg, Pennsylvania, named for the mother of Louisa St. Clair, whose maiden name, you remember, was Phoebe Bayard.

My Dear Madam: As members of a National Society, as Daughters of the American Revolution, and as co-workers in the effort to do honor to the wife and daughter of General Arthur St. Clair, I take the liberty of offering my services if in any way I can aid you in tracing the descendants of your patron saint, Louisa St. Clair. I read with much interest your recent article in the AMERICAN MONTHLY, and for two reasons I decided to write in relation to it. First, that Louisa St. Clair did leave a number of children, six at least that I know of. A granddaughter, Mrs. Ellen Remney, lives at Youngstown, this county. She is a widow, and honorary member of the Alleghany County Chapter, and in very reduced circumstances. Mrs. Remney has a little daughter who at present gives every indication of one day being a prodigy. She has a remarkable voice, but will probably never have the means or the opportunity to cultivate it.

I have in my possession an autograph letter of Louisa St. Clair, which I will be glad to lend you any time if the members of your Chapter would like to see it.

The second reason of my letter is to ask you where you obtained the portraits of James Bowdin, Arthur St. Clair, James Pitts and Elizabeth Bowdin Pitts; and if copies could be had of them, as well as from the silhouette of Louisa St. Clair.

Hoping you will not hesitate to call upon me if I can be of any service,

Very sincerely,

NANCY JACK WENTLING.

In this letter was enclosed newspaper clippings from which we learn that both General and Mrs. St. Clair are buried at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and that a movement is on foot to restore the monument of General St. Clair, and to dedicate a votive tablet to the memory of his wife, the patron saint of the Greensburg Chapter of Daughters. Of course the chief object in dedicating any memorial to Mrs. St. Clair would be in memory of her personal worth, in recognition of her services

as the wife of an American patriot, and as a matron of the Revolution; one whose fortune and whose life were dedicated to the cause which engaged all the energies of her husband; one who suffered with him for a common end, in mind, body and estate, through evil and through good report; one who gave much and lost all. What greater honor could be hers?

It is interesting to know that Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," mentions the lineage of the St. Clairs, which he styles "The lordly line of high St. Clair." Also that William the Conqueror, he who became the founder of the kingdom of England, and whose blood for now more than eight hundred years has flowed through the veins of the kings and queens of the realm, was a St. Clair.

The third letter is from Mrs. Charles Edgar Paddock, of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, and reads as follows:

Dear Mrs. Wendell: I have had the following copied from such records and papers as I possess, relating to my great aunt, Louisa St. Clair. I do not know as any of this information will be new to you, but such as it is you are very welcome to. With good wishes to all the members of your Chapter, I am,

Yours sincerely,

MRS. CHARLES EDGAR PADDOCK.

Arthur St. Clair and Phoebe Bayard were married May 10, 1760, in Trinity chapel, Boston. To them were born seven children, Louisa being the sixth.

Louisa St. Clair was born September 24, 1773, at Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania. She was rocked in the cradle of the Revolution. During her early childhood her father was absent from home for a long period, being in the Continental Army. The family moved to Philadelphia when she was about thirteen years old, and during the years which they resided there Louisa received her education. She appears to have been her father's favorite daughter, and from early womanhood to the closing of his eyes in death she remained with him, sharing his affluence and misfortunes, sorrows and poverty. She never faltered in her filial duty and devotion.

A halo of romance is around the early life of Louisa St. Clair. She came to Marietta, Ohio, to take charge of her father's household when she was about eighteen years old—a high spirited vigorous girl; full of life and activity; truly a soldier's daughter, who knew not fear; full of the spirit of adventure and ever ready to draw amusement from her surroundings. She was a fine equestrienne and would fearlessly mount the most wild and spirited horses, and seemed to manage them with ease as she dashed through the woodlands around Camp Martins at

full gallop. She was a fine skater and expert huntress, and could load and fire a rifle with the accuracy of a backwoodsman; killing a squirrel from the highest tree. She was fond of roaming in the woods near Marietta, fearless of the savages that lurked in the vicinity. She remained some years at Marietta, during which time the Indians were restless and threatening. They did not like the appearance of the whites in their country, and notwithstanding that treaties of peace were held, all efforts to pacify them failed, and in 1791 the chiefs of the various tribes resolved to make an effort to drive their enemies from their country. It was at this time that Louisa St. Clair figured as the heroine at the treaty of Fort Harmon—bearing the treaty on horseback, unattended and unprotected by any guard or escort, into the Indian camp some miles from the fort. (Then follows the romantic episode concerning herself and the young Indian chief with which you are all familiar.)

Louisa displayed great courage and devotion during the disastrous battle (which took place in spite of the treaty) when the star of her illustrious father set in a field of defeat and blood. A few years after this she returned to her home at Fort Ligonier to take care of her invalid mother.

It was some years after her romantic adventure with the young Indian chief that she met Samuel Robb, then a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army, whom she married in 1795. Little concerning him has been handed down. It is recorded that he studied medicine in England and was said to be a very handsome man and a fine violinist.

Louisa St. Clair Robb died May 27, 1840. Her husband survived her seven years, and both sleep side by side in the cemetery at Fort Ligonier.

The fourth letter is from two ladies in Kansas:

My Dear Madam: You may imagine our surprise and pleasure on seeing your sketch of my mother's grandmother, Louisa St. Clair, also mention of my mother's great-grandfather, Major General Arthur St. Clair, in our AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Arthur St. Clair was born in Roslyn Castle, Edinburg, Scotland. The St. Clair genealogy dates back to the year 850. We would like very much to hear something of the Bayards. Respectfully,

MRS. LOUISA ST. CLAIR MCCALL,

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Secretary Betty Washington Chapter.

It is simply impossible to give more than a small gleanings from the vast harvest of historical matter which has come to me from so many fields. There is, necessarily, much repetition, and several contradictory reports; for instance in a special letter to *The Dispatch*, a Pennsylvania paper, I find the follow-

ing: "St. Clair was by birth a Scot, and was of a family of early note. Walderne St. Clair descended from a Norman knight; married Margaret, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy. Their son, William St. Clair, settled in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, and was the ancestor of our St. Clair. The chief of the St. Clairs married a granddaughter of Robert Bruce."

In another paper we find that the ancestor of all the St. Clairs was Roganwald of Norway, who was the father of Prince Rolla, he of the dragon ships and the sea kings; and the ancestor through Rolla, of the dukes of Normandy, one of whom was William the Conqueror (a St. Clair), etc."

Now every one knows that it is a fact in English history that William the Conqueror, called also William the Bastard, was the son of Richard, Duke of Normandy, and Arletta, the tanner's pretty daughter, who he saw washing her linen in the brook and fell in love with her.

However much we may be in doubt as to this portion of the St. Clair ancestry, we do know that Louisa St. Clair's father and mother, both well born and delicately bred, died in great poverty and neglect in a tiny log house in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where, through privation and sorrow, they were watched and cared for to the end by their daughter Louisa, whom we are proud to call our patron saint.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Jack Wentling, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, we had in our possession a letter written by Louisa St. Clair on March 23, 1830; also a poem in French with English translation, written by one Peter Huer de la Valienrere, on September 4, 1788, on the coming of Arthur St. Clair to the northwest territory. This letter, torn and bearing the stains of sixty-nine years, and the poem, with those of over a hundred years, I returned to their owner, after showing them to our Regent and a few of the ladies, fearing to keep such precious documents long enough to read to you.

Time will not permit me to do more than read you a few extracts from the remaining papers:

"A mile east of Ligonier is the old home of the St. Clairs, called the 'Hermitage' (of which I have a picture). It stands close to the Johnstown Pike."

"George Washington says in his memoirs that the narrowest escape of his life was made from a party of Indians about a mile from Fort Ligonier."

"In the rotunda of the capitol at Columbus, Ohio, is a portrait of General St. Clair in his dress of buff and blue, the uniform of the Revolution."

"One reason for believing that our St. Clairs were descended from the Earl of Roslyn is, that William St. Clair, the reputed youngest son of the earl, left in his will his lands to the youngest son of General Arthur St. Clair."

"After leaving the army, General St. Clair engaged in manufacturing enterprises, failed, and finally his property was sold at sheriff's sale. At different times, before and after his troubles, efforts were made by him to recover the large sums of money he had expended in fitting out and supplying troops during the Revolution. The government, while recognizing the debt, refused its payment on the plea of limitation, as the records will show."

"On being forced from his beautiful home with his now aged wife, the once charming Phoebe Bayard, they removed to a hovel on the old State road on the top of Chestnut Ridge, where they eaked out a scanty existence by keeping a tavern. He often went to Youngstown for provisions, and on the morning of August 31, 1818, he was found dead by the roadside."

Born in the purple, he died a pauper.

"One of the descendants of the St. Clairs, Magfret Vance, married H. L. Wallace, son of General Lew Wallace."

"Samuel Vance Morris, another descendant, married first, Mary Jane Harrison; and afterward, for his second wife, her sister, Anna Symmes Harrison, both sisters of ex-President Benjamin Harrison."

"Arthur St. Clair was a cousin of General Gage of Revolutionary fame."

I have also interesting letters from the descendants of the Robb family, giving me the names of all of Louisa St. Clair's children, who they married, etc. One from an old gentleman of 85 years.

Since our last annual meeting we have added to our list. This includes four "Real Daughters," two of whom passed away during the summer. I cannot, therefore, end my paper in the usual way, which has been, "We can still say at the end of another year that not one of our number has been taken from us by death." We have not only lost two "Real Daughters," but three other members, Mrs. Edward H. Butler, Mrs. Henry T. Thurber and Mrs. Brewer, of Jackson.

GEORGIA STATE CONFERENCE.

The State Conference of Georgia met in Atlanta, May 23d, in the Cragie House, the home of the Atlanta Chapter. No one there present but fully appreciated the historic value of such a gathering of women in discussing the past and present glory of their State and its future prospects. We regret want of space to print every speech made. All of them rang with the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to their Alma Mater, the National Society. We are confined to that of the State Regent, Mrs. Robert Emory Park, which was, in part, as follows:

Too many of us have been satisfied with our certificates of membership and have not cared whether the Society increased or not. Indeed, many have preferred to keep it as exclusive as possible. Such is not the idea of the National Society, which declares that "any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence." There must be to-day hundreds of women in Georgia—one of the thirteen colonies—eligible to membership in this Society. Very plain women they may be, but all the more we should rejoice to help them to obtain this, their only patent right to nobility. What is the emblematic figure upon the seal of our Society? Is she a dainty slippered lady ready to tread the stately measures of the minuet? Look at that revolutionary dame seated at her spinning wheel and say if she is not rather the embodiment of work and courage, of patriotism and readiness for emergency? I never look at her that I do not see the picture of my mother during the war, as with her slender figure and delicate hands she bent, day after day, over a home-made loom, until she mastered the art of weaving, that she might teach her dusky handmaidens to manufacture clothing for her negroes and for our soldiers at the front. God be praised for the heroism of American women! The heroism which shone so nobly in the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Spanish-American war, and which led Reubena Walworth to offer her young life a sacrifice to patriotism. The assertion that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution aspires to be an "aristocratic" organization is true in the sense that "aristo" means noble; the highest and best. But in another sense the absurdity of such a claim is apparent when one remembers that the American Revolution was the most democratic movement in the annals of history; that the vast liberty waves it set in motion agitated the air of the whole world and blew down many thrones and principalities. The woman whose grandfather left his bleeding footprints in the snow of Valley Forge, or who

House, was reported as granted, the following bill having already passed both House and Senate:

"Resolved, by this Assembly, That the sum of three hundred dollars a year be and is hereby appropriated for the current expenses to be incurred in the care and custody of the Monument House and property of the Groton Monument Association. Said sum of three hundred dollars to be paid annually hereafter and until otherwise ordered, to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and said appropriation shall be added to and hereafter included in the estimate of the State expenditures as provided in section 379-380 of the General Statutes."

The Chapter was informed that a request had been sent from Washington to have its historic work regarding the State flag and Monument House forwarded as "a report to the Smithsonian Institution. This has been done and the report accepted, transmitted to Congress, and ordered printed by the Senate. This is the first report, including the Daughters of the American Revolution work, to be published at the expense of the United States Government, and will contain thirty plates, one of which will be the Monument House. Though extremely anxious to print the adopted State flag, the Smithsonian authorities found the Government Printing Office had not the proper coloring facilities for its perfect reproduction, and a print from the photograph, furnished by the Chapter could not be made satisfactory.

Miss Mary E. Benjamin, as a member of the State Committee on the publication of Miss Root's "Connecticut Heroines and Real Daughters of the Revolution," received orders for quite a number of these books, to be published at seventy-five cents or one dollar a volume, by the aid of the Chapters throughout the State.

After singing the national hymn the Chapter adjourned to Daisy-Crest-over-Groton, where the Regent, assisted by the six newly elected members, held an informal reception.

SEQUOIA CHAPTER (San Francisco, California). — Surrounded by the American flags, draped in graceful relief, ninety members and guests of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, sat down to an elaborate breakfast on April 19, 1899, at the Occidental Hotel.

The occasion marked the observance of the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Lexington. Blue bachelor buttons peeping from wheat nests and pure white roses scattered among the china told in symbolic tone the colors of our Order. The menu cards bore on their outer cover a boy and girl dressed in the style of the Colonial period, and dancing the minuet. Mrs. Henry Wetherbee, Regent of Sequoia Chapter, welcomed the guests in the following graceful words: "In these days of progression, expansion, and new ideas, in which all thinking people are interested, it has occurred to me it would be well on this anniversary day, which stands preëminently before us in the past as a day of anxiety and of conflict, and while we are alive to it all, that we celebrate the day with cheer and joy. For while we can feel what our forefathers felt, they would not, if they could speak to us, wish that we mourn or sit even for one hour in the shadow of reflected gloom. So, rather let us rejoice that we are here as a result of those hours of conflict; for had they not lived, fought and bled, where would these ninety women (descendants of those heroes) assembled here to-day have been now? No philosopher or sage can answer that question from a physical or mental standpoint. So, let us eat, drink and be merry, and dwell in the sunshine which they have won for us and in this manner honor their memory and their deeds."

Following the Regent's remarks, Mrs. William Alvord, ex-Regent of Sequoia Chapter, and Honorary State Regent of California, responded to the toast "Sequoia Chapter." Mrs. Alvord said: "May she grow in grace, beauty and strength, imitating her namesake, but not following her example in slow growth. May she increase in numbers steadily, and always be the strongest and most patriotic, as she was also the first Chapter organized on the Pacific slope."

Mrs. Wetherbee invited as honorary guests to the breakfast, Mrs. John F. Swift, State Regent of California, and Mrs. Henriotin, of Eastern fame, who was visiting California at the time.

On the evening of the 19th, Sequoia Chapter, together with her sister Chapters, was tendered a reception at the California Hotel by the California Society Sons of the American Revolu-

- tion. This graceful compliment on the part of the Sons closed a day, the observance of which makes memorable an epoch in revolutionary history.

Sequoia Chapter has, within a few months, become the proud possessor of rare antique relics, many of which, in point of age, antedate the century mark.

Through the efforts of Mrs. George Law Smith, a prominent member of Sequoia Chapter, who discovered the owner of the relics, the Chapter has been able to purchase from him a sufficient number to form an interesting nucleus for a larger growth.

The old time-piece, over one hundred years old, ticks out the hours from one corner of the Chapter room.

Opposite stands a spinning wheel, "whose shuttles are forever silent."

Over the mantel is suspended a musket, grim and morose, carried by a member's ancestor in some Revolutionary battle.

And the hour-glass. The sand falls slowly; one is impressed how out of tune with a modern time-piece it is.

Warming-pans, bread-toasters, snuff-boxes, old almanacs, sleigh-bells, pewter-mugs, milk-pitchers, candle-snuffers, and irons, and a great number of other articles are arranged on mantel and shelf, each a record of an age that has passed away forever.

A keen interest has seized the members, and many individual contributions to the collection have been and are being made. Notably, a miniature, presented by Miss Elizabeth M. Jones, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Tarrant, who fought in the War of the Revolution.

Mrs. Wetherbee, the Regent, recently presented a stuffed eagle to the Chapter.

A brief history of the bird might be apropos. Two eagles were sent up in a balloon from Blair's Park, Oakland, California. After they had descended, one of them was sent by a prominent politician to Mr. McKinley during the Presidential campaign. The other was presented to Mrs. Wetherbee, our Regent. Private life and confinement proved disastrous to this king of birds and he died, was stuffed and now graces our Chapter room.

Sequoia Chapter has just become possessor, by purchase, of a handsome, new, silk American flag. It is unique in that the silk itself was made from the cocoon grown in California. The flag was made, mounted and completed in San Francisco. The thirteen embroidered stars represent the thirteen original States. The flag is at present on exhibition at the rooms of the California Club.—ALMA ALDEN, *Historian*.

MARYLAND LINE CHAPTER (Baltimore, Maryland).—In my report as Regent of the Maryland Line Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the past year, 1898-99, I wish to remind the members that the Chapter was started in the Spring of 1896, to interest younger girls in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Baltimore Chapter had so many members that the younger girls had nothing to do with the management of the Chapter, and Miss Alice Key Blunt thought it would be very desirable to have a Chapter for young girls. If we took time to read the records of our Chapter, we would find that this fact was kept in view. As Regent I have endeavored to carry out the rules of the records and the wishes of the Chapter.

During the past year six new members have been added to the Maryland Line Chapter, and one transferred to us, making seven added to our number. We have lost two members, one transferred to the National Society at large, and one resigned from the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution because she is to be married and leave Baltimore. This brings our number to twenty-nine, until the papers of a new member, which are in Washington, are accepted. During the past year the Chapter meetings have taken place at the appointed times, and the Board meetings have also been held once a month. On the 19th of last April, "Chapter Day," the anniversary of the battle of Lexington in 1775, our Chapter gave an afternoon reception, Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams lending her mother's reception rooms for the occasion. Her large west room was draped with the beautiful flags of the Society of the Colonial Wars, lent by request to the Maryland Line Chapter. The Committee for the entertainment spared no trouble to make the reception a success. The guests included the State Re-

gent of Maryland of the Daughters of the American Revolution, officers of the Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, officers of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Colonial Dames of America and of the Sons of the American Revolution. These Societies had extended their invitations to us, and we were glad to be able to send ours to them, the members of the Chapter, and some of their friends. Our State Regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, was with us in May, read the resolutions of the Board meetings in Washington and told us of the interesting work undertaken by the National Society for relief of sailors and soldiers during the war with Spain. In February we again had the pleasure of our State Regent being with us at the Chapter meeting, and reading the Franco-American Memorial Circulars, when the Chapter made an appropriation, small, like itself in numbers. The Historical Committee, Miss Lilian Giffen, Chairman, has been of great benefit to the Chapter. The paper read by Miss Lilian Giffen on May 20, 1898, "The Spirit of Maryland Before Lexington," and that by Mrs. Laura Atkinson on November 18, 1898, "The Lines of the Constitution," and the "Articles of Federation," are the first of a series. The standing committee for a fund to be given to the Memorial Monument to be built to the soldiers of the Maryland Line of the Revolutionary War are endeavoring to carry out the wishes of the Chapter. During the year I have received twenty-nine letters, and written forty-nine letters and notes, and fifty-two postals for the Chapter. I was much disappointed at not being able to go to the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington. Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, again elected as Alternate, was most kind in taking the whole work as Regent, and will read her report to the Chapter. In going out of office as Regent, I wish to thank the members for their cordial help in carrying out the rules of the Maryland Line Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—ELIZABETH LLOYD PENNINGTON, *Regent*.

MANHATTAN CHAPTER.—Owing to the absence of our honored Regent, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, it is my duty and privilege to present the first report of the Manhattan Chapter of New York, Daughters of the American Revolution.

as the wife of an American patriot, and as a matron of the Revolution; one whose fortune and whose life were dedicated to the cause which engaged all the energies of her husband; one who suffered with him for a common end, in mind, body and estate, through evil and through good report; one who gave much and lost all. What greater honor could be hers?

It is interesting to know that Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," mentions the lineage of the St. Clairs, which he styles "The lordly line of high St. Clair." Also that William the Conqueror, he who became the founder of the kingdom of England, and whose blood for now more than eight hundred years has flowed through the veins of the kings and queens of the realm, was a St. Clair.

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The work during the summer for the soldiers and sailors in the late Spanish-American war is so completely told in the little pamphlet of which you each have a copy that I will not further refer to it.—MRS. EMORY WENDELL.

ANNA WARNER BAILEY CHAPTER.—A regular meeting of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton and Stonington, took place at the Bill Memorial Library, on Groton Heights, at 2.30 p. m., Friday. As the occasion was an important one, both as to business and pleasure, there was an unusually large attendance.

The regular order of routine business was delayed after the reading of the minutes of the February meeting that the Chapter might vote in the six candidates from the Society of the Children of the American Revolution; the age limit necessitating their retirement from their local Societies. Miss Amanda Allen, President of the Colonel William Ledyard Society, presented Miss Caro M. Fish of Gales Ferry, Miss Mabel Whipple and Miss Julia Allyn of Groton; Miss Addie A. Thomas, President of the Thomas Avery Society, presented Miss Bessie Daboll of Ceter Groton; Mrs. Frank H. Arms, President of the Jonathan Brooks Society, presented Miss Helen Wilbur of New London, and Mrs. William H. Moulthrop, President of the Belton Allyn Society, presented Miss Alice Hurlbutt of Gales Ferry. These young members were cordially welcomed into the Chapter by the Regent, and were presented to the chief officers of the Society.

After the officers' reports were considered and accepted, the Regent read an amusing letter of regret from the State Regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, who had been invited to be present on this interesting occasion.

The Society has again to record the loss of a valuable member in the death of Mrs. Francis Latham, whose sympathy, appreciation and cordiality have ever been a grateful element in the business and social meetings of the Society and a committee was appointed to draft the Chapter's expression of sincere sorrow for the bereavement of her dear ones.

The Chapter's petition to the General Assembly of Connecticut as to an annual appropriation for the Monument

House, was reported as granted, the following bill having already passed both House and Senate :

"Resolved, by this Assembly, That the sum of three hundred dollars a year be and is hereby appropriated for the current expenses to be incurred in the care and custody of the Monument House and property of the Groton Monument Association. Said sum of three hundred dollars to be paid annually hereafter and until otherwise ordered, to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and said appropriation shall be added to and hereafter included in the estimate of the State expenditures as provided in section 379-380 of the General Statutes."

The Chapter was informed that a request had been sent from Washington to have its historic work regarding the State flag and Monument House forwarded as "a report to the Smithsonian Institution. This has been done and the report accepted, transmitted to Congress, and ordered printed by the Senate. This is the first report, including the Daughters of the American Revolution work, to be published at the expense of the United States Government, and will contain thirty plates, one of which will be the Monument House. Though extremely anxious to print the adopted State flag, the Smithsonian authorities found the Government Printing Office had not the proper coloring facilities for its perfect reproduction, and a print from the photograph, furnished by the Chapter could not be made satisfactory.

Miss Mary E. Benjamin, as a member of the State Committee on the publication of Miss Root's "Connecticut Heroines and Real Daughters of the Revolution," received orders for quite a number of these books, to be published at seventy-five cents or one dollar a volume, by the aid of the Chapters throughout the State.

After singing the national hymn the Chapter adjourned to Daisy-Crest-over-Groton, where the Regent, assisted by the six newly elected members, held an informal reception.

SEQUOIA CHAPTER (San Francisco, California). — Surrounded by the American flags, draped in graceful relief, ninety members and guests of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, sat down to an elaborate breakfast on April 19, 1899, at the Occidental Hotel.

The occasion marked the observance of the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Lexington. Blue bachelor buttons peeping from wheat nests and pure white roses scattered among the china told in symbolic tone the colors of our Order. The menu cards bore on their outer cover a boy and girl dressed in the style of the Colonial period, and dancing the minuet. Mrs. Henry Wetherbee, Regent of Sequoia Chapter, welcomed the guests in the following graceful words: "In these days of progression, expansion, and new ideas, in which all thinking people are interested, it has occurred to me it would be well on this anniversary day, which stands preëminently before us in the past as a day of anxiety and of conflict, and while we are alive to it all, that we celebrate the day with cheer and joy. For while we can feel what our forefathers felt, they would not, if they could speak to us, wish that we mourn or sit even for one hour in the shadow of reflected gloom. So, rather let us rejoice that we are here as a result of those hours of conflict; for had they not lived, fought and bled, where would these ninety women (descendants of those heroes) assembled here to-day have been now? No philosopher or sage can answer that question from a physical or mental standpoint. So, let us eat, drink and be merry, and dwell in the sunshine which they have won for us and in this manner honor their memory and their deeds."

Following the Regent's remarks, Mrs. William Alvord, ex-Regent of Sequoia Chapter, and Honorary State Regent of California, responded to the toast "Sequoia Chapter." Mrs. Alvord said: "May she grow in grace, beauty and strength, imitating her namesake, but not following her example in slow growth. May she increase in numbers steadily, and always be the strongest and most patriotic, as she was also the first Chapter organized on the Pacific slope."

Mrs. Wetherbee invited as honorary guests to the breakfast, Mrs. John F. Swift, State Regent of California, and Mrs. Henrotin, of Eastern fame, who was visiting California at the time.

On the evening of the 19th, Sequoia Chapter, together with her sister Chapters, was tendered a reception at the California Hotel by the California Society Sons of the American Revolu-

tion. This graceful compliment on the part of the Sons closed a day, the observance of which makes memorable an epoch in revolutionary history.

Sequoia Chapter has, within a few months, become the proud possessor of rare antique relics, many of which, in point of age, antedate the century mark.

Through the efforts of Mrs. George Law Smith, a prominent member of Sequoia Chapter, who discovered the owner of the relics, the Chapter has been able to purchase from him a sufficient number to form an interesting nucleus for a larger growth.

The old time-piece, over one hundred years old, ticks out the hours from one corner of the Chapter room.

Opposite stands a spinning wheel, "whose shuttles are forever silent."

Over the mantel is suspended a musket, grim and morose, carried by a member's ancestor in some Revolutionary battle.

And the hour-glass. The sand falls slowly; one is impressed how out of tune with a modern time-piece it is.

Warming-pans, bread-toasters, snuff-boxes, old almanacs, sleigh-bells, pewter-mugs, milk-pitchers, candle-snuffers, and irons, and a great number of other articles are arranged on mantel and shelf, each a record of an age that has passed away forever.

A keen interest has seized the members, and many individual contributions to the collection have been and are being made. Notably, a miniature, presented by Miss Elizabeth M. Jones, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Tarrant, who fought in the War of the Revolution.

Mrs. Wetherbee, the Regent, recently presented a stuffed eagle to the Chapter.

A brief history of the bird might be apropos. Two eagles were sent up in a balloon from Blair's Park, Oakland, California. After they had descended, one of them was sent by a prominent politician to Mr. McKinley during the Presidential campaign. The other was presented to Mrs. Wetherbee, our Regent. Private life and confinement proved disastrous to this king of birds and he died, was stuffed and now graces our Chapter room.

Sequoia Chapter has just become possessor, by purchase, of a handsome, new, silk American flag. It is unique in that the silk itself was made from the cocoon grown in California. The flag was made, mounted and completed in San Francisco. The thirteen embroidered stars represent the thirteen original States. The flag is at present on exhibition at the rooms of the California Club.—ALMA ALDEN, *Historian*.

MARYLAND LINE CHAPTER (Baltimore, Maryland).—In my report as Regent of the Maryland Line Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the past year, 1898-99, I wish to remind the members that the Chapter was started in the Spring of 1896, to interest younger girls in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Baltimore Chapter had so many members that the younger girls had nothing to do with the management of the Chapter, and Miss Alice Key Blunt thought it would be very desirable to have a Chapter for young girls. If we took time to read the records of our Chapter, we would find that this fact was kept in view. As Regent I have endeavored to carry out the rules of the records and the wishes of the Chapter.

During the past year six new members have been added to the Maryland Line Chapter, and one transferred to us, making seven added to our number. We have lost two members, one transferred to the National Society at large, and one resigned from the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution because she is to be married and leave Baltimore. This brings our number to twenty-nine, until the papers of a new member, which are in Washington, are accepted. During the past year the Chapter meetings have taken place at the appointed times, and the Board meetings have also been held once a month. On the 19th of last April, "Chapter Day," the anniversary of the battle of Lexington in 1775, our Chapter gave an afternoon reception, Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams lending her mother's reception rooms for the occasion. Her large west room was draped with the beautiful flags of the Society of the Colonial Wars, lent by request to the Maryland Line Chapter. The Committee for the entertainment spared no trouble to make the reception a success. The guests included the State Re-

gent of Maryland of the Daughters of the American Revolution, officers of the Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, officers of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the Colonial Dames of America and of the Sons of the American Revolution. These Societies had extended their invitations to us, and we were glad to be able to send ours to them, the members of the Chapter, and some of their friends. Our State Regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, was with us in May, read the resolutions of the Board meetings in Washington and told us of the interesting work undertaken by the National Society for relief of sailors and soldiers during the war with Spain. In February we again had the pleasure of our State Regent being with us at the Chapter meeting, and reading the Franco-American Memorial Circulars, when the Chapter made an appropriation, small, like itself in numbers. The Historical Committee, Miss Lilian Giffen, Chairman, has been of great benefit to the Chapter. The paper read by Miss Lilian Giffen on May 20, 1898, "The Spirit of Maryland Before Lexington," and that by Mrs. Laura Atkinson on November 18, 1898, "The Lines of the Constitution," and the "Articles of Federation," are the first of a series. The standing committee for a fund to be given to the Memorial Monument to be built to the soldiers of the Maryland Line of the Revolutionary War are endeavoring to carry out the wishes of the Chapter. During the year I have received twenty-nine letters, and written forty-nine letters and notes, and fifty-two postals for the Chapter. I was much disappointed at not being able to go to the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington. Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, again elected as Alternate, was most kind in taking the whole work as Regent, and will read her report to the Chapter. In going out of office as Regent, I wish to thank the members for their cordial help in carrying out the rules of the Maryland Line Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—ELIZABETH LLOYD PENNINGTON, *Regent*.

MANHATTAN CHAPTER.—Owing to the absence of our honored Regent, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, it is my duty and privilege to present the first report of the Manhattan Chapter of New York, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Last Spring a number of earnest women, wishing to render what service lay in their power to the advancement of patriotic enterprise, and believing that an organization could be formed that would embody the highest principles of patriotism, met June 15, 1898, when the name Manhattan was adopted as pre-eminently appropriate to the Chapter.

I cannot do better than to quote from the Historian's paper, giving the signification of the Indian name selected :

"The island was called by the natives Mon-ah-tun-uk, with reference to its most impressive characteristic to those who passed much of their time in canoes upon the circling waters, the whirling torrent at 'Hell Gate.'

The significant syllables were Mon or Man, violent ; ah tun, running water, and uk, locality.

"Thus the Mon-a-tuns were 'The people of the whirlpool.' They were variously called Manhattans and Monathuns, as the local writers carelessly translated the written from the spoken term.

"Without any great variation the word Manhattan persisted for two hundred years as the name of the island and, as it now serves to distinguish its most populous centre, it has been very fittingly taken to designate the Chapter which aims to cherish the spirit of freedom nourished on its soil."

The name having been adopted, the officers were elected. from the ladies present, as follows :

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Regent ; Mrs. William Cummings Story, First Vice-Regent ; Mrs. Alfred Nelson, Second Vice-Regent ; Miss Mary O'Connor, Recording Secretary ; Mrs. Jacob Berry, Corresponding Secretary ; Mrs. F. H. Lovell, Registrar ; Mrs. Nathaniel Bloom, Treasurer ; Mrs. James F. Tweedy, Historian. Executive Board, Mrs. Martin Van Buren Travis, Mrs. Thomas Rainey, Miss Isabel Lovell, Miss Marguerite Jordan.

January 5th the Chapter held its first formal meeting, when the actions taken at the preliminary meeting were ratified. On this occasion our State Regent favored us by being present.

To the deep regret of the Chapter our Regent was called to China in October, and we have therefore been deprived of the inestimable help that her presence would have afforded us, but

a strong effort has been made to carry out her wishes, and during the past three months Chapter meetings have been held each month and also special meetings when it has been deemed necessary.

Several of the members have written able historic and genealogical papers, as it is desired that each member shall present a paper on her ancestry, a custom which proves interesting and instructive, the records often taking us back to colonial days and tracing the lines back to a period prior to emigration to this country.

Our first work of practical service was rendered at the regular Chapter meeting January 9th, when it was voted that in commemoration of the devoted patriotism of Miss Reubena Walworth, a donation be made by the Chapter to the fund being raised to erect a monument to her memory. The Chapter applied for a charter which was received in December. With a deep appreciation of the grand possibilities of our organization and an earnest desire to achieve the best of which we are capable, I respectfully submit the report of the first three months of the Manhattan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.—DAISY ALLEN STORY, *First Vice-Regent*.

JOHN REILY CHAPTER.—Before any definite action had been taken by the National Board at Washington, the John Reily Chapter of Hamilton, Ohio, by the advice of its State Regent, Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, had decided to remain in session during the summer, ready to render service should it be needed. When the call came from Washington, the Hospital Corps was organized and the following committees appointed: Mrs. Constantine Macht, chairman; Mrs. Elwood Morey, vice-chairman; Mrs. David Pierce, chairman purchasing committee; Mrs. James R. Webster, chairman cutting committee; Mrs. Willis Hall, chairman distributing committee; Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, chairman transportation committee; Mrs. Claire Murphy, treasurer; Miss Ruth Huntington, secretary.

Donations from Chapter members, from churches and individuals came in rapidly; the tailors of the city volunteered their services and cut the garments according to government patterns, and one box to Porto Rico was speedily sent off. It

contained the following articles: 79 night shirts, 59 pajamas, 30 towels, 60 handkerchiefs, 24 pillow slips, a dozen combs, 24 dozen safety pins, 3 bolts mosquito netting, hair pillows with slips, 100 bars of soap, and rolls of old linen.

Then came a call from Fort Thomas, Newport, Kentucky, in response to which we sent: 70 sheets, 12 towels and pillow slips. We also filled 116 library envelopes with clippings and sent to Fort Thomas for the pleasure of the sick and wounded soldiers.

From out of our band of twenty-five the State of Ohio honored itself by choosing for its State Regent for 1897 and 1898 Mrs. Josephine Campbell Rathbone, whose peculiar fitness for the position has been fully demonstrated during this summer. She was also chosen president of the Hamilton War League. These offices made her the commander of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio, and the patriotic women of Butler county. How well she did this work we are the witnesses, as well as the military secretaries of other States, who have so testified.

At our open meeting in December Miss Annie Laws, Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter, gave us a charming insight into the good work her Chapter was doing.

We have given \$15.00 to the Continental Hall Fund, \$5 to the Lafayette Monumental Fund, \$5 to the George Washington Memorial Fund, and contributed our share to the Ohio Society of Mary Washington.

During the holidays the John Reily Chapter gave a reception at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Josephine Carpenter Macht, our guest of honor being General Egbert, of the famous Sixth Regiment. He gave us his thrilling description of the storming of San Juan hill. It was during this battle he received the wound which came so near being fatal. He highly commended the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution as he had seen it, both in times of war and peace.—MRS. ELLA S. HUNTINGTON, *Historian*.

BRYAN STATION CHAPTER (Lexington, Kentucky).—The Bryan Station Chapter is two years old, being a Daughter of the Lexington Chapter, with which it always works in the

spirit of harmony, which should mark the intercourse of respected mother and loved child. Although feeble in numbers, still much interest is shown in the meetings, and some work of a permanent kind has been done.

On July 4, 1897, we joined with the Lexington Chapter in editing a Fourth of July edition of the *Leader* (a daily of our city) which will ever stand as an embodiment of much of the wit, wisdom and patriotism of our State. \$104.00 was realized from this publication.

In October, 1897, we contributed \$25.00 to the Memorial Hall to be erected in Washington City.

A few weeks after our organization we were represented by our beloved Regent, Mrs. Shelby, at the Congress in Washington. The ensuing winter our Secretary, now our able Regent, went in her place, Mrs. Shelby being sick and unable to attend. She grew worse from that time until in March, 1898, when summons to her heavenly home relieved her sufferings. A floral offering was given as the last token of our love, and though human words but feebly express our high esteem, the following tribute was sent to the sorrowing friends and to our daily papers:

"We, the members of the Bryan Station Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, desire to express our sense of our loss in the death of Mrs. Margaret Bryan Shelby, the Regent of this Chapter. She was also its founder, and throughout the brief years of her womanhood she was distinguished for a love of country which was not a mere name, but a foundation for noble and helpful deeds. In her death a life which was an expression of highest and truest womanhood has come to a swift and sudden close; a life in which the most tender devotion as wife, as mother and as daughter was found not incompatible with arduous and ardent action in behalf of her country and humanity. We recognize that it is God, in consecration to whose service all her last acts were performed, who has laid upon those who loved her this heavy grief. We trust the infinite mercy who, doing whatsoever he will, does all in a love whose mightiness exceeds our uttermost imagining. We are the better for her memory, and learn from the lovely lesson of her life. Tears indeed must fall for her, yet

'She leaves behind her, freed from griefs and fears,
Far worthier things than tears.'

(Signed)

NANNIE FITZHUGH MACLEAN,
CELEETE LUCAS,
CECILIA McCLARTY HARBISON."

Wednesday, May 25, 1898, the Chapter coöperated with Lexington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Washington-Lafayette Society, Children of the American Revolution, and presented a regimental flag to the Second Kentucky Regiment, Infantry, United States Volunteers. The flag was made of dark blue silk, with the coat-of-arms and motto of Kentucky painted upon both sides. Above was a wide scroll of white, with the motto of the Daughters of the American Revolution, "Home and Country," upon it. Underneath the seal of the State was a larger scroll with the inscription to the regiment. The following description of the scene is taken from the *Morning Herald*, May 26, 1898:

"At the first sight of the soldiers the people rose to their feet and the First Regiment band struck up 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.' The ovation was immense. Thousands of hands applaud—thousands of handkerchiefs wave. The handsome State flag (the present of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution) was handed by three Children of the American Revolution to the Regents of the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters, who handed it to Color Bearer W. P. Polk. He delivered it to General Samuel Hill, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, and to General John Boyd, representing the Confederate Veterans Association, and with the Stars and Stripes on the one side, and the Stars and Bars on the other the folds of the two wafted together by the breezes, the new flag, the flag of a united people—the commingling of the Blue and the Gray—was borne to the judge's stand. Here Judge Jerre Morton and Colonel E. H. Gaither were waiting, and as the deep blue silk, with the 'United We Stand, Divided We Fall' of Kentucky, was raised aloft, the cheers were deafening."

The chaplain of the Lexington Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Rev. Dr. Fulton, offered prayer; after which Judge Morton made the speech in the name of the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and presented the flag to the regiment. Colonel E. H. Gaither received it with a suitable response.

As individuals much work was done during the summer for the soldiers sick among us. Flowers, reading matter, jellies, comforts, blankets, etc., were sent to all the hospitals. Noble and necessary work was done by some members in connection with the "diet kitchens," where the rough, untried hand of man was superseded by woman's trained and tender touch, to the relief of many a sick and weary volunteer.

The officers elected by the Chapter for this year were: Mrs. Shelby T. Harbison, Regent; Miss Nora Ward, Secretary; Mrs. Thorton Moore, Treasurer; Miss Helen Lyle, Registrar; Mrs. John James Tanner, Historian.—EMMA BUNCH TANNER, *Historian*.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER (Indianapolis, Indiana).—The past year has been one of activity and full of interest for the Chapter. May 14, 1898, our Chapter was entertained by the State Regent, Mrs. E. C. Atkins; the Children of the American Revolution being our guests. The afternoon was spent in listening to the beautiful music—songs—by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duell Gates, the son-in-law and daughter of our hostess, and two excellent papers, one by Mrs. S. E. Perkins, entitled "Flags," and the other by Mrs. Flora S. Wulschner.

The summer, instead of being a period of inactivity for the Chapter, was one of care and responsibility for us, as it was in all parts of the country. Many of our members were out of the city during the heated term, so the burden of the work was shouldered cheerfully by those who were at hand, and as there was no lack of proffered assistance from those interested in the soldiers, we were able to accomplish a great deal of work. In addition to contributing money, we made flannel stomachers, pajamas, hospital shirts, nurses' aprons, etc., and collected boxes of books and magazines, jellies and delicacies for the sick, a detailed account of which has been published in the report of the proceedings of the National Congress.

On October 28, 1898, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Taggart, the Chapter met to celebrate the "Battle of White Plains." Mrs. S. E. Perkins read a paper on this battle, illustrating it with a diagram showing the surrounding country. Mrs. W. F. Winchester read a very entertaining paper which had been written by her mother, Mrs. Eloise Wilder. The paper was entitled, "An election of a National Delegate, by the Lumkinville Chapter." It contained some laughable local hits and was a good description of the average election. Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks gave a very interesting account of the work done by our National Board for the relief of the soldiers.

At Vincennes, Indiana, on December 17, 1778, there were but two Americans left in the fort, when Henry Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor of Detroit, marched against it with about thirty British soldiers, fifty French volunteers and four hundred Indians. Captain Helm stood at the fort gate with a lighted candle in his hand, ready to apply to the well-charged cannon the other man had placed ready for them. When Hamilton appeared within hailing distance, Helm ordered him to halt and demanded honors of war before he surrendered. This was granted, when to the amazement of the British, but two men stepped forward to be taken prisoner. The courage and sagacity of Captain Helm were thought worthy of a celebration by our Chapter one hundred and twenty years later; and so, at the residence of Mrs. Charles F. Sayles we gathered to listen to a paper by Indiana's gifted historian, Jacob Piatt Dunn. Mr. Dunn's paper was entitled "Subjects for pictures from Indiana history." In part, he said that Indiana artists had a rich field from which to take their subjects for historical paintings. Besides the foregoing anecdote, he spoke of La Salle, at the Miami's camp (now South Bend, Indiana) "on either side the Miami wigwams, in the background the St. Joseph's river, with canoes drawn up on its grassy edge, and La Salle with his handfull of men at his back, the Miami's looking in wonder; the Iroquois chief, half defiant, half cowering before him." Francois Margane-Sieur de Vincennes, the founder of the first settlement at Vincennes, Indiana; Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, Pontiac and Crogan, Tecumseh, and last but not least among them, George Rogers Clark—all are identified with early Indiana history, and all were centers of thrilling historical pictures which are yet to make the future Indiana painter of Indiana pictures famous. Mr. Dunn was most graphic in his word painting of the deeds of these men on Indiana soil.

On February 22, 1899, at Mrs. Caleb Denny's, the Chapter met to listen to a paper on "Patriotism," by their guest, Mr. John E. Cleland. This paper was the most stirring prose poem, and one of the most beautifully written papers this Chapter has ever had written for it. February 27th the Sons of the American Revolution gave their annual meeting and en-

tertained the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution as their guests. Mr. William Bosson read an essay on "Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution." This essay was written by Mr. Gregory, a student of the Indiana University, and which took the prize of \$35.00 offered by the Sons of the American Revolution for the best essay on that subject. Mr. Townby delivered an oration on "Paul Jones," and Miss E. G. Browning delivered an address on "Our men," giving an account of what has been accomplished by the Sons of the American Revolution.

On March 17, 1899, at the annual meeting the following officers were elected for the coming year: Regent, Mrs. George W. Sloan; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James R. Carnahan; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Foster; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sara Niblack; Treasurer, Mrs. Caleb S. Denny; Registrar, Mrs. H. C. G. Bals; Historian, Mrs. Mary Barbour Jackson.—ELIZA GORDON BROWNING, *Historian*.

ORMSBY CHAPTER.—On February 22d, Ormsby Chapter, Manchester, Vermont, celebrated in a quiet but pleasant way the anniversary of the birth of the Father of our Country. The doors of Thayer's Hotel were kindly thrown open for the occasion by the Regent, who, with a few of the Daughters, received the invited guests, numbering about seventy-five. The house was prettily decorated with the National and Society colors and in every direction the pleasing combination of the red, white and blue with the blue and buff met the eye. In the parlors were exhibited a number of relics which had been kindly loaned for the occasion.

At eight o'clock the Regent, Mrs. Junia B. Thayer, welcomed the guests with a few well-chosen words. A quartette sang "The breaking waves dashed high," which was followed by a solo, "My Native Land." The Secretary of the Chapter, Mrs. Mary U. Robbins, gave a brief but interesting resumé of our year's work, in the national as well as the local field. Again music reigned and our corner of the country was recognized in the stirring notes of "Hurrah for Old New England." A delightful essay, on "The Day We Celebrate," was read by the Registrar, Mrs. Mary L. Connor, after which the solo "Old

Thirteen" was sung. Major W. R. Dunton, United States Army, having been asked to speak to the guests, responded to the invitation in a very interesting and patriotic manner; and spoke very feelingly of the work accomplished by our National Society, especially during our late war with Spain. The singing of "America" by all present closed the short but pleasing program. The younger Daughters, in old time costumes, served the guests with simple refreshments. After an hour of friendly intercourse, the company departed, bearing with them happy memories of a pleasant evening spent with Ormsby Chapter, and, we trust, believing that our Society really is accomplishing something more helpful to our countrymen than just the lauding of our own illustrious ancestors. May we each year learn something more helpful from the great and good man whose day we celebrate in peace and prosperity.—MARY LOUISE WYMAN, *Historian*.

CHICAGO CHAPTER (Chicago, Illinois) held its annual meeting April 27, 1899. Yearly reports were read and the following officers elected for the year: Regent, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. A. Coleman; Recording Secretary, Miss Rose E. Gilbert; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Walter M. Howland; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles H. Conover; Registrar, Miss Eliza Hosmer; Historian, Mrs. John R. Wilson; Directors, Mrs. James H. Walker, Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, Mrs. Henry A. Bogardus, Mrs. Marvin A. Farr, Mrs. Oliver P. Dickinson.—FLORA RIPLEY WILSON, *Historian*.

ST. PAUL CHAPTER (St. Paul, Minnesota).—A most enthusiastic meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the Presbyterian church at Macalester on the evening of May 4th which was the occasion for the presentation of a large and beautiful flag to Macalester College, a young and growing institution which has given its name to the suburb. A large audience was present composed of Daughters, college students and citizens. The Regent, Mrs. J. B. Beals, presided; on the platform with her were Mrs. George C. Squires, Mrs. A. P. Moss, Mrs. S. P. Crosby, Mrs. L. H. Batchelder and Mrs. R. W. Johnson. The exercises

were opened with a selection by the Macalester band, followed by the singing of the "Red, White and Blue," Professor H. E. Phillips rendering the solo. Mrs. Squires, the former Regent, then delivered a most interesting and patriotic address with "What Our Flag Stands For" as the subject. She said:

We members of patriotic societies believe that more and more we help to make good citizens, because we have constituted ourselves an especial guard, not only of that flag, but of the principles for which it stands consecrated to us by the blood of our forefathers—the principles of true Americanism. There can be nothing nobler in the world than a good citizen of the United States. For to be a good citizen implies absolute unselfishness, to think of ones neighbor as oneself. It implies absolute democracy, a reverence for every man as he stands before his God. It implies absolute Christianity, for the principles of our government are of divine origin. While pulpits all over the world preach the equality of man, America alone, socially and politically, recognizes it. And so the first thing for which our flag stands is the cross of Christ. Then, if we have men who live by the word of that Divine Teacher we have the noblest type of manhood, and when we have noble men next to such a flag we have protected womanhood. Was it not a portrait of the future, an argury of what was to be, that a woman designed and fashioned the first stars and stripes?

Her exultant heart foresaw that beneath its shadow was the protected home of her sex, and its greatest chance for future happiness and consideration. Do you remember the French man who, after a trip through our country, said: "Were I not a citizen of France I would pray that I might be born an American woman." We women may be forgiven if we call it a woman's flag. And oh what hope for the down-trodden and despairing of other countries has been this banner! It pointed out to them a place where they had a right to live and breathe freely and at ease. It meant to them, when they were ill, free hospitals; when they were ignorant, free schools, free colleges; and to every one of us it stands for the freedom of thought and the right to be what we choose, whether we are men or women.

But since it is the good fortune of a Society composed of women to present to a college of learning an emblem dear to every American heart, it is not unfitting that we should tell you a few of the thoughts with which we speed our gift and a few of the aspirations which we would share with you. The first hope we have is that every man who stands under this flag and every woman at his side shall be good citizens.

Professor Phillips sang Kipling's "Recessional" most acceptably, when Mrs. J. B. Beals, on behalf of the St. Paul Chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented the-flag to Macalester College in the following words :

To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty, are the chief objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we regard our nation's flag as the emblem of all true civil and religious liberty. Our country, its free institutions and its blessed memories are all embodied and symbolized by these broad stripes and bright stars. Was ever flag so beautiful? The emblem of liberty, it was borne bravely in its infancy through our country's darkest hours; a whole national history is written on its radiant surface. It is honored and respected among all the nations of the earth; on the land and on the sea. Mr. Hoar's beautiful tribute will find an echo in every heart; he says: "I have seen the glories of art and architecture, of mountain and river; I have seen a sunset on the Jungfrau and the full moon rise over the summit of Mt. Blanc. But the fairest vision that these eyes have ever seen was the flag of my own country in a foreign land. Beautiful as a flower to those who love it; terrible as a meteor to those who hate it—it is the symbol of the power and honor and glory of fifty millions of people."

It is the emblem of the Republic, whose power and prosperity, whose liberty and enlightenment are the wonder and the admiration of the world. Looking into the future, may we not indulge in the confident hope that in all things our country will be deliberate, just and wise, and that our flag will continue to float in triumph, and that beneath its folds shall gather the oppressed of every land?

In every position of honor, while there is responsibility there is also much pleasure. I esteem it an honor to be Regent of the St. Paul Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and one of the pleasantest duties that has fallen to my lot since I have held that office is that of presenting this evening, in behalf of our Chapter, this beautiful flag to Macalester College.

"Its hues are all of heaven;
The red the sunset's dye,
The whiteness of the moonlit cloud,
The blue of morning's sky."

That the college may derive as much pleasure in its possession as the Chapter does in presenting it is our earnest wish. And to every student I would say as poor Philip Nolan, "the man without a country," said to the sailor lad, "Never let a night pass, boy, but you pray God to bless that flag."

Mrs. Beal's presentation was followed by prolonged applause, and the flag was accepted on behalf of the College by

Mrs. R. W. Johnson, Professor of English Literature at Macalester. A reception and collation given by the ladies of Macalester to the Chapter and its friends succeeded the formal exercises, thus bringing the evening to a most delightful close.—FANNY G. BATCHELDER, *Historian*.

URBANA CHAPTER (Urbana, Ohio).—One of the most delightful functions enjoyed by our Chapter since its organization was the six o'clock tea on Washington's Birthday, to which the members were invited by Mrs. Milo G. Williams and her two daughters, all three of whom are members of our Chapter. Their hospitable home was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, the patriotic colors being carried out as far as possible. The souvenir cards contained beside the name of the guest, a tiny flag in one corner, the traditional hatchet in another and on the back an appropriate quotation. As we gathered around the festive board the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" did not prevent our enjoying the delicious repast provided by our generous hostesses. The crowning glory was the birthday cake, which was brought in all ablaze with its sixty-seven candles, in red, white and blue, on top. After tea we gathered in the spacious parlors, when the Hon. George M. Eichelberger favored us with a patriotic and inspiring address, dwelling upon Washington's noble qualities, his wonderful career and glorious achievements, and not forgetting to pay a graceful tribute to the patriotic "Daughters."

All united in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America," after which we reluctantly bade our hostesses good night and wended our way homeward, feeling our hearts stirred anew with love for our glorious free country.

"Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light."

—MARY AITKEN WHITEHEAD, *Recording Secretary*.

ILLINI CHAPTER.—An account of the recent successful entertainment given by the ladies of Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ottawa, Illinois, may add an item of interest to your pages. We called this affair a "Street Venders' Carnival," and the novelty of the enterprise proved a

great attraction. Our large armory gave us an ample field for operation. Numerous booths ranged along the sides and a bank of palms through the center of the building gave us a length of streets for our parade. The booths as well as the costumes worn were unique and various. One of the most attractive to both young and old was the New England kitchen, presided over by our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Lansing, who manipulated the ancient spinning wheels with youthful celerity. The gigantic fireplace filled with native logs, above which hung the great kettles suspended from the crane, formed a picture of life in colonial days. The Japanese booth was perhaps the most paying one, presided over by the youth and beauty of our Chapter. And what shall we say of the traveling street vendors, the vagrant musicians, the old apple-woman, the flower girls, the newsboys and the boot-black? They all did their work so admirably that the crowd of the second evening was twice that of the first. A musical and literary program was of much interest. The reading of the prize essay on American history was very interesting, particularly the awarding of the medal to the successful contestant. As a result of our undertaking we have now on hand the sum of \$200.00 to be expended for the promotion of art in our public schools.—M. LOUISE PETTIT, *Historian*.

THE CHARTER OAK CHAPTER (Faribault, Minnesota) was organized a year ago, but did not receive its charter until the first of this year. The officers are: Miss Stella Frances Cole, Regent; Mrs. Frances Ames Loghe, Vice-Regent; Miss Elizabeth Poole, Secretary; Mrs. Alice Wadsworth Noyes Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. Harriet West Petteys, Chaplain; Miss Mary E. Griffin, Historian. The other members are: Mrs. Lucy Stiles Van Horn, Miss Lulu Van Horn, Mrs. Mary Lee Clapp Lockwood, Mrs. Mary Slocum Wheeler Clements, Mrs. Frances Robinson Ehle, Mrs. Jennie Weston Tuttle, Miss Marion Weston, Mrs. Lizzie Weld Peavy, Miss Olive Weld, Miss Cornelia Whipple Scandrett, Miss Mary Bell Barron.

Meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month, and the Chapter is studying colonial history. Although Minnesota has no revolutionary history, still it has a story of its

own, written in the lives of its sturdy pioneers, and to encourage the study of that period, the Chapter has offered a prize of five dollars to that member of the senior class of the high school who shall write the best essay upon the early history of Minnesota. It was also voted at the last meeting to agitate the subject of a monument to Mr. Alexander Faribault, the founder of this city and a man prominent in the early days of this State.

The Chapter bases its claim to its name upon the fact that one of its members is a descendant of Captain Joseph Wadsworth, who was so directly concerned in the hiding of that famous charter in the now equally famous oak; and, moreover, several others are descended from Connecticut patriots.—MARY E. GRIFFIN, *Historian*.

JACKSONVILLE CHAPTER (Florida).—The regular meeting of Jacksonville Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. James M. Mahony, on April 12th, about fifty ladies being present. After the business of the day was transacted, our Regent, Mrs. Ambler, read a request from the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York, for a contribution to the Monument Fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, who died of typhoid fever contracted while nursing sick soldiers at Fort Monroe and Montauk Point, during the summer of '98. This request met with a hearty response, the Jacksonville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, contributing its mite in loving appreciation of Miss Walworth's services. Our State Regent, Mrs. John G. Christopher, as a friend of Miss Walworth, added a personal contribution.

The social part of the meeting was a Loan Exhibit and was of quaint interest. Each Daughter was asked to lend some relic that had belonged to her family, not less than one hundred years. The collection of antiquities thus gathered together was a marvel to modern America. Mrs. Mahony's beautiful home was tastefully decorated in the national colors, which seemed to wave in triumph welcome to these descendants of men and women who have pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the support of this emblem of the in-

alienable rights of man. Occupying a foremost place in the collection was an old mahogany chest of drawers, an heirloom in Mrs. Mahony's family. On and around this were grouped the loans. Here were ivory miniatures of beauties of the gay English Courts, women whose rounded faces, bright eyes and laughing lips seemed to defy age and time and even death itself. Here were snuff boxes, jewel cases, wedding rings, amethyst bracelets, celery dishes, carved silver, silk shawls, suggesting the softness and luxury of life. There were candle moulds, snuffers, spinning wheels, silver knitting sheaths, hand woven counterpanes, home spun linen, tiny caps—testimonials of the industry of our grandmothers, women who were shapely, gentle and courageous, whose hands alone were rough with kitchen and house work. Here we see a wooden ladle carved by a prisoner of the War of 1812. This man had fought gallantly with Washington, but not content with this he again took up arms for the right, the reward of his patriotism is a penalty worse than death; a silver chatelaine hook presented by one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence to his wife—a little memento bought in Philadelphia for the dear watcher at home, whom even the storm, excitement and glory of that wonderful Fourth of July could make him forget; family Bibles over two hundred years old, tokens of the faith that conquered the wilderness; an old pewter tea pot from which Washington drank his simple beverage—we dare not call it tea. These and many other survivals of the past were the admiration of the gaily gowned, light-hearted nineteenth century women in Mrs. Mahony's parlors on this April afternoon, thus showing how our own lives reach back into those of our ancestors, cherishing what is truest and best in them and reverently drawing the veil of silence over their faults and their follies. To make the scene more quaint Miss Ambler read of a journey in colonial days; little Miss Lucile Jones gave a recitation of "How Dorcas took the Spy;" Miss Cornell sang the touching old ballads, "Robin Adair" and "Auld Lang Syne;" Mrs. Christopher sang "My Country," the other ladies joining in the chorus. Pretty hand painted catalogues were given as souvenirs of the happy occasion. Dainty refreshments served by the hostess dispelled the temptation of

her guests to look down the vista of years to the time when they too would be but a part of Auld Lang Syne.—MARGARET CONIGLAND FRIES, *Secretary*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Los Angeles, California, celebrated Washington's Birthday by a most enjoyable excursion over the famous Mt. Lowe Electric Railway. Leaving the City of Los Angeles at 10.30 a. m. and passing through the orange groves laden with their golden fruit, Echo Mountain House was reached about one o'clock, where lunch was served, covers being laid for twenty. Mrs. Henry T. Lee, Regent of the Chapter, presided at the table, and at her request slips of paper were passed around and each one present wrote something concerning Washington, the whole forming a composite history of the Father of his Country, which was read by the Secretary, Mrs. Thom. Some of the anecdotes related were very amusing, while others were of a more dignified character. Mrs. Constance M. Cady (a descendant of Patrick Henry) gave a very appropriate poetical toast, and the Secretary then read a poem entitled "Patriot Mothers," written for the occasion by Miss Alice J. Stevens, after which the author was presented with a handsome silk flag of our Country, "the colors that never run," by Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom. Then followed the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by all present, standing, to orchestral accompaniment.

After lunch a trip over the scenic electric road to Alpine Tavern was made. Five thousand feet above the level of the sea—swinging around high cliffs—across deep chasms spanned by aerial bridges—looking down over the tops of high mountains and tall pines far below to the silent valley and shimmering sea spread like a map in the blue distance, this is indeed one of the most inspiring rides imaginable. Nestled deep in the heart of the grand old mountains, sheltered by the spreading branches of stately pines and spicy bay trees (California laurel), is the quaint Alpine Tavern (a reproduction of an old English tavern, built with native woods, unpainted)—the end of the electric road. Here the party rested for an hour under the trees on the steps of the Tavern, the

day being sufficiently warm as to make wraps unnecessary. Miss Adair sang an English ballad appropriate to the surroundings and Mrs. Eastman read an interesting article. The return trip to Echo Mountain House was made just as the sun was setting and the sky resplendent in gorgeous colors. As a fitting close to the day's festivities, about half of the ladies remained until the nine o'clock car and looking through the big telescope on Echo Mountain, gazed at "the man in the moon."

The occasion was one long to be remembered by those who participated. Eschscholtiza Chapter has a membership of about thirty-five, is the only Chapter in Southern California and is doing earnest work, chiefly, at present, along lines of historical study and topics of national interest.

THE COLONEL WILLIAM MONTGOMERY CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, held their annual election at Danville, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1899. Interesting reports of the year's work of the Chapter were read by the several officers. An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous reelection of Mrs. Sara Lightner as Regent. The following ladies were elected to hold for the first time their respective offices: Vice-Regent, Mrs. R. J. Simington; Secretary, Emeline Stuart Gearhart; Treasurer, Miss Penina Bright; Registrar, Miss Agnes Pursel; Historian, Miss Helen Magill.—EMELINE STUART GEARHART, *Secretary*.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER.—May 16, 1899, in the large assembly hall of the Eastern Female High School, which was profusely decorated with beautiful May flowers, the second medal awarded by the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the best essay on revolutionary history was presented by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Thomson Mason, to Miss Emma O. Laubheimer of the Class of '99.

The presentation, which was made in the presence of the entire school and a large representation of the Chapter, was followed by a most happy address from Mr. Clayton C. Hall, the chairman of the examining committee; Miss Bessie Kline-smith, also of the Class of '99, returning thanks to the Chap-

ter for their interest in education generally and high schools in particular. Last year's invitation from the Chapter to contest for the historical medal brought twenty-two essays; this year forty-one responded, the almost double number showing the increasing interest in historical study.

At the last Chapter meeting for the year, on May 25th, the contestants for the historical medal were entertained at the Chapter rooms, Colonial Hall, when Miss Laubheimer read the essay which had been deemed worthy of the prize. The subject, "Maryland Troops in the Revolutionary War," was well handled, and the entire paper showed historical accuracy, logical connection and literary merit. Each of the contestants received a dainty souvenir as a token of the appreciation of the Chapter for her earnest work, after which the company enjoyed the good cheer provided for them; then the members of the Chapter separated to meet again October 19th, "Peggy Stewart Day" and the field day of Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.—M. ALICE SMITH, *Historian*.

EAGLE ROCK CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was entertained by its Registrar, Miss Hobart, at her home in Glen Ridge. The Chapter was invited to meet Mrs. Admiral Sampson.

When called to order by our Regent, Mrs. Robert S. Woodward, we stood and sang Mrs. Howe's stirring hymn, "The Battle Cry of the Republic." The roll call showed that in spite of the threatening weather, nearly every member of the Chapter was present. With the enthusiasm of numbers we proceeded to transact the necessary business. Then our entertainment committee presented a charming program of song. For the next half hour we listened with rapt attention to Mrs. Sampson's graphic descriptions of her experience in Cuba. We were told of the starving reconcentrados who for many weeks, to the number of one hundred a day, were fed at her gate. Led by her words, our imaginations pictured the line of human sufferers, strong men weak from hunger, mothers scarcely able to carry their little ones, maidens and children haggard and old from want, cruelty and fear—all came for that which our nation held out to them, that which meant life.

We have paid dearly to relieve oppressed humanity; but we cannot pay too heavily in the cause of justice and of love. Mrs. Sampson said that nature has been kind to the Cubans and clothes are the last thing they need; what they need immediately are food and medicine. Later they will look to us for those greater necessities, education and assistance in the righteous organization of society. She emphasized that they are not a race of beggars, not a rocking-chair people, but proud, independent and able and willing to work.

The climax of the afternoon was reached when suddenly Admiral Sampson came into our midst. Instantly all of us were on our feet to welcome a hero of our country. We felt that it was indeed a privilege to shake hands with a man who had so wisely commanded our fleet and bravely led it to victory. Surely it was thrilling to turn from words that had awakened our sympathy and urged us to do and dare for the sake of freedom and justice, to meet face to face a man who had struck a strong blow for that noble cause.

While together we had spoken much of war and its glory; we had rejoiced in the heroic deeds of the past and of what was almost present; but I for one could not but think, as we turned away, of the Peace Congress meeting in the capital of Holland. The world's bravest deeds are not done in battle, nor humanity best served by guns.

"In sacred Athens near the fane
Of Wisdom, Pity's altar stood;
Serve not the unknown God in vain,
But pay that broken shrine again.
Love for hate and tears for blood."

MRS. ISAAC F. WARD, *Historian.*

WENONAH CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Wenonah, Minnesota, at their April meeting, received into membership a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution. This Daughter is Mrs. Harriet Hamilton Allen, who resides in this city at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, having been born September 9, 1810, in Auburn, New York. Her father, David Hamilton, who was born December 18, 1756, and died in 1840, served in the American army throughout the Revolutionary War. He enlisted January 15, 1777, at

Sharon, Connecticut; was promoted to sergeant November, 1778, and served in Colonel Elisha Sheldon's Light Dragoons. His field of service was on the east side of the Hudson, along the West Chester front. In 1778 the regiment was on the Hudson, and in the Fall formed a part of General Charles Scott's Light Corps on the line at West Chester. Mrs. Allen was present at the meeting at which she was admitted to the Chapter. She is bright and active and in the possession of all her faculties. She is now in receipt of the souvenir solid gold spoon which is presented by the National Society to all "Real Daughters."—MARY DAVIS DYAR, *Historian*.

NORWALK CHAPTER (Connecticut).—The annual meeting was held May 18th. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Samuel Richard Weed as Regent and Mrs. James L. Stevens, Vice-Regent, by unanimous vote. The Recording Secretary presented the following report:

An annual report extending over eighteen months is certainly most unusual, but the closing years of the nineteenth century are noted for happenings unusual, unexpected—indeed the almost impossible. If any one had dared eighteen months ago to predict that before another annual meeting of the Chapter we would have turned aside from marking historical places and glorifying our Revolutionary ancestors, to devote several meetings to plans for raising and sending supplies to our soldiers, fighting against Spain; or that, in the year 1899 we would have an opportunity to found Chapters under the palm trees of the Philippines of the United States of America, such a one would have received the pity of all for an unbalanced mind.

As we glance over the records for these months we note first that we are a very large family of one hundred and twenty-six members. Seventeen have been added in this year and six months. Fifteen gatherings have been held, each preceded by a management meeting. Two special meetings were held to determine the best way to do our part as a Chapter for our suffering soldiers. Two open meetings have been held, one in May, when the lilac-wreathed rooms were filled with mem-

bers and their invited guests. It was a happy occasion for all. Mrs. Frances Lee Pratt and Mrs. Kate Upson Clark greatly interested the audience. The second was in November last when the members of the Clubs of Norwalk were invited and Mrs. Alice Morse Earle was the guest of honor.

We have had three outings, a pleasant reception last July at the hospitable home of our Regent, where we were enthused by Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Alexander, and others, to more patriotic giving. We were delightfully entertained; the afternoon will long be remembered with pleasure.

With all the brightness to us found in our glance backward, we note, also, shadows on the picture. Two beloved and valued members, Mrs. Charles Olmstead and Mrs. Andrew Thompson, have gone from us, to the mansions above, leaving vacant places hard to fill. On the records we find that they contributed to our enjoyment by pleasant reports, by bright papers, and that they shared with us their quaint heirlooms.

All honor and praise should be given to those members who introduced and carried out new methods for entertainment during the social hour, as in the unique display of "Old Pewter" and "The Lights of Other Days." Honorable mention should be made of those who during the oppressive summer days gave out patterns and work with such patience; who opened their homes to receive and dispatch supplies for our soldiers.

Grateful, loving mention should be made of our Regent who, by her generosity, enthusiasm and untiring effort, did so much to make the relief work accomplished by the Chapter something to be proud of. Our meetings the past eighteen months have been well attended and the programs interesting and instructive. Our social intercourse has been pleasant and helpful; our business gatherings marked by harmony and good will. With such a retrospect may we not look forward to the future hopefully, and expect, as individuals and as a Chapter, not only enjoyment, but inspiration and power to give out to our own community and to the children in our schools fresh impulses for courageous, patriotic living.—JANE HYDE MERVIN, *Recording Secretary*.

MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER.—The spirit of 1776 and the interest of 1899 joined in making the colonial tea given by the Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis, April 19th, in celebration of Lexington, one of the most pleasant occasions. It was largely attended and the prevailing use of powdered hair, quaint kerchiefs and gowns, revived a fashion of colonial days, when our grandmothers were girls. The large apartment was beautiful with the stars and stripes most artistically arranged. Flower, candy and curio booths vied in beauty of decoration, while attractive tea tables, where tea and seed cakes were dispensed by quaintly garbed dames, adorned the corners of the parlors. The center of attraction was the display of living pictures set in a cunningly arranged frame of colossal size. The figures were carefully costumed and posed, having the effect of fine oil paintings under the various colored electric lights. These were: "George Washington," in wig and blue satin knee breeches, Mr. Everett Moon; "Martha Washington," in velvet gown and lace beteela, Mrs. Anna Mary Torrance; "Mary Washington," in grey satin, Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve; "Priscilla and John Alden," Miss Jean Blaisdell and Paul Guildford; "Pocahontas," in full Indian costume, Miss Claire Paris; "Liberty," Helen Chafee; "Betsy Ross making the Flag," George Washington standing by, Mrs. C. W. Schneider; "Boston Tea Party," eight little girls in costume drinking tea; "Music," "Bewitched" and the "Spirit of '76," represented by Colonel H. A. Norton, Clinton Norton and Kenneth Hopkins.

A mandolin club accompanied the pictures and Mrs. C. M. Learing, Regent of Colonial Chapter, sang: "The Star Spangled Banner." The guests were received by Mrs. Mary J. Norton, Regent of Minneapolis Chapter, and its officers, assisted by Mrs. Learing, Regent of Colonial Chapter, all costumed in wigs and ancient brocades. Many valuable heirlooms and relics of Revolutionary times were exhibited. Willow-ware from which Washington ate as a guest, swords worn in the Revolution, bead work one hundred and fifty years old, saltcellars and napkin rings that came to this country in the ship in which Lafayette sailed to America, a colonial rocker more than a century old, owned originally in Tunbridge, Ver-

mont; a mahogany tea chest given by George Washington to Ebenezer Inglee when going abroad on a foreign mission; a "Moses in the bull-rushes" pattern adorned a blue and white tea urn of one hundred and fifty years; while an historical counterpane represented the burial of Lord Nelson; besides these were miniatures and many other interesting articles.

[We print in this number the annual report of the State Regent of Georgia, which was left at the Congress with some other than the Secretary and was not found among the State reports.—ED.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF GEORGIA.

Madam President, Officers and Daughters of the Eighth Continental Congress: I have the honor of presenting to you my first report as State Regent of Georgia. Supposing that the usual line of State organization and Chapter work would be followed, correspondence with Chapters was begun and plans and suggestions given, which resulted in the marking and restoring of historical spots, that as the years passed by were being forgotten. Other Chapters were wresting the records of the past from that arch-enemy Time, "who lays his hand on pyramids of brass, sends his worms to books and old records and devours what we did think immortal workmanship." And each and all have by a course of historical studies and papers renewed their acquaintance with our country's history and those brave men and women who with courage, devotion and loyalty gave their all, even life itself, for the home of their adoption. The awakened interest in our organization in Madison, Waycross and Newnan will, I believe, soon add new Chapters to Georgia's "old thirteen." But not long were we allowed to pursue our peaceful work, for we were confronted by duties and labors far more important. The dread disaster of the Maine was followed by the call to arms and as events of increasing import crowded one another our thoughts and hearts went out to the sick and dying. The world has found that the Daughters of 1898 are worthy descendants of the fathers and mothers of 1776. And I doubt if ever again will be heard the question, "What is the good of your organization?" and "what good will you do?" For no sooner were the results of war made manifest in the hundreds of fever stricken

and wounded soldiers and their consequent needs, than the Daughters throughout our broad land responded quickly and generously to the appeal for help. Not satisfied with contributions of money alone, they spent weeks and months in fashioning the comfortable garments that went to the different posts with supplies of food and other comforts. While some relief work had been done by Daughters, there was no formal organization until July 18th when an Auxiliary Hospital Corps was formed in Atlanta, it being near to the general hospital, and facilities for transportation being greater than at other points. A complete report of the hospital work was given to the Board last October, and I hope will be published. So I will simply state here that the Chapters which aided in this work were, in addition to the Atlanta and Piedmont Continental, the Xavier, Oglethorpe, Theonatuska and Pulaski. During the three months of daily work we prepared and packed thirty-five boxes and barrels of supplies, and secured free transportation for thirty-two boxes for the ladies of Cleveland, Ohio. Our supplies were sent to points from North Carolina to Texas and from Georgia to the Dry Tortugas. We had only the small sum of \$283 to expend, but never failed to comply with any request for aid. But from North, East and West came supplies of food and clothing to be sent where most needed. The labor of our Daughters throughout this trying time was indeed like the insignia of our Order, without end, outspreading and reaching out to all who stood in need of woman's nursing and need of woman's aid. While this relief work was most necessary and was continued, a greater need arose, in securing proper food for the fever patients at Fort McPherson, the general hospital. So in response to a request for same a diet kitchen was opened there in August, with the State Regent in charge. And each day different Daughters came to the post and served meals to the convalescents. It is almost impossible to give an idea of the labor of this undertaking, during the intense heat of our summer days. But as a Daughter we undertook it, and as such continued it for six weeks, until the necessity for it was so greatly lessened that we felt it could be turned over to the nurses. During all this time the work assigned me by our President General was not

forgotten, but for a time set aside. And now was begun the task of raising the \$2,500 for purchasing Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. With what success the report of the Meadow Garden committee, to be presented at this Congress, will show. Our year as State Regent has been an eventful one, and in the varied work assigned me, I have endeavored to do just as I believe every other Daughter has done, "her very best."

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. PORTER KING,
State Regent.

CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

OCCASIONALLY we come upon an article in the public press written in the spirit of fairness regarding the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is as refreshing as it is unusual to see ourselves placed correctly and an evident appreciation of the work we have in heart to do. This is from the *Daily Advertiser*, Newark, New Jersey:

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WHAT THIS GREAT BODY OF AMERICANS HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN A FEW YEARS.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

Many of the thinking readers of the *Advertiser* will doubtless recollect the spectacle presented in New York a winter or so ago of an American woman posing as the central figure of a mock regal pageant, bearing all the insignia of royalty and receiving in sober earnest the homage of numerous enthusiasts of equally un-American tendencies. The large ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria was heavy with pomp and ceremonial as this descendant of the simple Dutch settlers passed in state among her bewildered "subjects," and next morning her countrymen laughed, then frowned and finally threw down their papers in disgust at the unnatural performance, to be comforted later, however, by reading of the deserved snub administered to the misguided woman by the genuine young Queen of Holland, when "Queen Lavinia I" presented herself at the coronation ceremonies demanding the attention due a sister "sovereign."

This seems to have been the cap-stone of the structure set up by the host of "descendants" throughout the land who have misinterpreted historical societies to be institutions of an American hereditary aristocracy and, as was to have been expected, it toppled over amid the jeers of an impatient republican people.

When the reaction set in against this tendency there was something akin to despair among societies whose efforts have been to perpetuate the history and principles of the various bands who first brought civilization to America and fought to develop it along lines of their own

choosing, unimpeded by the burdens ruthlessly imposed by the mother country.

There was one organization, however, which was strong and self-reliant in its wholesome Americanism. By the quiet dignity of its course the ridicule attaching to such undertaking was soon raised to a merited respect. And the charm of it all is that the grace of womanhood has retrieved their lost prestige.

I allude to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, incorporated under the laws of the United States applicable to the District of Columbia, June 8, 1891, and chartered by act of Congress approved February 20, 1896, with headquarters at the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Outstripping all other societies in this country in size, importance and work accomplished, it has developed into the largest and best equipped organization of women in history. Its membership numbers over twenty-seven thousand and embraces active American women in every State in the Union. Its principal general officers are women of national fame, of splendid culture and perfect elegance, lending to their assemblies an air of fashionable dignity entirely unique. The local State Regents and members are competent, tireless workers toward the ends they are pledged to advance.

The first Congress of these ladies in Washington was sought to be made a butt for the ridicule of those who would contrast them with the Woman's Rights Convention holding its annual session there at that time. The results of these efforts were as trivial as their intent, for in an amazingly short time they mastered the intricacies of parliamentary law, regulated their delegations and patterned their proceedings after those of the National Legislature, and one permitted to attend their last convention in Washington would have been charmed and greatly edified by the graceful courtesy and businesslike forcefulness of members as they advanced their propositions and defended them in running debate. From the dainty and exquisitely gowned young girls who acted as pages during the sessions, to the stately dames, distinguished for the most part in national society, these ladies presented a pageant possessed of the best of America's attributes, in gratifying contrast to the burlesque on royalty mentioned a moment ago. The estimate of the nation and the nation's critics is now determined by this example, and the supporters of kindred undertakings, whether men or women, owe much to this powerful organization.

With an initiation fee of \$1 and annual dues of \$2 for each member, the income of this Society is large enough to enable it to interest itself in affairs of national import, and it is this very worthiness that has rolled up such a membership. When the war broke out with Spain representations were at once made to the War Department by the Daughters, resulting in their society being commissioned to provide all hospital nurses sent to Cuba and the camps in this country. This branch of the work was delegated to the hospital corps of the Society,

which placed itself in communication with all the training schools for nurses and similar institutions, and from these sources supplied the Government with over one thousand trained nurses who had passed through their rigid examination. The same corps superintended the collection and distribution of hospital stores, instruments and materials of all kinds under the commendation of the War Department. Over fifty-three thousand garments for personal use of the wounded and disabled soldiers, bedding, toilet articles and reading matter were distributed by the corps before the summer of last year was over. Tons of food supplies, medical instruments, sponges, clinical thermometers, listerine and delicacies of all needful kinds were furnished, estimated to be worth over \$60,000. A novelty in the way of a diet kitchen was instituted and maintained at the expense of the society at Fort McPherson, which has since been continued under the same management at the Government's expense. In each town at which long stops were scheduled to be made by the returning troops this corps had in readiness a band of nurses and other devoted women, provided with nourishment and stimulants, and giving welcome relief to the patriots who had so nobly endured the horrors of that summer.

The Nation is indeed to be congratulated upon the existence of this society in that crisis. No other organization could have been perfected in a short time with such immense resources, such enlightened membership and bearing so completely the confidence and approval of the Government; and that it did its work well, and is continuing it, may be best learned from the praises of the Surgeon-General and the officials of the War Department generally, to which may well be added the grateful prayers of the soldiers themselves.

The injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people is embodied in their charter: "To promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," and one of the special objects in their organization is stated in their charter to be for "educational purposes." With this latitude the Daughters of the American Revolution, having won the confidence of the Nation and the esteem of our people everywhere can spread its influence to the colonies, and accomplish in its simple, effective way what the Government may take years to bring about. The educational system to be adopted, for instance, in Cuba and Puerto Rico, cannot be developed along lines of our own institutions. Being primarily agricultural countries the scope of educational efforts must naturally be devoted largely to this industry. And how better to furnish a competent nation of farmers and mechanics for eventual admission into our Union than to train the Cuban and Porto Rican infancy in agricultural kindergarten. The institution of these schools, so thoroughly perfected in Germany and other European countries, would result in incalculable benefits to our colonies and could most effectively be accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

choosing, unimpeded by the burdens ruthlessly imposed on the country.

There was one organization, however, which was stridently reliant in its wholesome Americanism. By the quiet course the ridicule attaching to such undertaking was soon won, and the respect it merited. And the charm of it all is that the grade of the hood has retrieved their lost prestige.

I allude to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, incorporated under the laws of the United States in the District of Columbia, June 8, 1891, and chartered by Congress approved February 20, 1896, with headquarters in Washington, District of Columbia.

Outstripping all other societies in this country in size and work accomplished, it has developed into the largest and best equipped organization of women in history. Its membership is over twenty-seven thousand and embraces active Americans in every State in the Union. Its principal general officers are of national fame, of splendid culture and perfect elegance, and its assemblies an air of fashionable dignity entirely unique. State Regents and members are competent, tireless workers to the ends they are pledged to advance.

The first Congress of these ladies in Washington was made a butt for the ridicule of those who would contrast the Woman's Rights Convention holding its annual sessions at that time. The results of these efforts were as trivial as the contrast. In an amazingly short time they mastered the intricacies of parliamentary law, regulated their delegations and patterned their proceedings after those of the National Legislature, and one perceived that their last convention in Washington would have been greatly edified by the graceful courtesy and businessness of members as they advanced their propositions in running debate. From the dainty and exquisite young girls who acted as pages during the sessions, to the old dames, distinguished for the most part in national society, presented a pageant possessed of the best of America's gratifying contrast to the burlesque on royalty mentioned a few days ago. The estimate of the nation and the nation's critics were mined by this example, and the supporters of kindred organizations, whether men or women, owe much to this powerful organization.

With an initiation fee of \$1 and annual dues of \$2 for the income of this Society is large enough to enable it to take an active part in affairs of national import, and it is this very worth which has rolled up such a membership. When the war broke out, representations were at once made to the War Department for the Daughters, resulting in their society being commissioned to supply all hospital nurses sent to Cuba and the camps in this country. A branch of the work was delegated to the hospital corps.

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EDITOR OF AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: On page 1136 of the May number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in the report of Mrs. Waring, a set of French china owned by Martha Washington is described. Mrs. Waring has naturally taken the report of this china given by Lossing, which, however, is incorrect. Lossing said it had a chain of thirteen links; Mrs. Waring corrects this, giving the right number, fifteen. The motto given by Mrs. Waring, *Deus et tutamen ab ille*, is not correct; nor is Mr. Lossing's *Decus et tutam enabillo*. The motto is, *Decus et tutamen ab illo*. Mrs. Waring says the original china was the gift of the officers of the French navy. Pieces in the National Museum were labeled, "Presented to Martha Washington by Lafayette." Pieces exhibited in 1889 by the owner, Edmund Law Rogers, were marked as "the gift of Mr. Van Braam."

Mrs. Beverly Kennon, of Washington, District of Columbia, a niece of George Washington Parke Custis, owns pieces of this set. She writes us: "This Martha Washington china was presented (so said my mother and uncle, both grandchildren of Mrs. Washington, who certainly ought to have known) by General Washington's early friend, a Hollander named Van Braam. It was made in China and painted in England." In addition may be given the clause from Martha Washington's will referring to "the sett of china given me by Mr. Van Braam." I have also much additional proof which I will not add here, that Mr. Van Braam was the giver of this china set. I am glad to give this explanation, for I think the gifts under charge of our Revolutionary Relics Committee should be correctly labeled. I also wish to warn our Daughters against purchasing the reproductions as the real set. I have thirty or more pieces of the reproductions, facsimiles of the original set, and I am constantly having similar pieces offered me as "the real thing." I have seen a price as high as one hundred dollars asked for one of these imitations, and a friend of mine purchased one, paying seventy-five dollars for it. The original china is bluish white Chinese rare of entirely different paste and color from the modern ones. A few years ago a dish of the imitation was sold for two hundred and fifty dollars at a sale in Philadelphia as an original piece. The deceit was

quickly detected, however, and the "original Washington relic" returned to the firm that sold it.

ALICE MORSE EARLE.

The Mayflower Society of the District of Columbia has just issued a unique Year Book of the Society, giving a list of officers, members of committees, charter members, and the full membership. The Secretary, Mr. Harry W. VanDyke, has also included instructions to applicants, Constitution and By-Laws.

We call attention to the address of Hon. S. V. White, at the unveiling of a monument at Otterville, Illinois, to Joseph Chandler, a Revolutionary hero. It is so full of history, so replete with true patriotism, so abounding in facts, that you all want to know, do not miss reading it.

FRANCO-AMERICAN MEMORIAL FUND.

Following is a list of the contributions to the Franco-American Memorial Fund, received since the close of the Eighth Continental Congress:

Contributions to the Washington Statue Fund.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut,	\$5 00
Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, New York,	10 00
Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania,	5 00
Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour, Connecticut,	7 10
Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Delaware,	5 00
Mrs. Angus Cameron, on behalf of anonymous donor,	100 00
Mohawk Chapter, Albany, New York,	50 00
Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois,	100 00
Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers, New York,	2 50
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg, Pennsylvania,	1 00
Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair, New Jersey,	11 00
Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Illinois,	10 00
Old Colony Chapter, Hingham, Massachusetts,	25 00
Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,	34 00
Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, California,	10 00
Ashuelot Chapter, Keene, New Hampshire,	5 00
General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts,	5 00

\$385 60

Contributions to the Lafayette Monument Fund.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut,	\$5 00
State Regent, New York, on behalf of seven donors,	2 00
Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, New York,	10 00
Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Delaware,	5 00
Clinton Chapter, Clinton, Iowa,	25 00
Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania,	5 00
Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut,	10 00
Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts,	1 00
Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport, Pennsylvania,	23 16
Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Illinois,	100 00
Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo, New York,	50 00
Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers, New York,	2 50
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg, Pennsylvania,	1 00
George Curtis Society, Children of the American Revolution, Duluth, Minnesota,	2 00
Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg, Virginia,	5 00
Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair, New Jersey,	11 00
Knickerbocker Chapter, New York City,	1 00
Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Illinois,	10 00
Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia,	10 00
Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,	29 00
Yorktown Chapter, York, Pennsylvania,	10 00
Lucy Jackson Chapter, West Newton, Massachusetts,	25 00
Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, California,	10 00
Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams, New York,	7 63
Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour, Connecticut,	5 00
Sagoyewatha Society, Children of the American Revolution, Buffalo, New York,	10 00
Ashuelot Chapter, Keene, New Hampshire,	5 00
George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park, Illinois,	10 00
Army and Navy Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia,	10 00
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Indiana,	10 00
Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee,	1 00
Campbell Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee,	1 00
Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Connecticut,	20 00
General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts,	5 00
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	\$420 29
Total amount to date for Washington Statue,	\$917 20
Total amount to date for Lafayette Monument,	1,603 89
	<hr/>
Sum total,	\$2,521 09

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

Chairman Franco-American Memorial Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1899.

CURRENT HISTORY.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

All the world has its eye on The Hague and is watching daily for news. Which is it to be—war or arbitration? Miss Anthony has well said, "If civilization has overcome the barbaric customs of duelling, why will it not intervene and stop the duelling of nations." According to the New York *Sun's* dispatch, the American delegates are taking front rank in the Conference. It says:

"It is time now to record the remarkable change which has taken place in the estimation in which the American delegates are held by all their colleagues. They were regarded at first in some quarters as almost interlopers, having no place in the discussion of a situation which the Old World powers considered strictly European. Their disposition was to treat the Americans as a *quantite negligeable*. This idea suddenly disappeared almost at the outset of the deliberations, when the American delegation said, in effect:

'Gentlemen, we come here to do business. We are not here for diplomacy, but to discuss in a straightforward fashion the subjects contained in the Czar's rescript, and with a sincere purpose to reach a practical result. If we fail to accomplish that object we propose to inform the world why we failed and place the responsibility for that failure exactly where it belongs.'

This was 'new diplomacy' with a vengeance, and it is not an exaggeration to say that it changed the whole situation at The Hague. It is, perhaps, invidious to intimate that the effect of the declaration was most noticeable upon the German attitude, but the greatest obstacle to any practical agreement, especially on the subject of arbitration, disappeared after it was made. The American plain speaking had another important effect. It won for the American delegation a confidence in its good faith and practical common sense which perhaps none other enjoys. So in a great degree no leader

of the conference, not M. de Staal himself, is now so much sought for by his confreres of all countries for consultation and advice as Ambassador White, and it is undeniable that he and Sir Julian Pauncefote have now the strongest personal influences of the six score of representatives there assembled.

The following are the proposals made by the United States. The American Committee invites each representative of a Government to make propositions of negotiations for the adoption of a general treaty on the following plan:

1. A tribunal to be composed of one representative of each sovereign State participating in the treaty, nominated by a majority of the highest court in that State.

2. The tribunal to meet for organization at time and place agreed upon by the Governments not later than six months after the ratification of the treaty by the nine Powers, and to be empowered to fix its place of sessions and its rules of procedure as may seem best.

3. The tribunal to be of a permanent character, always open for the filing of cases, either by the contracting nations or by others that may choose to submit them; all cases, together with testimony and arguments, to be in writing or print, together with opinions given, expressing judgment, to be accessible after decision is rendered to all who desire them on payment of necessary charges.

4. Any and all questions of disagreement may by mutual consent be submitted by the nations concerned to this international tribunal for decision, but every such submission shall be accompanied by an undertaking to accept the award.

5. The number of judges for each particular case shall be as agreed upon by the litigating nations; either the entire bench or a smaller number, not less than three, to be chosen from the whole court. In case there are only three, no one shall be either a native subject or citizen of a State whose interests are in litigation.

6. The general expenses are to be divided among the adherent Powers; but those arising from each particular case shall be provided on direction by the tribunal. A non-adherent State may present a case on condition of payment of

such expenses as are judged by the tribunal. Salaries of judges may be adjusted so as to be paid only when they are actually engaged in the duties of the court.

7. Every litigant before the international tribunal shall have the right to a rehearing of the case before the same judges within three months after notification of the decision on alleging newly discovered evidence, or submitting questions of law not heard and decided at the former hearing.

8. This treaty shall become coöperative when nine sovereign States, as indicated in the resolution, shall have ratified its provisions."

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Three events disturbed the peace of France the last of May. The first was the arrival of Major Marchand. For a time there were indications that he had endorsed the anti-Dreyfus party, but either by instructions or a clearer conception of the case, he has resisted all temptations to be drawn into the riotous demonstrations of the last few days.

The assault on President Loubet, of June 4th, all Americans will regret, for Count Christiani drew his wife, who was Miss Anna Gould, into the affair.

Then came the trial of the two deputies, who at the funeral of President Faure, worked to incite the troops into rebellion. Paul Déroulède and Marcel-Habert were bitter anti-Dreyfusites. They were acquitted, and their supporters worked diligently to stir up a general disturbance.

On Monday, May 29th, the full Court of Cassation and the civil and criminal courts, united in one grand court. M. Ballot de Beaupré, the president of the civil section of the court, read his report, in which he argued strongly for the innocence of Dreyfus and the guilt of Esterhazy. He was followed by the counsel for Madam Dreyfus, Maître Mornaed, and M. Manau, the public prosecutor. It was proven that the testimony was not accurately set forth in the court martial—that the document containing the words "Ce Canaille de—— D———" was shown to have no relation to Dreyfus—that the bordereau which was affirmed to be in his handwriting was on paper no

longer manufactured, and samples of which were found in the apartments of Count Esterhazy, while the handwriting was unquestionably that of Esterhazy. In view of this and other facts brought to light, the court quashed and annulled the verdict of condemnation of December 22, 1894, against Alfred Dreyfus. The proceedings were conducted with great ceremony, forty judges in their scarlet, ermine-trimmed robes assembled to judge between the honor of one man and a cabal made up of the French Army.

Arrangements have been made for the return of Dreyfus. Colonel Du Paty de Clam is now lodged in the same prison and the same cell to which he sent Dreyfus.

It is now announced officially that the Caroline, Ladrone and Pelew Islands are to be sold to Germany. The Island of Guam, over which the United States flag floats, is of the Ladrone Islands, and now the cry goes forth, "Why did we not take the whole of them?" Anti-expansion is lost in the cry against the war policy that did not take in all the islands of the sea. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

Mrs. Leland Stanford, if reports are true, has given \$38,000,000 to endow Stanford University. That makes it the best endowed University in the world. We see but one phase of it to criticise. Why should a woman's beneficence limit the advantages toward women? The number of women students is restricted.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. STIMSON B. GARDINER died in Clinton, Iowa, May 5, 1899.

MRS. J. G. H. LITTLE died at Muscatine, Iowa, May 1, 1899.

MRS. LUCY ADELIA LARDER, Vice-Regent of Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City, died April 24, 1899.

MRS. CORNELIUS FARMER.—The following resolutions of condolence have been presented in memory of Mrs. Cornelius Farmer, who passed away May 4, 1899, a charter member of this Society, and mother of Mrs. A. T. Bissell:

Resolved, That the Sabra Trumbull Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution tender its most sincere sympathy to our beloved sister, Mrs. A. T. Bissell, in this hour of affliction. To her family the memory of her beautiful life of self-denial and devotion will surely come to sustain and comfort them. Her friends would have had her spared yet longer, but, like a sheaf of grain fully ripened, she hath been gathered into the Heavenly Garner, whose glad welcome will be, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be entered in the records of this Chapter, and also published in full in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

L. S. BELDING,
Regent.

MRS. HANNAH HIGGINS BACON, of the Paul Revere (Massachusetts) Chapter, died January 8, 1899.

WHEREAS, Our honored friend and only "Real Daughter" has been called suddenly from our midst by death; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Hannah Higgins Bacon the Paul Revere Chapter has lost a true and esteemed friend, whose kind disposition and unassuming manner endeared her to all who felt the influence of her presence; be it

Resolved, That not only the Daughters of the American Revolution but the community at large has sustained a sad loss in the passing away of one whose life formed a connecting link with the early days of our beloved Republic; be it further

Resolved, That the members of the Paul Revere Chapter extend to her family their deepest sympathy in the loss of a devoted mother, a tender grandparent, hoping that even in this affliction they may find some consolation in knowing the true worth of her virtue and goodness were appreciated.

MRS. CYRUS G. BECKWITH, New London, Connecticut, died January 29, 1899. She was a valued member of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, by a mysterious dispensation of his providence, has removed from our midst an honored member and beloved sister, and

WHEREAS, Her death is felt to be an irreparable loss to our membership; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Management, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extends to the bereaved husband and family its deepest sympathy in their great affliction.

Resolved, That the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will ever hold in tender remembrance this member, whose sweetness of disposition and nobility of character endeared her to all her associate members while her earnestness and energy were an inspiration to her fellow-workers.

Resolved, That the Board of Management attend the funeral services as a token of respect.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family, that they be published in the local papers, that they be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and recorded in the annals of the Chapter.

MARIAN REED HEMPSTEAD LILLIE.
MARY WHITON SHIPMAN.

THE following members of the Augusta, Georgia, Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have passed away: Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Ware Charbonnier, March 13, 1897; Ellen Gobert Wright Cohen, January 14, 1897; Mrs. Harriet Barrett Howell, July, 1898; and Miss Catharine Elizabeth Walton, October 26, 1898.

THE Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, Connecticut, records the death of two members, Mrs. Louisa Blydenburgh Murphy, in 1898, and Mrs. Harriet Caulkins Hills, November, 1898.

MRS. MARGARET CAMPBELL CRAIG died in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1899, aged 94 years.

MRS. NANCY SNELL JONES.—The Fort Plain Chapter, of Fort Plain, New York, records with sorrow the death of one of its earliest members, Mrs. Nancy Snell Jones, who died February 7, 1899.

MRS. SARAH W. HOLMES.—Again, within a year, the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Willimantic, Connecticut, has been called to mourn the loss of one of its members, Mrs. Sarah Wheeler Holmes. She was born in Windham, Connecticut, and died at her home in South Windham, Connecticut.

MRS. JOANNA POMEROY AND MRS. CLARA M. CHILDS.—The Brattleboro Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has lost two valued members since this year opened. Mrs. Joanna Pomeroy, wife of Dr. Frank Pomeroy, of Springfield, Massachusetts, died January 4, 1899. This is the first loss by death in the history of our Chapter. January 16th, Clara M. Childs, wife of Walter Childs. Mrs. Childs was one of our charter members.

ANNUAL TRIBUTE.—On April 27th, as is their custom, members of Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, Connecticut, gathered at Wooster Cemetery to pay their annual tribute to the memory of General David Wooster, who received his death wound in defense of his country on April 27, 1777, and in whose honor the imposing brownstone monument, which graces the cemetery which bears his name, was unveiled and dedicated April 27, 1854.

MISS ELIZABETH B. MIMS died in Fort Worth, Texas, December 5, 1898. She was a beloved member of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter.

MRS. LOUISA BACON STROTHER, Regent of Albany Chapter, Georgia, died in February, 1899. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An Allwise Providence has seen proper to remove from her life-work, Mrs. Louisa Bacon Strother, a charter member of the Oglethorpe Chapter, and later, Regent of the Albany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Resolved, That we realize that in the death of Mrs. Strother we have lost an earnest, zealous, and most efficient member, her immediate Chapter a devoted Regent, whose beautiful life of self-denial and love will ever sustain and comfort each and every member.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved family and to our sisters of the Albany Chapter; that we tender to the family this tribute of sympathy, send a copy to the Albany Chapter, to the State Regent, to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and that they be spread upon the minutes of this Chapter.

MRS. C. I. GROOVER,
MRS. W. L. BULLARD,
MRS. M. C. LARY,
Committee.

MRS. SARAH W. HOLMES.—

WHEREAS, The hand of Divine Providence has again rested heavily upon us and removed from our Chapter our dear friend and Daughter, Sarah W. Holmes, and desirous of testifying our respect for her memory, and expressing sincere and affectionate sympathy with those who are deprived by this dispensation of one who was nearest and dearest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter we mourn the loss of an enthusiastic and loyal member, one who was in the fullest sympathy with the aims and interests of this Society, and for whose sterling qualities of mind and heart we entertain the highest appreciation.

Resolved, Her generous nature and kindly disposition cannot soon be forgotten. She has gone before, but is only waiting for us to follow; waiting where the angels wait, beside the shining river. May we all hope to leave behind us as kindly remembrances unalloyed save by sorrow and regret.

Resolved, That the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter extend to the husband and family its tender sympathy in their great bereavement, and

devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be transmitted to the family of the departed, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; also a page in the Chapter minute book be left sacred to her memory.

Respectfully submitted,

W. ELIZABETH HAINES,
S. GERTRUDE BISSELL,
MARY L. HUNTER,
Committee.

MRS. FLETCHER BARBER.—Gansevoort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Albany, New York, has suffered its first loss in the death of Rhoda Morgan Barber, which occurred December 11, 1898.

MRS. HANNAH BLAIR FOSTER CROSMAN, member of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, passed on to the other side on December 28, 1898, aged 88 years. She was within three months of 89 years, and a most intelligent, up-to-date, active person for such advanced years. She was the wife of General George Hampden Crosman, United States Army, and since 1828 her life was spent with him in the military outposts, until after the Mexican War. Mrs. Crosman was descended from Scotch-Irish parentage, the Rev. Samuel Blair being her great-grandfather, and the minister-patriot, Rev. William Foster, her grandfather.

MISS ANNA M. BENTON, a "Real Daughter," of the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, died May 13, 1898, aged 101 years and 1 month.

MRS. JULIA W. SPENCER.—Died January 16, 1899, Mrs. Julia Williamson Spencer, a member of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and during the years 1894 and 1895 Chapter Regent of the same.

MISS SARA A. LIPSCOMB.—At a meeting of the Regents and delegates of the District Chapters of the National Society

of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Ebbitt House, on Wednesday, February 15, 1899, it was voted unanimously that a committee should be formed to draw up resolutions of sympathy and condolence upon the death of Miss Sara A. Lipscomb; and in pursuance thereof the committee has framed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, On Sunday, February 12, 1899, Miss Sara Lipscomb passed over the river of death into the Silent Land; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in her death the National Society has lost one of its most honored and worthy members. She was patriotic, high minded and public spirited; always prompt to meet the call of duty, and willing to sacrifice her comfort and convenience and to give her time to help in any good work. Sincerely religious and devout, she yet took a lively interest in all that concerned humanity, and was genuinely fond of being in the cheerful company of young people. She was genial and warm hearted to her friends; tolerant and just to her opponents; of positive convictions, but not stubborn in error, and ever generously ready to make amends for any wrong judgment or unwitting unkindness. To her family we extend our deepest sympathy, not so much with any thought to soften the first stress of their grief, as that when Time, the consoler, has brought healing upon his wings, it may afford them some consolation to know that her merits were warmly appreciated by these, her associates and friends, and to feel that it has without doubt been said to her: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

SIGNED BY ALL THE DISTRICT REGENTS.

MRS. ORPHA GOODWIN TODD.—Sarah McCalla Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has again been called upon to mourn the loss of one of their most valued members, and Treasurer, Mrs. Orpha Goodwin Todd. In her death we have lost a loyal and true member, a woman of high intellectual attainments, and a most earnest worker for the good of the Chapter.

MRS. MARY DE CHARMES SCHELLENBERG died March 9, 1899. She was a lineal descendant of the Rev. William Foster, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who served his country as preacher and zealous patriot. She was a member of Pittsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania.

MRS. TABITHA J. WRIGHT WILSON, a "Real Daughter," died January 20, 1899. She was a member of St. Clair Chapter, Easton, Ohio.

MRS. LOUISA HESTON PAXSON, a "Real Daughter," and member of Marion Chapter, died in March, 1899, aged 97 years and 4 months. The Regent adds, "that she was buried in a quaint little 'God's Acre' at the very top of one of Pennsylvania's grand old mountains, in Schuylkill County."



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1899.

President General.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

153 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y., and "The Arlington," Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Virginia, and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

For two years.

MRS. ELLEN M. COLTON,
San Francisco, Cal., and 1617 Connecticut
Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY,
Frankfort, Ky., and "The Cochran,"
Washington, D. C.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
1019 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Ind., and 1800 Massachusetts
Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MISS MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Kingston, New York.

MRS. GEORGE F. FULLER,
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1724 L Street, Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
313 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For one year.

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ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

May 19, 1899.

• HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wednesday, May 3, 1899.

The monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, May 3d, Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, in the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a. m.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Cheney, Miss Temple, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Talcott, of Illinois; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—*Madam President:* Since the last meeting of the Board, April 5th, I have the honor to report that I have notified the members appointed to the following committees: Continental Hall, Revolutionary Relics, National University, Committee on Prison Ships, Committee on Historical Scholarship, Committee to Prevent Desecration of National Flag. With a very few exceptions, the members have accepted these appointments.

In accordance with instructions of the Board, I informed the Regent of the Chapter recently formed in Philadelphia of the action of the Board, as embodied in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the new Chapter in Philadelphia, not yet named, be asked to return papers to the National Society, until name of Chapter is decided upon."

The reply to this communication I will read, together with other letters, to be presented at this meeting.

The Fort Crailo circulars, ordered by the Board, have been printed and are ready for distribution. The matter has been detained in obedience to the action of the Board, that these circulars should go out under cover, with other printed matter, viz: Officers' lists, and the new addition of the Constitution, as amended by the Congress of 1899.

The number of letters received during the month is 112; letters written, 173; postals written, 152. All charters, certificates, commissions, and application papers have been signed, and the work of my desk is now up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL from April 5 to May 3, 1899.—Letters received, 100; letters written, 38; Constitutions issued, 61; application blanks issued, 1,033; Caldwell circulars issued, 60.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

KATE K. HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator from March 28 to April 26, 1899:

Office Expenses.

Amount received,	\$30 00
Amount expended,	45 00

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received,	\$10 00
Amount expended,	4 00

Amount received for articles sold:

Rosettes,	\$17 10
Ribbon,	5 75
Application blanks,	70
Directory,	1 50
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. II,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. III,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. IV,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. V,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VI,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VII,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VIII,	21 00

\$61 05

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 284; applications verified awaiting dues, 83; applications on hand not verified, 49; badge permits issued, 129; resignations from the Society, 30; deaths, 37; Revolutionary daughters admitted, 9.

It was moved and carried, that the Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants. Also, that the resignations be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regret.

Report accepted.

The Registrar General having read the list of those who had resigned and those who had passed away during the year, Mrs. Seymour said: "When the necrological list is read each month by the Registrar General, we, as members of the National Board, little realize

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

from us of the earnest workers in
Mary Lawton Robinson, the first name
of the Daughters of the American
Societies. She formed the Betty Washington
Society and was its Regent for two years. At
1850, she was Secretary, as it was felt
expense with her valuable services. Her
husband was the first Governor of Kansas.
interesting scenes of the early history of that
Representative and one term Senator

her life in religious and philanthropic
agitation work for the Daughters of the
Societies just completed the organization of
the American Revolution when she was
a victim, as her friends thought, of
an overweening between the departure of her
the other world."

GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.

President and Ladies of the National

Regents have been appointed by the

Annie Foster Napier Edwards, Ken-
A Deats, Flemington, New Jersey.

Miss Anna E. Felt, Galena, Illinois;
Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer

charters in the hands of the engrosser,
Cook charter, of Smyrna, Delaware;

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD.

General in Charge of Organization.

General was read and upon motion,

GENERAL. *Madam President:* In the
General the work is nearly completed on
the Book.

to letters, concerning personal links in
resolution of doubtful points in the ancestors'
we are to commence with immediately
the ninth and tenth volumes will be pro-

have been sent out during the past month
the Society whose task is to read and
It was not until the month of June was
to take the time and trouble to read the

members of the Society, when their names appeared in the Lineage Book.

Since that course was adopted we have found that there has been much more interest manifested in the books, and that many more volumes have been sold; therefore, we thought best to go back and notify the lists of members in the second and third volumes, which was not done when these volumes were issued; and already those early volumes are being ordered in encouraging numbers by the recipients of the cards.

During the month of April thirty-six Lineage Books have been sold and nine have been exchanged by the Librarian General for other books.

In my opinion not enough importance has been attached to this most valuable use of our Lineage Books. Through exchanges we have been put in possession of reference books most necessary for the three departments of the Registrar General, the Librarian General and the Historian General, as well as for the whole Society.

We have very little money at our disposal (\$50.00 a year), with which to purchase books, and we could only have obtained a few of these books by gift, since we had not the money with which to buy them. I will cite one or two instances which exchanges with our Lineage Books have brought us; for instance, the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky, have exchanged several of their publications, which have been very useful to us, the selling price of which was from three to four dollars each, for our Lineage Books; the last volume obtained in this way being "The Clay Family," a book which we had long coveted, but which was beyond our ability to purchase. Bond's History of Watertown, Massachusetts, almost daily consulted, not only by the Daughters of the American Revolution but by members of other patriotic societies, on account of the reliable and extensive genealogies which it contains, we obtained in exchange for four volumes of our Lineage Book. So valuable a book is this history that it is called a classic, and we should have longed for in vain, until some friend might have donated it to us, for we should not have felt justified in using ten dollars of our fifty allowed for purchasing books, even for this book which we so earnestly coveted. Many more instances of valuable exchanges might be cited, but I defer them for future mention.

Believing that our historic Society has its mission in educating the whole American people, in patriotism, and of its founders of this Revolutionary era, we, who are members of this National Board of Management, fervently believe that the labor performed in each department, is a component part and a foundation stone of the whole superstructure of our Palace Beautiful.

We may well deem ourselves fortunate if we shall be able to carry into the twentieth century our noble Society, planned and executed

by women of the nineteenth century—the possibilities for good of which we cannot begin to fathom.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies:* In accordance with the ruling of the Eighth Continental Congress, I have formulated and herewith submit to the Board for its approval, a notice to be sent to Chapter Historians.

For the benefit of those readers of the Magazine who were not present at the Congress I wish to state that my recommendation is not meant to conflict in any way with the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and Chapters should continue to send to its Editor, for publication, statements of their historical and patriotic work and social entertainments.

The records sent to the Assistant Historian will be kept on file at the National Headquarters, Daughters of the American Revolution, as an authentic history of Chapter work and will furnish data for committees appointed for regular as well as special work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL for April, 1899.—Since the last meeting of the Board the following books and periodicals have been added to the library:

Bound volumes: 1-6. History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, by Earl of Clarendon, in six volumes. Given by Mr. Nicholas E. Jones, who has also kindly loaned to the Society a copy of a very rare work entitled "A Genealogical, Historical, Chronological and Geographical Atlas." by M. Lavoisne; 8. An excursion into Bethlehem and Nazareth in Pennsylvania, in 1799; 9. Records of Colchester, Connecticut; 10. Collections of New Hampshire Historical Society, Vol. 8.; 11. Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi, by John Shea; 12. Naval History of the United States, by James F. Cooper; 13. Genealogies and History of New Britain, Connecticut; 14. Catalogue of the Cleveland Library Association. The last seven were obtained from the Case Library, in exchange.

Periodicals: 1. Essex Antiquarian for May; 2. "Old North-West," genealogical quarterly, for April; 3. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, for April; 4. Connecticut Magazine, for April; 5. Spirit of '76, for April and May; 6. Keim Magazine, for February; 7. Annals of Iowa, for April; 8. Historical Register, for April; 9. Index for Vol. 1. Genealogical Advertiser; 10. Bulletin of the New York Public Library, for April.

Unbound Volumes: 1. National Songs for open air singing," published and presented by the Cincinnati Chapter; 2. Egypt, its Monuments and work of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, 2d edition, from Oneida Historical Society; 3. Report of the relief work of the Illinois Chapter, D. A. R., Spanish-American War, 1898; 4. Minute Men's Day, Hollis, New Hampshire, from Mrs. Cyrus F. Burge; 5. The Clay Family, by Hon. Zachary F. Smith and Mrs. Mary Rogers Clay. This is one of the valuable publications of the Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky, who presented it in exchange.

The work of cataloguing the library is being carried on as rapidly as possible, and books indexed.

The card catalogue case is overcrowded, and a larger one is urgently needed.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
Librarian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Following the reading of the Librarian General's Report, Mrs. Seymour said: "The book, Minute Men's Day, Hollis, New Hampshire, 1898, was presented to me, as Historian General of the National Society, by Cyrus F. Burge, historian of the town of Hollis, New Hampshire, when I visited there in September, 1898. It was from the patriots of this town that a large proportion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Southern New Hampshire and Northeastern Massachusetts derive their title to membership in our Society. On the afternoon of May 19, 1775, ninety-two Minute Men of Hollis rendezvoused on the village common; for the news had been brought to them, by fleet horsemen, that the British troops were marching to Lexington and Concord, to destroy military stores in those towns belonging to the Americans. The number of Minute Men was larger than voters in the town at that time; the venerable man of gray locks and the stripling of fifteen years were there. They not only left their ploughs in the furrow, but three brothers, named Nevens, who were ploughing up large, flat stone, to use in a stone wall, threw a boulder under the stone and left it, hastening to join the other patriots on the common, and all marched for the scene of action that night. The Nevens stone remained in the same place and position in which the Nevens brothers left it for one hundred years, when it was taken up and put into a stone wall by the man who owned the Nevens Farm at that time.

"In August, 1897, the Nevens stone was brought to the Common in Hollis and a bronze tablet was placed upon it, bearing, in raised letters, the names of the ninety-two Minute Men who marched from Hollis on the night of April 19, 1775.

"On June 17, 1898, Minute Men's Day was celebrated at Hollis and the speaker upon that occasion was Miss Sarah Anne Worcester, A. M., a lineal descendant of Noah Worcester, one of the Hollis



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management 1899.

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• HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wednesday, May 3, 1899.

The monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, May 3d, Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, in the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a. m.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Cheney, Miss Temple, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Roebeling, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Talcott, of Illinois; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—*Madam President:* Since the last meeting of the Board, April 5th, I have the honor to report that I have notified the members appointed to the following committees: Continental Hall, Revolutionary Relics, National University, Committee on Prison Ships, Committee on Historical Scholarship, Committee to Prevent Desecration of National Flag. With a very few exceptions, the members have accepted these appointments.

In accordance with instructions of the Board, I informed the Regent of the Chapter recently formed in Philadelphia of the action of the Board, as embodied in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the new Chapter in Philadelphia, not yet named, be asked to return papers to the National Society, until name of Chapter is decided upon."

The reply to this communication I will read, together with other letters, to be presented at this meeting.

The Fort Crailo circulars, ordered by the Board, have been printed and are ready for distribution. The matter has been detained in obedience to the action of the Board, that these circulars should go out under cover, with other printed matter, viz: Officers' lists, and the new addition of the Constitution, as amended by the Congress of 1899.

The number of letters received during the month is 112; letters written, 173; postals written, 152. All charters, certificates, commissions, and application papers have been signed, and the work of my desk is now up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL from April 5 to May 3, 1899.—Letters received, 100; letters written, 38; Constitutions issued, 61; application blanks issued, 1,033; Caldwell circulars issued, 60.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

KATE K. HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator from March 28 to April 26, 1899:

Office Expenses.

Amount received,	\$30 00
Amount expended,	45 00

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received,	\$10 00
Amount expended,	4 00

Amount received for articles sold:

Rosettes,	\$17 10
Ribbon,	5 75
Application blanks,	70
Directory,	1 50
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. II,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. III,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. IV,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. V,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VI,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VII,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VIII,	21 00

\$61 05

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 284; applications verified awaiting dues, 83; applications on hand not verified, 49; badge permits issued, 129; resignations from the Society, 30; deaths, 37; Revolutionary daughters admitted, 9.

It was moved and carried, that the Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants. Also, that the resignations be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regret.

Report accepted.

The Registrar General having read the list of those who had resigned and those who had passed away during the year, Mrs. Seymour said: "When the necrological list is read each month by the Registrar General, we, as members of the National Board, little realize

the loss sustained in the removal from us of the earnest workers in our patriotic Society. Miss Mary Lawton Robinson, the first name on the list to-day, was a pioneer of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Kansas. She formed the Betty Washington Chapter at Lawrence, Kansas, and was its Regent for two years. At the time of her death, March 11, 1899, she was Secretary, as it was felt that the Chapter could not dispense with her valuable services. Her father, Hon. Charles Robinson, was the first Governor of Kansas. He was very active in the stirring scenes of the early history of that State. He was for two terms Representative and one term Senator in the Kansas State Legislature.

Miss Robinson led an active life in religious and philanthropic labors before she took up her patriotic work for the Daughters of the American Revolution. She had just completed the organization of a Society of the Children of the American Revolution when she was stricken down with pneumonia—a victim, as her friends thought, of overwork—and only one week intervened between the departure of her sainted mother and her own, to the other world."

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board:* The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents: Mrs. Annie Foster Napier Edwards, Kensington, Maryland; Mrs. Eva A. Deats, Flemington, New Jersey.

Regencies expired by limitation: Miss Anna E. Felt, Galena, Illinois; Miss Mary B. Willis, Champaign, Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Mathews, Carlinville, Illinois.

Charter applications issued, 5; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 3; a re-issue of the Elizabeth Cook charter, of Smyrna, Delaware; letters written, 89.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and upon motion, was accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President:* In the department of the Historian General the work is nearly completed on the ninth volume of the Lineage Book.

While waiting for replies to letters concerning missing links in the genealogy, or for corroboration of doubtful points in the ancestors' service, in the current volume, we are to commence work immediately on the tenth volume: thus the ninth and tenth volumes will be progressing at the same time.

About 1,600 postal cards have been sent out during the past month notifying the members of the Society whose names are in the second and third Lineage Books. It was not until the fourth volume was issued that it seemed best to take the time and money to notify the

members of the Society, when their names appeared in the Lineage Book.

Since that course was adopted we have found that there has been much more interest manifested in the books, and that many more volumes have been sold; therefore, we thought best to go back and notify the lists of members in the second and third volumes, which was not done when these volumes were issued; and already those early volumes are being ordered in encouraging numbers by the recipients of the cards.

During the month of April thirty-six Lineage Books have been sold and nine have been exchanged by the Librarian General for other books.

In my opinion not enough importance has been attached to this most valuable use of our Lineage Books. Through exchanges we have been put in possession of reference books most necessary for the three departments of the Registrar General, the Librarian General and the Historian General, as well as for the whole Society.

We have very little money at our disposal (\$50.00 a year), with which to purchase books, and we could only have obtained a few of these books by gift, since we had not the money with which to buy them. I will cite one or two instances which exchanges with our Lineage Books have brought us; for instance, the Filson Club of Louisville, Kentucky, have exchanged several of their publications, which have been very useful to us, the selling price of which was from three to four dollars each, for our Lineage Books; the last volume obtained in this way being "The Clay Family," a book which we had long coveted, but which was beyond our ability to purchase. Bond's History of Watertown, Massachusetts, almost daily consulted, not only by the Daughters of the American Revolution but by members of other patriotic societies, on account of the reliable and extensive genealogies which it contains, we obtained in exchange for four volumes of our Lineage Book. So valuable a book is this history that it is called a classic, and we should have longed for in vain, until some friend might have donated it to us, for we should not have felt justified in using ten dollars of our fifty allowed for purchasing books, even for this book which we so earnestly coveted. Many more instances of valuable exchanges might be cited, but I defer them for future mention.

Believing that our historic Society has its mission in educating the whole American people, in patriotism, and of its founders of this Revolutionary era, we, who are members of this National Board of Management, fervently believe that the labor performed in each department, is a component part and a foundation stone of the whole superstructure of our Palace Beautiful.

We may well deem ourselves fortunate if we shall be able to carry into the twentieth century our noble Society, planned and executed

by women of the nineteenth century—the possibilities for good of which we cannot begin to fathom.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies:* In accordance with the ruling of the Eighth Continental Congress, I have formulated and herewith submit to the Board for its approval, a notice to be sent to Chapter Historians.

For the benefit of those readers of the Magazine who were not present at the Congress I wish to state that my recommendation is not meant to conflict in any way with the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and Chapters should continue to send to its Editor, for publication, statements of their historical and patriotic work and social entertainments.

The records sent to the Assistant Historian will be kept on file at the National Headquarters, Daughters of the American Revolution, as an authentic history of Chapter work and will furnish data for committees appointed for regular as well as special work.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL for April, 1899.—Since the last meeting of the Board the following books and periodicals have been added to the library:

Bound volumes: 1-6. History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, by Earl of Clarendon, in six volumes. Given by Mr. Nicholas E. Jones, who has also kindly loaned to the Society a copy of a very rare work entitled "A Genealogical, Historical, Chronological and Geographical Atlas." by M. Lavoisne; 8. An excursion into Bethlehem and Nazareth in Pennsylvania, in 1799; 9. Records of Colchester, Connecticut; 10. Collections of New Hampshire Historical Society, Vol. 8; 11. Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi, by John Shea; 12. Naval History of the United States, by James F. Cooper; 13. Genealogies and History of New Britain, Connecticut; 14. Catalogue of the Cleveland Library Association. The last seven were obtained from the Case Library, in exchange.

Periodicals: 1. Essex Antiquarian for May; 2. "Old North-West," genealogical quarterly, for April; 3. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, for April; 4. Connecticut Magazine, for April; 5. Spirit of '76, for April and May; 6. Keim Magazine, for February; 7. Annals of Iowa, for April; 8. Historical Register, for April; 9. Index for Vol. 1. Genealogical Advertiser; 10. Bulletin of the New York Public Library, for April.

Unbound Volumes: 1. National Songs for open air singing," published and presented by the Cincinnati Chapter; 2. Egypt, its Monuments and work of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, 2d edition, from Oneida Historical Society; 3. Report of the relief work of the Illinois Chapter, D. A. R., Spanish-American War, 1898; 4. Minute Men's Day, Hollis, New Hampshire, from Mrs. Cyrus F. Burge; 5. The Clay Family, by Hon. Zachary F. Smith and Mrs. Mary Rogers Clay. This is one of the valuable publications of the Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky, who presented it in exchange.

The work of cataloguing the library is being carried on as rapidly as possible, and books indexed.

The card catalogue case is overcrowded, and a larger one is urgently needed.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
Librarian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Following the reading of the Librarian General's Report, Mrs. Seymour said: "The book, Minute Men's Day, Hollis, New Hampshire, 1898, was presented to me, as Historian General of the National Society, by Cyrus F. Burge, historian of the town of Hollis, New Hampshire, when I visited there in September, 1898. It was from the patriots of this town that a large proportion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Southern New Hampshire and Northeastern Massachusetts derive their title to membership in our Society. On the afternoon of May 19, 1775, ninety-two Minute Men of Hollis rendezvoused on the village common; for the news had been brought to them, by fleet horsemen, that the British troops were marching to Lexington and Concord, to destroy military stores in those towns belonging to the Americans. The number of Minute Men was larger than voters in the town at that time; the venerable man of gray locks and the stripling of fifteen years were there. They not only left their ploughs in the furrow, but three brothers, named Nevens, who were ploughing up large, flat stone, to use in a stone wall, threw a boulder under the stone and left it, hastening to join the other patriots on the common, and all marched for the scene of action that night. The Nevens stone remained in the same place and position in which the Nevens brothers left it for one hundred years, when it was taken up and put into a stone wall by the man who owned the Nevens Farm at that time.

"In August, 1897, the Nevens stone was brought to the Common in Hollis and a bronze tablet was placed upon it, bearing, in raised letters, the names of the ninety-two Minute Men who marched from Hollis on the night of April 19, 1775.

"On June 17, 1898, 'Minute Men's Day' was celebrated in Hollis, and the orator upon that occasion was Miss Sarah Alice Worcester, A. M., a lineal descendant of Noah Worcester, one of the Hollis

Minute Men. Miss Worcester is now Corresponding Secretary of the Urbana Chapter, Urbana, Ohio. Surely it was an honor that a woman was selected as the orator of the 'Minute Men's Day' in Hollis, New Hampshire, and a greater honor that that woman is an officer of a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution by virtue of her lineal descent from one of the Hollis Minute Men.

"Mrs. Sarah E. Farley, of Runnels, a member of the Matthew Thornton Chapter, of the neighboring city of Nashua, New Hampshire, who kindly took me in her carriage to Hollis and showed me her ancestral home, proudly told the story how her Revolutionary ancestor, Benjamin Farley, and four of his sons, went from that house to join the Minute Men on the nineteenth day of April, 1775.

"This book also relates the brave deeds of 'Captain' Prudence Cummings Wright, and her associate women, who donned their husbands' clothing when they had marched away as Minute Men, and these women equipped themselves with their husband's fire-arms, pitchforks or any other weapon at hand, and took their stand upon the bridge over the Nashua River, determined to seize, if possible, the Tory, who, they knew, was accustomed to bear dispatches to the British in Boston. When a suspicious man, on horseback, appeared they arrested him. The treasonable dispatches were found in his boots, which these women handed over to the Committee of Safety, and the Tory himself they gave over to the Committee of Observation. I was glad to see the birthplace of 'Captain' Prudence Cummings Wright, in Hollis, and I am also glad that such a brave woman has been honored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Pepperell, Massachusetts, who have given her name to their Chapter."

Mrs. Hatcher suggested that an hour be named at the afternoon session for the consideration of the proof of the Constitution as amended at the Eighth Continental Congress. Mrs. Hatcher stated that the proof had been received from the printer and that it was desirable that all the members at this meeting should be present at the time of its consideration by the Board.

It was moved and carried that this be made the special order of business for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter received from the Regent of a Georgia Chapter, asking if there is any objection to, or constitutional reason why, Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, should not join city federations, where the object is to compare lines of work and become mutually helpful.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to refer this lady to the Constitution, which forbids the affiliation of the National Society with other organizations.

Also a letter from Mrs. Martha Manwaring, a revolutionary Daughter, acknowledging the receipt of a souvenir spoon.

At 12.50 it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon, May 3, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.20 p. m., by Mrs. Manning, President General.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the name of the new Chapter in Philadelphia, stating that she had two interviews with this Chapter and had been informed that it was their intention to prepare a set of resolutions, to be presented to the National Board.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she had received a letter from the Regent of this Chapter, saying that these resolutions would be forwarded as soon as formulated, but they had not yet been received at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters.

After some discussion of the matter, Miss Temple moved: "That in view of the well known work of another Chapter in connection with Independence Hall, and the possibility of confusion in identity, the National Board renews its request to the Chapter in Philadelphia to select another name." Motion carried.

The special order of business, viz: the consideration of the proof of Constitution as amended by the Congress, was taken up.

In connection with this matter the following was first read:

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies:* The Printing Committee has the honor to report that it has held four meetings since March first, one of which was called by the Acting Chairman and the following supplies have been ordered; 1,500 printed postal cards for use of the Registrar General; 10,000 Officers' Lists; 2,000 Magazine folders for use of the Business Manager of the Magazine; 4,000 stamped envelopes, from the Post Office Department, for general use at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters; 1,000 "Yankee Doodle House" (Fort Crailo) circulars.

The proof of the amended Constitution and By-Laws was given by the Recording Secretary General to the Printing Committee and corrected by the Committee to the best of its ability. But before assuming the responsibility of having the Constitution printed, the Committee submits herewith the proof to the Board for final approval.

As the size of the old Constitution is too large for the regulation envelope used by the Society, this Committee recommends that the new edition be made smaller and that a new style of cover be adopted from the designs submitted with this report.

The printing of the Officers' Lists was retarded by circumstances over which this committee had no control, but they are now ready for distribution. The Committee requests that the Board authorize it to

immediately order a new die of the Seal to be used in the printing of the Constitution, and for the uses for which it may be needed in the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
BETTY MCG. SMOOT,
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
KATHARINE L. ALDEN.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General stated that no regular committee had been appointed to prepare for publication the amended Constitution; but that she had gone over it carefully, putting in the amendments as accurately as possible.

The subject was discussed in detail. It was moved and carried that the amendments be printed without any explanation as to the date of amendment.

Miss Temple moved that Article 10, of the By-Laws be omitted.

Miss Akers moved: "That the new Constitution be printed with cover—the same to be left to the judgment of the Printing Committee." Motion carried.

It was moved that the words: "Washington, District of Columbia" be omitted from cover.

The viva voce vote on this being very close, a rising vote was called, which resulted in six voting in the affirmative and two in the negative. Motion prevailed.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO SECURE HALL FOR CONTINENTAL CONGRESS of 1900.—*Madam President and Ladies:* Your committee appointed to secure a house for the next Congress has a most discouraging report to make. After the report last month, when we stated what difficulties we had met with, some valuable suggestions were made by members of the Board and we were instructed to write and ask if the managers would make any reduction in the terms if we did not take the theatre at night, and also if we left it open for a matinee the day that the 22d of February falls on and on Saturday. In obedience to these instructions, your Chairman wrote to the three leading theatres (we had previously been informed that the "Columbia" was engaged that week), and have received the following replies:

The proprietors of the Grand Opera House inform us that they cannot make any change for the terms proposed for the rental of the theatre for the week February 19th. Also, that they prefer to continue their theatrical season without interruption, but if the Society desire the theatre, they will arrange at the figure named—

\$1500, lighted and heated, with services of electrician, stage carpenter and engineer. They prefer to give us the entire week, or keep the house open themselves.

The proprietors of the Lafayette Opera House state they are unable to answer our inquiry about renting this house for the present, but will do so in a few days, after the return of Mr. Nixon, one of the proprietors.

From the New National Theatre we are informed that it will not be possible for them to arrange for our meeting during the week of February 19th, 1900, as the "National" at that time is already contracted for.

Your committee is in a quandry and would be glad to receive definite instructions, as we are unwilling to take the responsibility of a decision, on account of the great differences in the price charged this year and last. Shall we wait until the June meeting of the Board to make a further report, or meet with the Executive Committee, as it is very important to make the contract as soon as possible.

We went to the church on Tenth and G streets, to inquire about renting, and took the seating capacity of the Church. We found that it will seat a total of 1,190. The galleries come very far forward, so that one half of the people would be seated under the gallery, and there would be no place for visitors. We were informed that until the question as to the authority to rent came up, they had rented for \$75.00 an evening. But now that this question is being agitated, they can give us no information until this matter is brought before the Board of Trustees. In the meantime our committee would like to receive instructions as to what further steps they shall take.

(Signed)

CAROLINE R. NASH,
Chairman.

JESSIE D. STAKELY,
BETTY McGUIRE SMOOT.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Latta, State Regent of North Carolina, sending twenty-five dollars as a contribution to the Continental Hall Fund.

This was received with expressions of thanks by the Board.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Churchman, State Regent of Delaware, regretting her inability to attend the meeting of the Continental Hall Committee, held the day previous to the meeting of the National Board, and expressing an earnest interest in the proposed work of this Committee.

The question as to the name of the present State Regent of Kansas was brought to the attention of the Board, there having been some misunderstanding on this point, owing to the fact that Kansas had no representation at the Continental Congress.

Miss Temple moved: "That the Chairman of the Officers' Lists

correspond with last year's State Regent of Kansas, requesting the name of her successor." Motion carried.

At 5.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

Thursday, May 4, 1899.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 10 a. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

Mrs. Talcott, State Regent of Illinois, presented to the Board for its consideration the matter of the Monmouth Chapter.

Mrs. Howard offered the following: *Resolved*, That the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1899, ratify the election of the Officers of the Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, elected on the 6th of April, 1899, viz.: Mrs. James C. Burns, Regent; Mrs. Amos H. Dean, Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. H. Saxton, Registrar; Mrs. Archie C. Young, Treasurer; Mrs. Alman Kidder, Historian, and Mrs. J. H. Stanly, Secretary.

This was voted on and unanimously carried.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to notify the Regent of this Chapter, also Mrs. Webster of the action of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General presented to the Board a set of resolutions, received from the new Chapter in Philadelphia, relative to the name of the Chapter.

Mrs. Roebbing moved: "That notice be sent to the new Chapter in Philadelphia, that they are mistaken in their claim, that they have been fully recognized by the National Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as the "Independence Hall" Chapter. Motion carried.

The President General read a communication from Mrs. Hatch, ex-Treasurer General in regard to War Fund and stated that it would be necessary to elect a Treasurer for this fund.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, our present Treasurer General, be made Treasurer of the National Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund."

Motion carried.

The President General made the following statement in regard to the work of the committee on Continental Hall: "At a meeting of the Committee on Continental Hall, held on Tuesday last, a circular which it is designed to be issued was presented for the consideration of the committee and will now be submitted to the Board for its approval. At the meeting it was proposed that it would be advisable to make a statement with regard to the money on hand as well as the amount required for the Hall. This will be added to the circular, if it meets with the approval of the Board. The Recording Secretary will please read this circular and I would

ask that the Board listen attentively, as this is an important matter and we desire to get to work as soon as possible."

The Continental Hall to be erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the National Capital, will be the first structure of its kind raised by women in this or in any other country. The plan and scope of this large and magnificent monument to the memory of the Makers and Savers of the Republic of the United States of America, reveal the mighty force of the national idea that has united and held together this body of women through the nine years of its existence as a Society.

This Memorial Building will be a large moral factor in the teeming materialization of the present age, to lift before the eyes of the Nations the principles embodied in the National Constitution, and interwoven in the national life. It is preëminently woman's province to set in motion all those moral forces and influences that make for the higher patriotism, and to give them color, life and equipment; and woman's hand has never achieved a mightier work to conserve for all coming generations the national idea, than this consecrated Memorial Hall dedicated to the men and women who moulded the national life.

The need of the building for the actual working forces of the Society, and for the preservation of its archives, and relics, as well as for its meeting place for its annual Congress and other sessions is imperative.

The time is now ripe for the completion of all the plans concerning this work. In the solemn light of this waning century, let us not pause an instant, but hasten with all our might to fulfill what is our most sacred duty, and our grandest privilege to perform. Let not the day dawn of 1900 shine upon us with this glorious work faltering under our hands. Say rather, let not the hundreth anniversary of the death of our Immortal Leader, George Washington, find us unprepared to give a good account of the progress of this work.

Daughters of the American Revolution! If we have the love we profess for those who, under the providence of God, have made us what we are; if we have that Divine spark struck from the altar of the Jehovah of our Fathers—that flames into love of country and devotion to its national idea; if we have one ray of hope and desire for the preservation in the hearts of our youth, of those principles and institutions our ancestors died to sustain; if we have souls capable of being thrilled and uplifted to proclaim to a listening world the message of our Republic born of God, we shall arise in our patriotic fervor, and stay not our hands till this work is done.

Let us sacrifice and toil, pausing not, nor resting. Each stroke of work raises just so much of the magnificent structure the nearer to completion.

We must put forth Chapter effort, but most especially individual endeavor. Every Daughter of the American Revolution has the tremendous responsibility resting upon her—whether she heeds it or not—of the realization of the Continental Memorial Hall.

Daughters of the American Revolution! You are equal to this responsibility; you have shown this in your past. This Memorial is assured and will stand—strong, enduring, magnificent—pointing to the pure white light of Heaven, since you have set forth with a purpose born of God, on the consecrated road to its achievement.

After the reading of this circular Miss Temple moved: "That the circular submitted by the Committee on Continental Hall be heartily approved and unanimously endorsed by the National Board of Management." Motion carried.

Mrs. Colton said: "It seems to me that the plan proposed in this circular is magnificent and stirring, and I believe will accomplish great results. I move that this be sent out to all the Chapters and through the country at once."

Mrs. Henry amended by moving: "That twenty thousand circulars of the Continental Hall Committee be sent out by the Corresponding Secretary General immediately." Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Darwin, Treasurer General, read a letter from the Treasurer of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the part of that Society, sending one hundred dollars as a contribution to the Daughters of the American Revolution Continental Hall Fund. This was received with acclamation.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that a rising vote of thanks be sent the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on the part of the Continental Hall Committee and the whole Society, for this handsome gift.

The Treasurer General announced the receipt of a check from Caldwell & Co. for \$400, from sale of souvenir spoons.

The President General stated that she thought it advisable to send out little slips, asking that this circular be read at the Chapter meetings; also suggested that every member of the National Society should endeavor to interest the Congressman and Senator of her district, so that they may understand and lend their influence to the building of this Memorial Hall to commemorate the heroes of the Revolution.

The Recording Secretary General asked that the special order of business at the afternoon session be the consideration of the certificates to be issued to the nurses sent out under the auspices of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This was acceded to.

At 12.45 it was moved and carried, to take a recess until 2 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon, May 4, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from Miss Desha, addressed to the National Board, submitting a circular which

had been prepared by a member of the Hospital Corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, setting forth the merits of a Chapter in a book on the Spanish-American War, and requesting permission to send these circulars with the Constitutions sent to the Chapters; also requesting permission to put an advertisement in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*, giving a copy of the book as payment. The President General asked for an expression of opinion from the Board.

After a long discussion of this matter, Miss Temple offered the following:

"Resolved, That the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution be compiled and printed in pamphlet form; that the President General be chairman of the committee and be empowered to name the other members of the committee, and that said pamphlet shall be the official statement of the war work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General presented for the consideration of the Board the matter of the certificates to be sent out to the nurses.

The following was presented:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CERTIFICATES FOR ARMY NURSES.—Your Committee has the honor to report that the letters of condolence have been sent to the families of the eleven Daughters of the American Revolution nurses who died in the service.

Regarding the certificates for the nurses, we have received the following from J. E. Caldwell & Co.: He will engrave certificates on card board (8x5 inches), bearing the insignia of the Daughters in colors. The total cost, including envelope for a thousand (1000) cards, will be \$75.00, no charge to be made for the plate.

We recommend that this offer be accepted, and that the wording on the certificates be as given on the enclosed slip of paper; signature to be added as the Board may direct.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

The Recording Secretary General, who is a member of this committee, stated that a very timely suggestion had come from the President General while the letters of condolence were in course of preparation by the committee, to the effect that a certificate of condolence would be more appropriate and dignified than a simple letter, as at first directed by the Board; also, that certificates be issued to the surviving nurses.

The President General said that she had made this suggestion to the committee, because it seemed rather an undignified thing for so large and important a Society to send out simply a letter in a matter of this kind; but stated that the adoption or rejection of this was left entirely with the Board.

The subject was fully discussed and it was decided that the certificates be sent out instead of the letters of condolence.

The Recording Secretary submitted to the Board the form prepared by the Committee for the approval of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General moved that the certificates to be sent out be properly engraved and with the official signature of the President General. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the certificates be also signed by the Recording Secretary General.

The President General said that it had been suggested that the motion of Dr. McGee, made at the Congress relative to sending out these certificates, be printed on a separate slip and enclosed with the certificates, and asked the wish of the Board on this point.

This being put to vote, the motion was lost. It was explained that the issuing of these certificates was the action of the Continental Congress, and to transmit the motion would give the matter too individual a character.

The President General suggested that a small card engraved with a few words of condolence would complete the certificate very appropriately, and submitted a certain form for approval.

Miss Temple moved that this be engraved and enclosed with the certificate. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the insignia be not used on these certificates.

Mrs. Hatcher stated that during her recent visit to Porto Rico she visited the hospitals there and had the pleasure of meeting some of the nurses sent out under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All appeared to be very happy in their work. The head nurse at the hospital at San Juan said the hospitals there were amply supplied with all the necessities; but they would be grateful for some little luxuries, such as pictures for the dining rooms, lamps, books, magazines and other things useful as well as ornamental, and would be very happy to receive such articles, which could be sent addressed to the head nurse of each hospital.

The report of the Business Manager was presented as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

RECEIPTS.

FEBRUARY 1 TO APRIL 20, 1899.

Subscriptions, as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$512 56
Sale of extra copies,	23 92
Advertisements,	16 00
Cuts, paid for privately,	4 00

Total receipts (amount delivered to Treasurer Gen'l.) \$556 48

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, February number,	\$342 12
Printer's bill, March number,	363 25
Salary, Editor (three months),	249 99
Salary, Business Manager (three months),	150 00
McGill & Wallace, printing and furnishing, 500 "receipt" postals,	6 25
Hodges, Binding Vols. 12 and 13,	2 50
Joyce, Plates,	18 90
United States Geological Survey for maps furnished for Magazine,	56 10
To auditing Magazine accounts,	10 00
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	22 87
	<hr/>
	\$1,221 98

ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

February 1st to April 20th 1899:

Mailing extra copies, second-class matter, as per voucher,	\$6 04
Postage, office,	5 02
Postage, Editor,	1 00
Expressage, on MSS., plates, etc., to Harrisburg,	2 26
Expressage, on extra numbers from Harrisburg,	2 25
Freight and cartage, February numbers,	1 44
Freight and cartage, March numbers,	66
Telegrams	1 04
Easton & Rupp, Cash Book,	75
Nichols, two Falcon files,	80
Miss Stone, type-writing Annual Report,	1 61
	<hr/>
	\$22 87

Letters written, 215; postals as notifications, receipts, etc., 404; Magazines mailed from office, 420.

Our present contract of one year, for printing the Magazine, expires with the June number. If it is your wish to have bids solicited for next year, it will be necessary to prepare specifications and send them out during this month, that the bids may be considered at the next Board meeting.

I have prepared such specifications each year; and for the last four years the Harrisburg Publishing Company has continued to make the lowest bid, among not less than six or eight firms each time, from Washington, Baltimore, Camden, New Jersey; Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia.

Last year some declined to bid confessing that they could not compete with Harrisburg, owing to its cheaper labor.

The Recording Secretary submitted to the Board the form prepared by the Committee for the approval of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General moved that the certificates to be sent out be properly engraved and with the official signature of the President General. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the certificates be also signed by the Recording Secretary General.

The President General said that it had been suggested that the motion of Dr. McGee, made at the Congress relative to sending out these certificates, be printed on a separate slip and enclosed with the certificates, and asked the wish of the Board on this point.

This being put to vote, the motion was lost. It was explained that the issuing of these certificates was the action of the Continental Congress, and to transmit the motion would give the matter too individual a character.

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Last year some declined to bid confessing that they could not compete with Harrisburg, owing to its cheaper labor.

Inasmuch as our Magazine is frequently complimented by publishers for the excellence of its printing—and considering the very low figures of our present contract, it would seem only fair that our publisher be allowed to continue the work for another year, should he be willing to extend the contract on the same terms. Moreover, it hardly seems courteous to repeatedly ask for bids which we do not accept. This is, of course, for you to decide.

As we approach the completion of the present volume of the



MRS. ELLEN M. COLTON,
Vice-President General, of California.

Magazine, it would seem that if we are to have a new cover, it would be wise to make an early effort towards securing something satisfactory, that the change may be made beginning with the July number—the first of the new volume.

With this in view, I wrote some days ago to the "Raycroft Shop" of East Aurora, New York, well known for the beauty of its book productions. I sent them a copy of our Magazine and asked if they would be willing to give us any advice as to the best means of securing designs for a cover, or whether they would furnish designs and upon what terms.

They wrote expressing much interest and have made an offer, which I present for your consideration.

As the time was limited, they could not furnish a satisfactory suggestive sketch, but I have samples of some of their work and feel sure that they will be able to furnish us with something good.

Am I at liberty to make further effort with a view to securing something for your consideration at the next meeting of the Board?

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

The Chair inquired the wish of the Board in regard to the recommendations contained in this report.

Miss Hetzel moved that the report of the Business Manager be accepted and that the Business Manager be asked to procure bids, also to continue her efforts in procuring a satisfactory cover for the Magazine. Motion carried.

In the absence of Mrs. Sperry, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Nash read the report of this committee, which had been prepared by the expert accountant, Mr. Bushnell, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1899.

TO THE AUDITING COMMITTEE, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—*Ladies*: Upon the authority of the Resolution of the National Board of Management, at their meeting in April, and upon the notice of appointment of your Chairman, Mrs. N. D. Sperry, dated April 8, 1899, I have the honor to report that I have made a careful audit of all books and fiscal papers of the Treasurer General, Mrs. G. B. Darwin, covering the period from February 10th to April 27th, 1899, both dates inclusive, and find that she is accountable to the National Society for the following receipts:

Sale of Charters,	\$45 00	
Initiation fees,	\$829 00	
Less, overpayments refunded,	2 00	
		827 00
Annual dues of members,	\$10,422 00	
Less, overpayments refunded,	243 00	
		10,179 00
Sale of rosettes and ribbons,	54 65	
Sale of Statute Books,	1 55	
Sale of Lineage Books,	228 20	
Sale of Directories,	16 50	
Sale of Blanks,	2 60	
Certificates,	4 00	
Contributions to Meadow Garden Farm,	9 20	
Magazine,	556 48	
Interest on Current Funds,	27 90	
Interest on Permanent Funds,	296 96	
Fees for Life Membership,	312 50	
Contributions to Continental Hall,	4,287 56	
		\$16,850 10

I also find that she is entitled to credit for expenditures during the same period as follows:

Expenses of the Eighth Congress,	\$2,658 04	
Less: Amount refunded,	10 50	
	<hr/>	\$2,647 54
Rent of office rooms, W. L. & T. Building,	300 00	
Pay Roll (General Office),	1,640 00	
Premiums on Treasurer's Bond,	60 50	
Office supplies and general expenses,	211 83	
Stationery, including stamped envelopes,	258 54	
Postage, General Office,	55 00	
Postage, acct. of Directory,	10 00	
Postage, acct. of Lineage Books,	30 00	
Furniture and carpets,	74 00	
Engraving,	113 25	
Certificates,	30 00	
Postage supplied State Regents,	73 40	
Stationery supplied State Regents,	23 30	
Spoons for "Real Daughters,"	40 70	
Ribbons,	27 00	
Rosettes,	40 00	
Magazine.—Pay Roll,	266 66	
Magazine.—Printing, etc.,	479 87	
	<hr/>	746 53
		<hr/>
		\$6,381 59

The accounts, therefore, show the following results to and inclusive of April 27, 1899:

Amount of "Current Fund," turned over to Mrs. Darwin by Mrs. Hatch, late Treasurer, being balances to credit of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution as follows:

Metropolitan Bank,	\$3,363 55	
Washington Loan & Trust Co.,	353 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,716 55
Receipts, Feb. 10 to April 27, 1899,	16,850 10	
	<hr/>	\$20,566 65
From which deduct expenditures,	6,381 59	
	<hr/>	\$14,185 06

Amount transferred to "Permanent Fund," being receipts from the following sources:

Sale of Charters,	\$48 00
Life Membership dues,	312 50
Profits from sale of Rosettes,	8 90

Interest,	325 86	
Contributions to Continental Hall,	4,287 56	
		<u>4,979 82</u>

Balance of Current Fund on hand, \$9,205 24

Distributed as follows:

Metropolitan Bank—

Admitted by bank,	\$3,293 06	
Less checks outstanding,	135 50	
		<u>\$3,157 56</u>

Washington Loan and Trust Company—

Admitted by bank,	\$9,047 68	
Less checks outstanding,	3,000 00	
		<u>\$6,047 68</u>

\$9,205 24

Of the above items for interest, \$20.00, the amount collected on two bonds of "Current Investment," and \$7.90, credited by the Washington Loan and Trust Company on deposits, total \$27.90, should not have been transferred to Permanent Fund. This error, however, can be easily corrected when the next transfer to Permanent Fund is made by reducing the check in the sum of \$27.90 and carrying this amount back to credit of Current Fund.

In making the examination of the Treasurer's books, each item of receipts has been checked and all charges for expenditures compared with the vouchers furnished.

On the question of the time from which the Treasurer General of your Society assumes the responsibilities of the office, it is observed that it has been the practice to fix this as from February 10th. Notwithstanding that that date is the beginning of your fiscal year, no Treasurer could legally be held accountable for the receipts prior to the date of her qualifying and assuming the office. This office should unquestionably continue the transactions, and not allow them to drag after February 10th to the date her successor is prepared to take charge.

I would recommend that the Treasurer General use a dating stamp at the top of all letters, showing the date of receipt, and on all which contain remittances note this fact conspicuously. These letters being the original vouchers for the revenues of the Society, it is important to be able to establish all the facts in the case. The dates of entry in the cash book should correspond with the date of receipt as shown by the stamp suggested.

As the stubs of the receipt books in the office are the only evidence of receipt given for moneys remitted, these ought to be numbered. It would be an additional means of identification in case of dispute. In case of a receipt being spoiled in filling out, the stub should not be torn out but the fact noted thereon.

In regard to the expenditures covering the period of this report, I

found only four vouchers not on file. These have since been furnished.

I would recommend that the Society have a voucher printed for its use, patterned something after the usual form of Government vouchers. Then, whenever bills are presented require the claimant to use this blank. The convenience of this, by the uniformity and the greater facility for filing and reference which it insures, will more than pay the cost. A sample for such voucher is herewith submitted. Exhibit A.

The correctness of posting from the cash book to the ledger is evidenced by the trial balance which I made.

The account for the permanent investment of the Society does not figure in this report, as no transactions have thus far been made by Mrs. Darwin, except as to the transfer of the amount to that fund as heretofore reported. Mrs. Darwin's report will undoubtedly show the amount to the credit of this fund as shown by transactions of former treasurers.

MAGAZINE.

The books of the Business Manager of the Magazine have been examined and checked and found to be kept in excellent form. The receipts and expenses show the following results for the period:

Pay roll and expense of publication,	\$723 66	
Petty office expenses (Business Manager's book),	22 87	
		<hr/> \$746 53
Receipts from subscriptions and advertising,	\$556 48	
Excess of expenses over receipts,	190 05	

I shall be glad to render any assistance to the Society at any time.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with thanks for the very efficient manner in which the work has been done.

The Treasurer General called attention to the suggestion contained in the Auditor's report in regard to the advisability of the retiring Treasurer General continuing the business of her office up to the time her successor is qualified to take charge. Continuing, Mrs. Darwin said: "Every woman who has come into this office as Treasurer General has found a great accumulation of letters waiting to be examined of which there is no record or account rendered; they have not even been opened. This mail cannot be entered into the Cash Book or Ledger, because they are being audited. I think the trouble in this respect arises perhaps from the fact that the clerks of the office are always called off to do work of the Credential Committee, which prevents their attending to their own work. No one can have any idea what a burden it is to take an utterly untried office, with these complications confronting one at the start. The Treasurer cannot make any deposits while the auditing is going on; cannot put anything in her

books. I think that some action might be taken which will prevent this."

Mrs. Nash suggested that the retiring Treasurer General should hold over until her successor is duly qualified. No action.

The President General asked the members of the Board to examine the vouchers recommended for use in the office of the Treasurer General by the Auditor, Mr. Bushnell. Also, spoke of the necessity of the work being so systematized as to prevent the clerks of the Treasurer General's Office from being called to other duties just at the time preceding the Congress, when the importance of the work in that department requires more than usual care and attention.

It was decided to use the vouchers recommended by the Auditor.

Mrs. Darwin asked permission to have these vouchers printed—the Printing Committee to order the same. This was granted.

At 6 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 a. m.

Friday Morning, May 5, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.15 a. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The President General read a note from Miss Huey, requesting an audience with the Board.

Miss Temple moved that the President General appoint a committee to receive Miss Huey and discuss with her the matter under consideration regarding the name of her Chapter. Motion carried.

The committee appointed for this purpose consisted of Miss Temple, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Talcott and Mrs. Nash.

Mrs. Lockwood, Editor of the Magazine, reported that the Magazine has now appeared with the Congressional proceedings, and stated that this report reflected great credit on the Recording Secretary, as well as the Stenographer of the Congress, recalling vividly as it does, almost every word and action of the Congress. Mrs. Lockwood further said that it was very remarkable that the reports of two persons, who were entirely separated should be in such perfect accord when their reports came to be put side by side. Also, that the Congress had been much more systematically conducted than heretofore—more order prevailing, and the enforcement of the rule that all resolutions and motions be sent up in writing at the time of making the same, had contributed materially to this marked improvement in the Congress.

Mrs. Colton spoke on this subject, saying that the great improvement was owing also largely to the ruling of our President General.

Mrs. Akers stated that she desired also to testify to this and to the ability displayed by the Official Stenographer.

In accordance with the action of the Board at the April meeting, that a circular be prepared giving the requirements for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—for which a committee was appointed—Miss Hetzel, Chairman of this committee, presented for the approval of the Board the form of circular prepared.

The President General asked the members present to give this their careful attention, and to make suggestions before acting on this circular.

After a full discussion, a few additions were added to the proposed circular and upon motion the same was accepted by the Board—to be sent out with the application blanks.

Mrs. Howard, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, called the attention of the Board to certain defects in the Chapter Regents' commissions. Mrs. Howard was authorized by the Board to remedy these faults, according to the changes suggested.

Miss Hetzel offered the following resolutions: "Whereas, The original rules of this Society state that any woman may become a Daughter of the American Revolution who is eligible and acceptable, yet Chapters are allowed to make their own by-laws with regard to admission, it is therefore not in conflict with the Constitution for Chapters to regulate their membership;

And whereas, The by-laws of all Chapters are sent to the National Society, and though many Chapters have by-laws regulating the inviting or otherwise admitting members, no prohibition or protest has ever been sent to these Chapters from the National Board; therefore

Resolved, That the motion passed by the National Board in May, 1896, that "no by-laws of Chapters can be made in conflict with the Constitution," does not restrict the power of any Chapter in regard to admitting or rejecting Charter members."

Seconded by Miss Temple and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Colton made some interesting statements in regard to the advisability of presenting the names of members at one meeting of the Chapter and having them voted on at the next meeting.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Strong in regard to the purchase of Fort Crailo, which was received with much appreciation.

The Recording Secretary General read the following communication, for the consideration of the Board:

To the Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution:

At a meeting of the Chapter Regents of Connecticut, held in New Haven, March 18th the undersigned committee was appointed to make known to the Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the sentiment of Connecticut delegates in regard to the appropriation of \$2,000 by the National Society to the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters in the State of Georgia, for the purpose of buying the piece of land known as Meadow Garden.

The Chapter Regents of Connecticut, recognizing the fact, that until the past few months Connecticut has been the leading State as regards numbers in the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, feel that in this way the State has not only added largely to the funds in the National Treasury, but, has also testified to her zeal for the growth of the National Society.

Emphasizing at the same time the loyalty of the State to the National Constitution, her fraternal feeling toward all members of the Society, and her desire to preserve, as far as possible, any and all historic associations connected with the Revolutionary struggle, the Regents are confident that it is their privilege, in view of the possibly embarrassing results of the legislation, to call the attention of the National Board of Management to the expression of opinion at the meeting mentioned.

They are fully aware that the request made by the Georgia delegates and granted by the Congress, is quite within the limits of the Constitution; they know also that in Congress lies the power of legislation. Yet as the Board of Management is the only organized body representing the National Society, and thus dealing with the results of legislation, they submit in this way their objections to the fulfilling, at present, of the obligation imposed at the evening of the last session of Congress, February 25, 1899.

1. The appropriation is large, in the present condition of the Treasury—far out of proportion to the surplus fund reported by the Treasurer General.

The interest shown by the Chapters of Georgia is very slight, as appears from the meagre contributions received during a period of two years, for the purchase of a site so closely associated with the local history of the State;

2. As there were fifty-five signers of the Declaration of Independence—and presumably they all had homes—it will be difficult to persuade other States, that if the home where one of the fifty-five lived and died is an historic spot, the remaining fifty-four are not equally entitled to respect and recognition by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and thus a precedent will be established that will not only exhaust the Treasury, but also interfere with the reclaiming and the possession of places of far greater interest, that mark deeds of heroic valor, or of actual conflicts which form part of the nation's history.

3. The representation at the session of Congress was exceedingly small when the appropriation was made, and although it can be truthfully said that no Congressional rules were violated in the legislation, (even the proposed quorum being present), yet scarcely one sixth of the delegates sent by the Chapters throughout the country, to legislate for the Society had remained for the last evening session; hence, the vote can hardly be called, in a fair sense, a majority vote, while so few members of the Society had a voice in the matter.

It is the hope and desire of the Chapter Regents of Connecticut

that this formal expression of their views may have weight and influence with the National Board of Management in arranging the matter in accordance with the high aims of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and with equal and exact justice to all.

LYDIA B. NEWCOMB,

Chairman.

MARY J. ATWOOD,

KATHARINE FOOTE COE.

The President General asked for a full expression of opinion from the members on this subject, which, she stated, it was important to consider from every point of view.

This was discussed at length—Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Nash, Miss Temple and Miss Hetzel speaking to it. Mrs. Colton suggested that action on the matter of the purchase of the Meadow Garden property be held over until the next Congress. No action.

In connection with this subject the Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Draper, asking permission of the Board for the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to consult a lawyer, as to whether the Meadow Garden appropriation comes under the jurisdiction of the Committee or not. Also, in case this permission is granted, to ask that the Board will name the lawyer to be consulted.

The President General stated that Mrs. King, former State Regent of Georgia, requested to be informed as to what disposition she should make of the money on hand for this project; and was told that it would be necessary before giving any instructions about this fund, to consider the action of the Congress.

The Recording Secretary General received instructions for replying to the communication from Connecticut, also to the letter of Mrs. Draper in regard to obtaining legal advice.

The Registrar General presented some additional names for membership in the National Society. Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these new applicants.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization asked permission to add to her report of yesterday the name of Mrs. Ella Hutchins Sydnor, who is re-appointed through the State Regent, Chapter Regent at Houston, Texas. This was granted.

Mrs. Howard moved that the President General appoint a committee to prepare the Report of the National Society for the Smithsonian Institution. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the Committee on By-Laws be appointed with Mrs. Alden as Chairman.

It was decided that these two committees be appointed at the next meeting of the Board.

Referring to the matter discussed the day previous in regard to the publication of the war work of the National Society, the motion of Miss Temple, which had been carried, was read viz: That the war work of the Daughters be compiled and printed in pamphlet form;

that the President General be Chairman of the Committee and be empowered to name the other member of the committee and that said pamphlet shall be the official statement of the war work of the National Society.

In view of the fact that much of the war work had already appeared in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, it was decided that no steps should be taken in carrying out the action required by this motion until the matter already published on this subject had been fully examined.

Mrs. Darwin inquired if this report of the war work should not go in the report of the National Society to Smithsonian Institution. The matter was held in abeyance until more accurate information could be obtained as to the best way of sending out the report; although the Board fully concurred in the opinion that it should be issued in some authentic form, and contain the signatures of the President General and Recording Secretary General, and the matter placed in the hands of a committee, according to the motion the day previous.

The President General spoke of a motion passed at the last meeting of the Board, which had been ordered printed in the Magazine, also sent out to Chapters as postals.

It was moved and carried that the words "as far as possible," be added to the request to Chapters, made in the postals to be issued.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication to the National Convention of Mechanical Engineers, to be held in this city from May 9th to May 13th, stating that many of the members will be accompanied by their wives and daughters, many of whom are members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and requesting, on the part of one of these ladies, who is a "Daughter," that a notice be posted in the Arlington Hotel, the headquarters of the Association, inviting the members to visit the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms while in this city.

The President General asked for an expression from the Board on this matter.

It was moved and carried that this be laid on the table.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. S. V. White of Brooklyn, accepting an appointment to the Prison Ships Committee, and making certain suggestions relative to matters connected with the work of this committee. The letter was listened to with interest, but owing to the fact that the session of the Board was about to close, no action was taken thereon.

The President General explained the reasons for the Board assembling in the room where the meeting is now being held, and asked the opinion of the members as to the advisability of retaining this room for future meetings of the Board. The matter being put to vote, it resulted adversely to renting the room in question, and in continuing the use of the room formerly set apart for the use of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General announced the receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Mattie A. Hand, former State Regent of Kansas, presenting the name of Mrs. Katharine S. Lewis, of Witchita, Kansas, as her successor in office.

Miss Temple moved to lay on the table the motion made by Mrs. Roebling regarding the resolutions offered by the new Chapter in Philadelphia. Motion carried.

2.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Wednesday in June.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.



MRS. MARGUERITE DICKINS.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XV. WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1899. NO. 2

HERE AND THERE IN HAYWOOD'S "TENNESSEE."

WHEN any free-born male inhabitant of the United States reaches the age of twenty-one he gets his registration papers and casts his vote; in other words takes his place as a fully-fledged citizen of the Commonwealth, shoulder to shoulder with all the rest who make the Nation's strength.

What we celebrated in June of the centennial year was not the hundredth anniversary of Tennessee's birth, but the hundredth anniversary of the day when Tennessee—grown up and arrived at years of discretion—stood with her right of suffrage in her hand ready to take an adult's part in the affairs of state.

But all those years preceding count for something. Just as John Smith or Tom Brown, when he reaches his majority is nothing more than what little Johnny Smith or little Tommy Brown has been developed into by training and discipline, circumstances and individual effort; so Tennessee, as we see her in June, 1796, is what those preceding thirty or forty years of hardship and disaster, of endurance, of intrepid daring and unusual courage have made her.

It is these early years, then, that we want to touch upon and that Haywood treats of in his history—the years from the time that Tennessee was in her baby clothes, up to the time when she left her Indian wars and her experimental governments behind her and took her place with the other fifteen States which then constituted the American nation.

To-day, with the noise of the trolley car outside, with church steeples in sight and a school building around the corner, it takes a little effort to realize that 139 years ago this spot was a wilderness, a canebrake, perhaps. From the Alleghenies to the Mississippi scarcely a human being was to be found.

There was only a sweep of close forest—an Indian hunting-ground inhabited by wolves and bears, deer and buffalo—with an occasional native to send an arrow as the herds stopped at some spring or salt lick.

Fort Loudon was the earliest settlement. At the beginning of the French and Indian War the English sought aid from the Catawbias on the east, and from the Cherokees across the Alleghenies. The chief of each nation required a fort for the women and children, and in 1757 Fort Loudon was built. In 1761 it was broken up.

This feeble stronghold of Fort Loudon was, according to Haywood, the first location of whites in what is now Tennessee—the little vanguard of a pioneer army, the voice of one crying in the wilderness and preparing the way.

After this came various parties of hunters and explorers from Virginia, North and South Carolina.

In 1768 and '69 permanent settlements began to be formed. The first settlement was by North Carolinians on the Watauga, followed by Brown's and Carter's settlements.

After this there was no scarcity of immigration. All sects of people came, the majority supposing that they were settling on Virginia instead of North Carolina property. There were hunters, explorers, poor people anxious to retrieve their fortunes, merchants who wanted to speculate, horse-thieves and other criminals rushing to the frontiers to escape justice and (after the battle of Alamance) Regulators, tired out with the oppressions and extortions of the North Carolina merchants and officials.

The pioneer history of Tennessee confines itself principally to the localities. One was the northeast portion of the present State plus a little of southwestern Virginia, comprising in the beginning the settlement I have named. The other was in Middle Tennessee on the Cumberland, at and around the present site of Nashville.

In spite of Indian depredations, both these settlements grew, and comprised at length, from the Eastern Judicial District of Washington, the counties of Washington, Greene, Sullivan and Hawkins, and for the Western Judicial District of Mero,

the counties of Davidson, Sumner and Tennessee. By 1796 they numbered together 77,000 inhabitants.

During the Revolution the settlers were, for the most part, engaged in Indian warfare—trying to defend themselves against the tribes that the English had excited against the colonies. However, their presence was not wanting on more decided battlefields. Pickens and Marion felt the aid of their good muskets, while Cornwallis and Tarleton had reason to remember them when they looked at their own thinned forces. At Cedar Spring, Musgrove's Mill and Eutaw Springs the Continental forces were strengthened by the pioneers; and to the latter belongs almost entirely the glorious victory of King's Mountain. In this battle Campbell, Sevier, Shelby and McDowell, with Cleveland, Williams and Major Winston, surrounded the mountain and defeated Ferguson's forces, making up in a measure for the defeat at Camden, and breaking the backbone of the British power.

Tennessee's political career was a most checkered one. In 1784 North Carolina—following the fashion of various other States—ceded her western territory to the Government as an aid in liquidating the debts incurred by the Revolution. Until the cession was accepted by Congress, North Carolina reserved to herself her former rights of jurisdiction over the territory.

After the cession, North Carolina's interest in her transmontane children seemed to subside. No doubt it was thought that soon the territory ceded would be cut up to form new States, and that all expenditure would be sheer loss to the North Carolina treasury. Western claims for military service against the Indians were met reluctantly, often rejected; Indian depredations continued; the district of Washington had no superior court and was under the control of no government. As a consequence, all sorts of crime went unpunished.

At this point a committee decided the right of the counties to petition Congress that the cession be accepted by the Government, and to ask the body that they be allowed a separate government. A committee drew up the plan of the association.

Meanwhile, in November, 1784, North Carolina repealed

the act of cession, thus putting the western counties back on their old footing. This immediately created two parties—one willing to go back to its allegiance to North Carolina; the other anxious to maintain an independent government. The latter had its convention in spite of the repeal of the cession act, elected deputies, agreed upon the form of a constitution, and elected John Sevier for Governor and David Campbell for Judge of the Superior Court. The State was called Franklin.

A communication setting forth the causes of separation was sent to the Governor of North Carolina. This communication called for a manifesto from him in which he answered all the causes. He claimed that the inhabitants of the new State were likely to fall into anarchy if left alone; he set forth all that North Carolina had done in her efforts to make life beyond the mountains easy for them—by erecting a new judicial district with its officers and by trying to guard them from Indian attacks without thought of reward. He urged them for the sake of the laurels they had so gallantly won at King's Mountain, for the sake of North Carolina's reputation, to return to their allegiance to the former government. Finally he warned them in strong terms, and declared that the last resort would be arms.

In 1785 an act of pardon and oblivion was passed granting forgiveness to those who would resume their allegiance to the government of North Carolina. A few availed themselves of this offer, but a great number still adhered to the State of Franklin. A constitution was prepared by a committee and presented to the convention for ratification or approval. It was rejected *en toto*, and the constitution of North Carolina adopted as the one suited for the needs of the State of Franklin. The constitution agreed upon, together with a memorial, was sent to Congress with the request that the new State be admitted to the Union. Congress paid no attention to the application.

In the early part of 1786 there was presented the peculiar spectacle of the governments exercised at the same time over one people. County courts were held in the same counties under both administrations; the militia was called out at the

command of officers appointed by both; laws were passed by both assemblies and marriage licenses were issued by both; taxes were levied by the authority of both States—and, I might add, were paid in neither. The adherents of the old government refused obedience to the new; the champions of the State of Franklin would not obey North Carolina.

Matters, after awhile, had to be settled by blows. Petty actions were performed by the most irreproachable of men. Once when the County Court was sitting for the new State, Colonel Lipton—a strong lover of the old government—entered the court house with a party of men, took the papers from the desk and turned the justices out of doors. Not long after, Sevier's party came to the house where the County Court was sitting under the authority of North Carolina, took away the clerk's papers and turned that court out of doors.

These various disturbances tended to weaken the State of Franklin, though there were still many faithful adherents. They contended that North Carolina left them at the mercy of savages; that nothing was furnished in the way of troops except their own militia; that nothing was paid in the way of money except what their own taxes covered.

Nevertheless in 1786 North Carolina passed another act of pardon and oblivion, and in 1788 another. The State of Franklin by degrees went to pieces. Envy of Sevier and dislike for him, coupled with the fact that he was accused of letting a friendly Indian be treacherously put to death, led to his arrest. Colonel Lipton was at the bottom of the matter. Through Lipton's exertions Sevier was carried handcuffed to Morganton and delivered to the sheriff. He was assisted to escape, and after the State of Franklin had slipped into innocuous desuetude, he was elected as a Senator from Greene County to sit at the capital of North Carolina.

In 1789 North Carolina came to the conclusion that the western counties were unprofitable servants—and probably unruly ones—and again yielded the district of Washington to the United States. This time the donation was accepted.

But the poor western counties were destined to lead a checkered life. The district of Washington in the east and the district of Mero in the west seemed thrown more than ever on

their own resources. During the years 1790-'96 the Indians were more hostile than before. President Washington's plan was now one of judicious neutrality—in the case of the Indians as well as in the case of France—a country now in the sickening turmoils of its own revolution.

The western settlements were forbidden to be aggressive and forces were refused them for defence. But human beings are human beings after all, and when every house could show its mutilated dead the long suffering settlers collected what forces they could and went forth for their revenge.

It might be well to give a moment's attention to these Indian tribes. The tribes which figure in the history of Tennessee are, first the Cherokees, then the Chickasaws, the Creeks, the Choctaws, with an occasional interference by the Shawnees.

Roughly speaking, the Cherokees lived in the southeast of the State, the Chickasaws in the southwest, the Choctaws near the Cherokees, and the Creeks—both the Northern and Southern—south of these in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The Shawnees were along the Kanawah.

There were many things that urged the Indians on in their hostile course—love of war, the thieving propensity, frequent instigation by white people living with them, loss of property, etc. Treaty after treaty was made, boundary after boundary was set, and each time the savage gave way a little before the merciless approach of the white man.

At that time, I suppose, the appropriation of lands by the whites, the cruelties they practiced (almost equaling those of the Indians) seemed excusable. Their provocation was great. At a little further range, the tragedy of the Indian's situation thrusts itself upon us; their land was their liberty, their all, and that was taken. From to-day's distant point of view the injustice and the tragedy of it do not seem so great. When the savages, after breasting so long that oncoming phalanx of civilization, at last yielded their territory inch by inch as they slipped back on their sunset retreat, they were only making evident the working of a relentless law. Those of us who are somewhat fatalistic realize only the pathetic inevitableness of

what always happens when the Anglo-Saxon race meets an inferior one—the swift elimination of the unfit.

By patience, all the above reasons for Indian hatred and Indian depredations might have been overcome. But the strongest motive for their vindictiveness did not originate with the savages themselves.

Before Americans ceased to be English, the Indians were turned upon them by the French; when the Revolution began, the English set the savages against the colonists; when the war was over the Spanish took up the English policy and tried to make all the border Indians—those of the Mississippi and Florida frontier—hostile to the pioneer settlers.

The Creeks, who were the most savage tribe, were almost continually at peace with the Spanish and at war with the Americans, and yet in the face of this the Spanish ostentatiously declared their friendliness.

Spain feared for her own power, and hoped by keeping the Indians hostile and by keeping the Mississippi closed to American navigation, to materially weaken the Americans. And the Americans were weakened. The Indians weakened them by the efficacious policy of extermination; closing the Mississippi weakened them (or was expected to weaken them) by causing the Americans to leave the water-ways west of the Alleghanies, or else by causing them to seek Spanish aid and the protection of the Spanish government.

The horrors of those pioneer days are greater than imagination can picture. Cruelty begot cruelty, and the whites grew almost as bad as the Indians. Years seemed to be needed for the Indians to get enough war. There were constant petty outbreaks followed by vague, indefinite treaties, but besides these there were uprisings—three or four in number—that included the whole Creek and Cherokee tribes.

But even wars end. By June, 1796, the free navigation of the Mississippi had been yielded to Tennessee as well as to the rest of the United States; the Cherokees had asked for an end of hostilities, and smoked their peace pipe with the Choctaws and Chickasaws; even the Creeks had had enough of war and were glad of an opportunity to take off their war paint and

assort their captured scalps. And Tennessee, scarred and battered and weary, but courageous still, was glad to slip like a much damaged ship into port, and add the sixteenth star to America's flag.

IRENE FOWLER BROWN.

DEBORAH SAMPSON—A WOMAN OF THE REVOLUTION.

A YOUNG woman bent over a coat sleeve made of coarse fustian. It belonged to a half finished garment lying on a chair.

She stitched away busily by the light of a dip candle, standing on the wooden table.

The room was humbly furnished, evidently the home of a farmer.

Deborah Sampson—for so the young woman was called—was a rather remarkable looking person. Tall, of athletic build, yet a close observer might have been surprised to see her small tapering hand and dark attractive face. Her skin was clear and white, enhancing the beauty of her slumbrous brown eyes and thick, soft black hair, and showing the sweet mouth and pearly teeth. She had an attractive personality, though she seemed to be unaware of it, her whole mind centered on an absorbing passion to serve her country.

To look at her, one knew that somewhere, some time, Deborah Sampson had known better circumstances, for the turn of her graceful head and the shapely hand plying the needle betrayed gentle parents—and this was true of her, for she was descended from William Bradford, governor of the colony of Plymouth, her grandfather being Elisha Bradford, a man of considerable note, his wife a French woman by name Bathsheba C. Broche, and their daughter was Deborah's mother. Her grandfather had been rich but suddenly lost his money and took to a seafaring life, hence her parents were very poor.

Deborah was born at Plympton, in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, in December, 1760. When she became of age she had a home with a farmer. Mr. Thomas. She had a singular

tenacity of purpose and at this time she was greatly interested in the revolution which had broken out. During the day she worked hard, at spinning, in the dairy, and in the fields raking hay, or binding oats. She could harness a horse equally well, and often sprang on one and rode off for a long canter over the country roads. If a spare moment came she sat pouring over books which she borrowed from the school children, and every scrap of news about the war she read eagerly.

At eighteen she contrived by teaching a small district school to save twelve dollars, and with this she bought some coarse fustian, cut out a suit of men's clothes for herself, and thus it was she sat sewing by the lonely candle.

"There is no escape for me," she thought. "The way is marked out for me. I must leave these peaceful scenes and enlist in the army."

There was a look of dreamy ecstasy on her face. It seemed on the previous night, she had a strange dream. She thought she stood on the summit of a high hill, in view of the sea, where a terrific storm raged. Suddenly a huge serpent wound its way to her. She fought it bravely, conquering it and then she awoke, filled with an overpowering desire for a real battlefield, a real foe to attack.

The utter silence of the small room gave her mind full play, and she thought of the weeks to come.

At this moment something was thrown against the window.

"'Tis he, David Brenton," she murmured.

The sound was repeated. She extinguished the light, pushed aside the curtains and looked out.

The night was warm in the early spring, the breath of the budding flowers filled the air, and the moon shone above her.

She was very lovely as she stood there, revealed to the anxious lover beneath the window. She wore a full white muslin shirt, drawn in by a black laced bodice. She had unfastened it about her throat, and her dimpled neck lent a statue-like simplicity to her beauty.

"Deborah," he said, in a low voice, "I knew you were there, for I saw the light."

"Well," she asked in her melodious voice, "why do you come? Why don't you stay away?"

"Because, sweetheart, it's impossible. I love you and hope in time you will return my love."

Deborah laughed.

"It's quite useless. Why wear out your life running after a shadow. I shall never love you."

"I don't believe it. Surely, if for no other reason, think of your mother. She wishes our union, and think, Deborah, of the beautiful home I can give you. Try to love me, darling," he urged. He was a man of wealth, and loved her devotedly.

"I am sorry I have to repeat my no, because I've said it so often, you must be tired of hearing it."

"What will you do when you leave here? Where will you go? I have heard you think of making a change," he said, ignoring her refusal, as he invariably did.

"Of that I cannot speak, as it only concerns myself, and it's no use trying to find out, for I will not say."

He talked of something else and she gradually got from him that the soldiers in Boston were in need of food.

"Why is it, Deborah, you revert to the war? You are greatly interested in it, are you not?" he inquired. He saw her face beam with that wonderful light of courage and inspired aspiration.

"I scarcely know," she said. "I'm sorry, sorry, I'm not a man. If I was I'd shoulder a firelock and march against the Red Coats. Yet here within me is the longing to help these brave men. God give me strength to find out a way," she added beneath her breath, and soon David Brenton departed.

When he was gone, she tied up her bundle of work and slipped out of the house, across a meadow, and close by a large hay stack in which she concealed it. This done, she returned to her room, and then retired for the night.

Thus she worked daily on the suit, and at length it was finished. She sent to the soldiers in Boston, as soon as she could, a few fowl and sheep of her own raising, bought with some of her hard-earned money at Mr. Thomas'.

She saw her mother frequently. She lived in a ramshackle old place, at a short distance, and the elder woman often urged the suit of David Brenton, but in vain. Deborah made a final decision in her own mind, she would enlist in the army as a

private, disguising herself as a man in the suit of fustian, which was safely stowed away in the haystack. She had but to make the venture and all was before her. She gave the good people notice, saying she wanted higher wages, and intended going to some other town. In a day or two it was settled between them.

She tied up a few articles she might require, and just as the dawn peeped forth, on a cool day in May, after a kind farewell to Mr. Thomas and his wife, she started off for Staunton Mills, and later for Worcester and the American camp. She wore on this morning her usual costume, a brown woolen skirt, white shirt and laced bodice. The farmer and his wife watched her out of sight, and when she found she was unobserved she ran into the meadow, snatched the suit of fustian out, wrapped it in her bundle and on she went. She did not say good-bye to her mother, nor let her know of her intended departure. At times this struck home to her, but she thrust the longing from her. She soon reached a track of dense woodland, and screened by the thick bushes she proceeded to change her apparel, and slipped into the rough suit of fustian. She stepped forth in a few moments fully clothed as a man. Her figure leant a new grace to the garb, and she seemed a comely youth. She clipped her thick black curls closely to her head, and placed on it a soft hat, which she had bought the day before, and thus equipped she breathed freer. Her way seemed mapped out for her, straight to the American camp, some miles distant. Before proceeding, she gathered some dry branches and made a fire, heaping her clothes upon it, and, setting a light to it, waited until they were reduced to ashes. These she covered with earth, and once more set off.

The day was well on when she paused at the outposts. The sentinel eyed her curiously, but the fire in her brown eyes shot straight into his own and awakened a responsive chord in this weather-beaten soul.

"I've come to enlist," Deborah announced; her deep voice filled the place for a boy's readily.

"Well, an' ye have. I'm glad on it, young man. Come this way!" He led her through the ranks straight to Colonel Patterson.

He looked pleased when he saw Deborah. There was a curious intenseness and vigor about her, which people felt, and she generally won her point. Her smile was the sunniest the Colonel had ever seen, as she doffed her hat and made known her errand. He studied her attentively.

"Yes, you're just the boy I need," he said, laying his hand on her shoulder. She shrank away, but overcame her embarrassment instantly. "You shall be with me for awhile. I want a young fellow to run errands to different places along the lines. You shall fill that position, and be mustered in at the same time. We shall have leave of absence soon, and I shall take you home with me, for you'll be useful there."

Deborah consented readily, though she had wished for immediate action. She was mustered into service in May, 1781, under the name of Robert Shirtliffe.

The men called her "The Blooming Boy," because of her fair skin, and oftener Bobbie, to all of which she made no remonstrance. She became indispensable to the Colonel, and when his leave of absence came he took her home with him.

She found herself in a comfortable home, with little to do except a few letters to copy for the Colonel. She busied herself about the place, working in the garden, and doing whatever came to hand. The household grew to love the young man, and she was careful to evade discovery. She had begged for a room to herself, and the Colonel gave it to her. About this time a niece came to stay at the house, and as ill luck would have it, she became enamored with the youthful soldier. Deborah tried every means to avert this disaster, but the girl's earnestness was not to be quelled so easily, and Deborah went to the Colonel with the story. After she told him the facts of the case, he said, "My dear boy, you are needlessly alarmed, for nothing would please me more than to have you marry my niece; and what reason prevents your doing so? Try, my dear fellow, to love her."

Deborah grew white to the lips with fear and dismay.

"Colonel Patterson, you don't know what you ask," she said hastily. "Think of me, sir, I'm only a common soldier. I haven't a cent in the world."

"Don't look so frightened, Rob," the Colonel said, laughing.

"I'm not going to force you to marry her, though I'd like nothing better. I'd willingly supply the money to start you comfortably in some business."

"You are too generous, sir, but believe me, I cannot. It is better that I leave here at once, if, sir, your niece loves me, as she has almost told me." A hot flush mounted Deborah's cheeks.

The Colonel laughed still heartier.

"My dear Rob, you're blushing like a girl."

"I believe I am, sir, and I'm ashamed of it."

"You needn't be. I'd have done the same if a girl had proposed to me. But you mustn't think of leaving me. The young woman shall go first."

"This is scarcely fair, sir. No, I shall go." The slight figure stood erect, the voice rang out decidedly, and the Colonel met only defiance in the handsome brown eyes.

"And I say you shall not go," he said. "You are dismissed for the present."

Deborah saluted her superior officer and withdrew. She hurriedly put a few articles together, and when the next morning came, Colonel Patterson's household was astonished to find the young soldier missing.

Deborah proceeded back to the American camp, where she once more got in the ranks as a private. She carried a bayonet, cartridge box, etc. She enlisted for the whole term of the war, a position never before or after held by a woman. She filled the full complement of a soldier's life, slept in tents and went through the usual routine of the men. Her mother in the meantime and her lover, David Brenton, received rumors of her death, or of an elopement. They decided to make a search for her, and ended their pilgrimage by going through the American camp, fearing she might have gone there to nurse the soldiers. It happened that Deborah was putting on her coat as she caught sight of her mother and David Brenton being shown through the camps by two officers. She went inside the tent immediately, greatly excited. Would they know her? She snatched up a book and pretended to read.

Presently the party passed by her tent, and David looked in curiously. Deborah sprang to her feet instantly, pulled her

hat well over her eyes, and saluted her superior officer; David did not know her, but saw only a slender youth giving the army courtesies to his officer.

"How's everything going with you, Bobbie," the Captain inquired.

"Very well, sir," Deborah answered in a scarcely audible voice. Her mother started slightly as she spoke, and looked intently at the slim figure in blue, but there was a short distance between them.

"It seemed," she said, in the tender mother voice which went straight to the girl's heart "it seemed as if I had heard that voice some where sometime. Who is the young soldier, sir?"

"Robert Shirtliffe, and a fine young fellow."

The young fellow turned away and bent over some writing and the Captain, knowing the reticent nature of the youth, moved away with the other two.

Deborah's eyes filled with tears. She rushed to the opening and unperceived by them, she watched them for a long ways. Her beloved mother, gentle, sweet as ever, and she had let her go.

A roll of drums, a sound of fife, and Deborah's tears ceased to flow—a blazing fire quenched them as it burned in her eyes.

"No! no! My country, for thee! I am here, and it is well. God will guide me."

Within a few days she posted a letter to her mother from an outlying town, where she got permission to go. A portion of it read:

"Dearest Mother: I am in a large, well-regulated family. My superiors are indulgent, but demand punctilious obedience and propriety of conduct." There was a little more and then she signed herself, "Your loving runaway child, Debbie."

She gave no address, and of course received no answer. She grew restless because no action was given her in the different engagements. This reached the Colonel, "that Bobbie wanted to fight." He sent her out almost instantly with a scouting party to cross the Hudson at Stony Point. Finally some real fighting came her way. She engaged in a skirmish

between Tarrytown and Sing Sing on the 26th of June. The day was intensely hot and Deborah braced herself against impending dizziness and weakness which came over her. When the morning dawned a stifling atmosphere fell upon the band of men as they picked up traps for the skirmish. Deborah's comrades rallied her on her white face and haggard eyes, but she made no answer, only went about her duties. When the order came to move, she was alert with energy, though pale as a ghost. Every bit of life centered in her eyes, which meeting the soldiers as they spoke to her, fairly dazzled them.

"Jove," one man said to a companion. "If only a woman had such eyes, I'd worship her."

Deborah heard, and was afraid, afraid of being found out. She could not see the man's face, for he was turned from her, but she saw he was of higher rank than a private. His voice was pleasant, deep and manly, not easily forgotten.

She took her place with the rest and was soon in the thick of a desperate fight with the British. She felt her strength failing, her head swam, the whizz of the bullets sounded deadly, the hot sun in her face—for it was midday now—the groans of the wounded filled the air and with a woman's horror and tenderness for the suffering, she often paused to smooth a dying comrade's brow or hear the last words of another, and thus she struggled on, finally making her way to the front ranks. Now desperate with the heat and misery about her, and wishing to end it all, what easier way than to be shot down, serving her country. So she made her way persistently forward. She felt suddenly that some one was dodging her footsteps closely, now on this side, now on that. She did not turn to see, but was conscious of this presence near her. He was not her usual comrade, she was sure, yet she would not turn to ascertain, so eager was she for death to release her from her misery.

As she reached the foremost skirmishers, a hand was laid on her arm.

"Stop!" a commanding voice said, a voice she remembered instantly, the one she had heard in the early morning.

"I will not!" she exclaimed rebelliously, trying to jerk away from him.

"You must not go on! It means death!" he continued. "Be reasonable, Robert."

"What business is it of yours, let me go," Deborah said, averting her face.

"Rob, you are wilful. Here, look at me, lad." The soldier forced Deborah to raise her head and meet his glance. Her heart failed her as she did so, for the eyes regarding her with an expression of grave earnestness, were clear and of a dark blue; eyes which seemed to master her soul and hold her in bondage. Her own fell before them, she breathed quickly, strangely moved, she scarce knew why, and for once her indomitable will failed her.

"Well," she asked slowly, "I'm looking at you. What is it you wish?"

The wayward manner, the restless glance of the handsome eyes, puzzled her companion. He eyed her curiously. Deborah knew he was studying her, and with an effort recovered herself, raised her eyes, and met his boldly with that same light in them which he had seen once before.

"My heavens," he said, still holding her. "You're a strange boy—and if—and if—" but here the bullets grew thicker, the smoke denser, and in the confusion she contrived to get away from him.

"'Tis love," she whispered to herself, as she ran madly on. "Love that has come to me, and I've sworn never to give up my liberty. God help me!"

With a prayer on her lips she sped on. She looked backwards, but her companion, tall and stalwart, though he was, could not be seen. "Was he wounded?" There was no time for conjecture, she must defend herself as best she could.

Before her, ever onward, she fancied him near her. His thoughtful eyes bent upon her and his voice bidding her stop. But this was only a dream, and she found herself in a dangerous position with hissing missiles falling about her, and dense smoke blinding her. With a groan she put her hand to her arm, and saw blood oozing through a great rent in her sleeve. She was wounded, though slightly. The pain was intense. She bound it up somehow and rushed boldly on, stumbling now, however, for the loss of blood and the heat made her

stagger blindly ; then she was drawn forcibly back. She began to lose consciousness. The fear of being discovered forced her to keep partial control of her senses, and she was aware she was being lead out of danger.

"Wait, wait," she gasped.

Some one pressed a cup to her lips, and she drank deeply, which revived her. She looked at her companion. It was he ; bending above her calm and authoritatively. A great fear took possession of her. She must keep away from him, keep away from the dangerous contact of his detaining hand.

"Don't you see," she said, "I'm all right. The wound is nothing, nothing, I assure you."

She tried to be brave, though her voice trembled. He was aware of it.

"Rob, you are talking nonsense. Come along with me. I am going to take you to a place of safety."

He led her away, and she was too weak to protest. He made her rest beneath a tree, while he went to others who were wounded near by. She discovered his name while she lay there. It was Ben Gannett, and he was the surgeon of the regiment, a brave soldier as well, in the service, and cared for the wounded. As she observed him, strong and yet gentle, moving from one to the other, a longing entered her soul to tell him who she was. His earnest face and wonderful courage affected her forcibly, but she put the temptation from her, and rising with renewed energy, she went to him.

"I thank you," she said frankly, "for what you've done for me, but I must join my comrades on the hill."

"Not yet, Rob, not yet," he said.

"I'm sorry, sir, but you must not try to stop me," she said firmly.

Dr. Gannett saw it was useless

"As you will then. But don't be reckless, Rob. Think when you're on the battlefield, there's some one who cares whether you live or die, for I do," he said gently.

The words were scarcely uttered when he felt her burning hands clasp his, while a soft kiss touched his hand. 'Twas Deborah ! but before he could speak she rushed away with her rifle in her hand.

"A strange boy," he muttered, then proceeded with his work.

Little more happened in this first attack. Deborah escaped with her life, and only the slight wound in her arm. She evaded Ben Gannett studiously, and a year passed without having seen him.

In June, when the roses awakened, and all the world seemed filled with love and peace, she was sent out on another expedition. She tried in vain to crush out of her soul this love for the young surgeon, but it would not be killed. The boys in camp found Bob changed after the skirmish, but though they teased him, got no satisfaction.

Deborah on this second occasion was full of her usual strength and vigor.

At length the order came for her to join twenty men, who were to retaliate on some Tories in New York. She sprang on a horse, and with the others charged the foe boldly and chased them into a quagmire. In the midst of her bravery a bullet pierced her thigh. Her cavalry boot filled with blood, and she grew weak and faint. She called out to the soldiers, "I can go no further!" One of them stopped and offered to carry her, but she motioned him away, fearing to be discovered, and he left her.

Scarcely had he withdrawn when another man rode out of the forest. She knew him instantly, Ben Gannett.

"Wounded again, Rob," he said gently, going to the youth, with blood stains on his clothes.

"Yes, yes," Deborah answered in an agonized tone. "And it's an ugly one."

She pressed her hand over it trying to stop the blood.

"This time I hope you'll be sensible, and let me dress the wound," Ben said, holding out a hand to help her.

"I cannot, Doctor, believe me. I've a horror of being hurt—more—and prefer to dress it myself," she said firmly.

"I suppose amongst your other follies, which are those almost of a woman—"

Deborah quailed beneath the sarcasm, and he perceived an odd little smile on her lips.

"I say, Rob, amongst your other follies, you will doubtless try to walk to camp."

"Perhaps," she said, and with a nervous strength she got to her feet.

"Ah, me," she exclaimed, with a perceptible pang of pain. He saw she suffered.

"Do be sensible," he urged, "and let me help you?"

"No, Doctor, it's useless asking."

She tried to walk, but found it impossible.

"The game's up. I'm good for nothing. What shall I do? If I could only get to my tent I could fix the wound in a moment," she said.

"Well, since you won't listen to me, there is but one way I can help you," he said, and without warning he lifted her in his arms and placed her on his horse and mounting up beside her he started off for camp.

Deborah remembered that ride. They were quite silent, for the day was drawing to its close. A mist came down and clung to the trees. It circled over the meadow like a veil between them and the river.

Ben was not thinking of the scene but of his companion. He looked at her closely. She had lost her cap in the fray, leaving her shapely head exposed. It was covered with a mass of short dark curls. Without knowing what power made him, he laid his hand on her head. Deborah moved away uneasily.

"My lad," he said, "why are you so impatient of care? What reason?"

"Oh, nothing. No reason," she said shortly, pressing her hand to her side, and the Doctor saw she was still suffering.

He refrained from more questions. He saw that his companion's face grew white and drawn.

"Oh, it's all up with me," he heard her say, and then a sudden flash of something bright in the hand which was free. In a second he wrenched the weapon from her. Deborah in a moment of desperation and pain was about to kill herself.

"Rob, are you mad," the Doctor said, pinioning her hands by a strong grasp. He felt how the boy leaned heavily against him. Was he too late? Was he dying?

No, the breath came in short gasps, but the eyes were closed.

"Rob," he said, "I didn't mean to be harsh to you. You are suffering."

A pressure of the hand was the only answer, and thus they rode on, Deborah, in a half conscious state, allowing herself to rest in his arms.

"Strange," the Doctor thought, "a moment ago such energy and now he's fit to die. I can't help loving the boy, in spite of his wilfulness."

They reached the camp and Rob grew brighter. He even contrived to help himself down from the horse.

"Come with me and let me dress the wound," again the Doctor urged. But Deborah answered coldly "I'm sorry, sir, but I can do that myself. I want my tent alone. Can you not help me to this, Doctor?"

Ben turned angrily away.

"Come then," and he led her to a tent, where he left her, after giving her bandages, etc.

Once alone, she bravely dressed the deep and painful wound, spite of the agony she endured, and thus she escaped detection. She was in constant fear of Dr. Gannett. His searching gaze seemed to penetrate beyond the disguise she wore. She dared not follow him farther, so when orders came for moving she pleaded sick leave and was left behind. She was to care for others as soon as she recovered, which was shortly. Dr. Gannett remonstrated at the ill luck which separated him from the youth who so deeply interested him. He said as much to him, but only met with a cool rejoinder, bidding him do his duty and follow his regiment. When he was gone, and Deborah was quite recovered, she began to care for the sick and wounded. She was placed in charge of one special soldier, who was very ill. They were lodged in the family of a Dutchman, Van Tassel by name, and a Tory to boot.

Deborah suspected as much and was on the alert for action. Van Tassel had a very pretty daughter, Mina. She was betrothed to David Brenton, Deborah's former lover. He had gone over to the Tories.

So far Deborah escaped detection, for she was changed since he saw her, bronzed by the sun and worn from hardships. She avoided him as much as possible, and he showed no signs of recognition, but manifested an insane jealousy of her attentions to Mina, as they presumably came from a handsome young soldier. But Deborah continued them, thus finding out the secret meetings of the Tories, who met at Van Tassel's house.

On a dark night she made her way to the American camp and disclosed the plot to the Colonel. He immediately ordered a party of men to aid her, putting her in command. She rushed off boldly with them, surrounded Van Tassel's house just as a meeting was in progress and captured fifteen Tories. In the midst of the fray Deborah found that she was being attacked by Sergeant Brenton.

She parried his sword thrusts as best she could. But his skill was too much for her and he gave her an ugly gash, inflicting a wound which opened the old one.

She staggered, nearly falling, but she overcame her weakness. Her coat was colored with blood. The flickering candles in the kitchen, where they fought, threw a light on her pale, determined face.

"To the death!" she called out to her comrades as they wavered a second. "Don't let them go, my men. On, on, to victory!"

She rushed madly at the Sergeant again, who by this time was thoroughly incensed and was fixed in his desire to kill his assailant. His thrusts became surer.

Suddenly, as he observed the young man's appearance, the bedraggled uniform, the disordered hair matted with blood from a scalp wound, the wide open dark eyes, a strange memory stirred him. He had seen the face before. Where? And then it was clear to him. He saw a girl at a window in the moonlight, looking down at him. He held back his sword and grasped the boy's wrist and bent closer. Scanning him mercilessly, Deborah read recognition in his eyes. The room swam about her.

"My God," he said, "who are you? Speak."

She nerved herself bravely for the answer, leaning against

a table. The other combatants were fighting outside now, and they were comparatively alone.

"Speak," he repeated.

"My name is Robert Shirtliffe," she said boldly.

"It's a lie!" he exclaimed, drawing her directly under the light. He pushed back the matted hair and looked long and passionately at her, as if for months he had wished for this moment.

"'Tis Deborah, Deborah, my lost love. My poor girl," he said tenderly and clasped her in his arms, kissing her lips, her brow with a wild passion. She was in a half unconscious state and realized very little that occurred.

"God help me," David said. "I have wounded you—I—"

"Nothing," she gasped, "let me die."

"No, no," she heard as in a dream and then another voice broke upon her wandering senses. A voice she remembered but too well, a voice which thrilled her and then bending over her she saw Ben Gannett.

"Ben," she said, trying to raise herself, but finding it impossible, and David succeeded in getting her to her feet by holding her in his arms.

Dr. Gannett looked amazed to find an enemy caring for her.

"You are wounded, Rob, my poor boy," he said.

"Yes, to the death, Ben," Deborah muttered, dragging herself forcibly away from Brenton's detaining hand, and throwing her arms suddenly about Ben's neck.

"To the death," she said again, then lay quiet.

"Not that," he remonstrated gently, while he raised her head to look at her.

She was deathly pale, her eyes closed, this time she was in a deep swoon.

"And I have done it. God forgive me," David said brokenly.

Ben was more surprised at this remark, but bade him lend a hand, and together they carried her to the camp, and straight to the Doctor's tent, where they laid her down. It was here David Brenton told Deborah's secret to Ben Gannett, whose astonishment was manifest. The two men, however, swore allegiance to her, each promising to keep the secret, until a

proper time came to divulge it, and the Doctor seemed to see when that would be.

David, with a miserable remorse tugging at his heart, was forced to return to his duties, and to his promise to marry Mina, whom he had never really loved. He found his role a difficult one, but he played it honorably, only going regularly to inquire for the young soldier. The Doctor cautioned him not to come after she began to recover, fearing she might suspect he had told her secret. So David stayed away, and Deborah did not see him again for many years, and when they did meet he was married to Mina.

It is needless to say that during Deborah's illness, which followed on her wounds, Dr. Gannett never left her, and allowed no one else to nurse her. He found a deeper sentiment than duty kept him by her side—he loved her, but how to tell her. He read her proud yet sensitive nature like an open book, and hardly dared to think how this great love for her might end.

One day in the early autumn, Deborah, weak and emaciated, walked outside the tent with Ben's assistance. It was difficult to guard every word and look as he felt her soft hand in his. He wanted to throw discretion to the winds, and tell his love to her and hold her in a close embrace, but looking now upon her lovely face, pure and innocent as a child's, he controlled himself and she never imagined that her trusted friend knew her as she was. Many had been the inquiries for Rob during his illness, and the soldiers crowded around him as he came out in the faded blue regimentals. Their brave faces were anxious and yet in the eyes of many were tears at the sight of the wan face and eager eyes. The Doctor, seeing them so moved, put on a jovial manner and turned the conversation to lighter topics, and the morning passed pleasantly. Thus day by day Deborah grew stronger, and soon expressed a wish to take up her duties as before, but she found opposition in the Doctor.

"It's no use, Ben," as he had insisted being called. "I must join the ranks once more. I must have action. See, I am quite strong now." A bright flush mounted her cheeks while she spoke. She looked to him very womanly, as she stood before him. The glance he bent upon her made her uneasy.

"I cannot and will not allow you to go, Rob," the Doctor said finally. "But if you won't listen to me, I have secured a commission or rather a letter from the Colonel to General Washington, which you have been ordered to carry to him. It is of importance."

He did not meet her eyes and a hundred misgivings came to her.

"Will you take it," he asked, holding it towards her.

"Yes, of course, at once, to-day," she answered quickly.

"But why this haste? Within a month the Colonel's orders were."

"Very well. Give it to me."

He did so.

"Strange how contrary you are, Rob."

"It's not that, Ben. But I must be on the go, some action, serving my country."

"Yes, but you cannot now."

"We shall see."

He suddenly drew her inside his tent and placing both hands on her shoulders forced her to look into his eyes. Her's were filled with defiance yet he perceived a wavering, a fear in their clear depths.

"Rob," he said, "don't be reckless again. You have very nearly lost your life. Try to think of me, for—for—you are very dear to me."

"Thank God, sir, for that," Deborah said fervently.

How he rejoiced to hear the eager tone. How well he knew every outline of her face. Had he not watched over her for eight long weeks until her loveliness was imprinted on his memory, never to be effaced.

"Yes, I am thankful you think well of me, sir," she continued, carelessly, quite self-possessed.

Now she played her part well.

"And you, Rob, is there no answering bond in your heart for me? Can't you overcome this tendency to be away from me—to rush on into another danger?" he asked.

She knew her only safety lay in a separation from him. She feared she might betray herself if she stayed, for she grew restive under the restraint of concealing her identity, for never

had she been so interested in any one as she was in him. The power he exerted over her made her only safe in retreat. She dared not look into her soul and find a deeper feeling for him, though she knew too well it was there, so, now she turned to him, making light of his earnestness.

"Doctor Ben," she said, "it's useless trying to tie me down. My nature is wild and free. I want to be away."

"As you please then. I'm sorry. Yet Rob, I know that some day you will return to me. Good-bye, my boy."

He clasped her hands with a strong pressure. His manly countenance grew pale as he gazed at her. She saw the anxious look, but left him to go to the tent, where she picked up a few things and in a little while she was gone.

Ben Gannett meantime went to headquarters to see the General. Day after day he waited, but no trace of Deborah. She meanwhile wandered rather aimlessly through the camps, engaged in one or two expeditions, trying to find the only peace she could in forgetfulness. It would not come, and gradually she became disheartened and found that she only had one day to reach Washington on the Colonel's commission. She hastened thither at once.

She dressed herself in full dress regimentals and seemed a gallant youth as she was shown into the presence of General Washington. He received her with the members of his staff about him. The room was spacious and three or four long French windows allowed the sunlight to glisten over the place. The golden rays fell full upon the slight figure of Deborah, on the gold bands and gilt buttons and hat, with its cockade of red, white and blue, and lighted her inspired face, her gleaming eyes and parted lips showing the white teeth as she paused in expectancy, waiting to hear the General's orders.

The hour was midday and the sun was at its brightest. Yet while it fell upon Deborah, it left one part of the room in comparative shadow. She had an uncomfortable feeling that some one was standing looking out, but she did not turn to make sure, for she was curious to watch Washington, and she became agitated as she stood there, with all those great men gazing at her. But while she looked at the General's noble countenance a great calmness came upon her and she delivered

the Colonel's letter into his hands and stood at attention, waiting.

The room was very still; no sound but the rustle of the paper as Washington turned a page. When he finished reading it he looked at her kindly.

"And you are Robert Shirtliffe," he said gently. "You are to be commended for your bravery."

The man in the window turned instantly as the General spoke, but Deborah did not heed him. She fell on one knee saying, "Your blessing, General."

He gave it and conferred upon her the honorary badge of distinction established by him. He proceeded to put into her hand a discharge from the army, a note of praise as well and a few words of advice and farewell.

She rose to withdraw, but some one stood beside her. She recognized Ben Gannett.

"Robert," he exclaimed.

"You here," she said in confusion.

They made their adieus to Washington and his staff and departed.

As they found themselves in the street Deborah asked, "How did you come here?"

"To wait for you, Rob. I wanted to be here when you came to help you," he answered, with an unmistakable meaning in his glance.

She blushed uncomfortably. He knew her secret! She hastily tore open Washington's letter containing her dismissal from the army and the note of praise for a woman's bravery and a bit of advice to a madcap's wildness. She laughed nervously as she said to Ben, "And you, sir, have you known my secret, too?"

"Yes," he said, laughing with her. "And now let's hurry and get to camp."

"I am going home," she said, thoughtfully, "and you will come and see me later on."

"If you want me," he replied.

"Of course I want you," she said. "How thankful I am," she continued, "to that great and good man who so kindly spared my feelings. He saw me ready to sink with shame.

One word from him at that moment would have crushed me to the earth, but he spoke no word and I bless him for it."

"You are right, Deborah," he said, calling her for the first time by her own name and she gave him a glance of pleasure. "General Washington is a noble man."

A few months later Ben Gannett rang the bell of a humble house in Plympton. Deborah opened the door for him. She was in a pale lavender muslin, her dark curls grown a trifle longer, encircling the lovely face. The glow of health once more showed in her cheeks, her eyes beamed with pleasure at beholding him.

"Ben," she said, after the greeting, "I am so glad to see you."

She led him into the living room. On a hook in a corner hung an army cap and sword and close by her rifle. "See," she went on, "the remains of my service to my country."

The enthusiasm, the inspiration lighting her dark eyes, told him that she had not overcome that absorbing passion for her country. He did not seek to stifle it, instead he remarked:

"Yes, Deborah, I see and who knows, you may have occasion to use them again?"

"No, I think not," she said. "I have been away from home so long that I almost forgot my duties here with mother."

As he watched her he became more delighted with her womanliness, her sweetness.

"Deborah," he said, after a while and during a pause, "I have come here for a purpose to-day."

"A purpose," she repeated.

The room with its ancient furniture, the great fireplace, where the logs blazed, was impressed indelibly upon the minds of the two there, each expectant of the other, each knowing that a new era was about to open out before them—an era of some great joy.

Ben could see his love where she stood by the fireplace, looking down into the dancing flames, as higher they leaped in a mad race as if each one wished to go higher than the other, then were put backwards as others pushed themselves into their places.

"Life is like that," Deborah said, thoughtfully, "like the

flames. We try to push ourselves into other's places. Don't we, Ben?"

"Perhaps. But no one could push themselves into your place, Deborah," he said earnestly.

"And why not, Ben?"

"Because, dear, I love you, and want only you—you for my wife, dear."

"Is it true? You love me after all?" she asked hesitatingly.

"Quite true, Deborah. I have loved you for a long time."

"And you really want me, Ben?"

"Yes, dear."

They stood a moment in silence. The ruddy fanciful light fell over them. He seemed to her an invincible presence, an ideal she had dreamed of all her life, and there he stood before her in veritable truth.

While she was to him the woman he loved. Very beautiful, a being who seemed to him far beyond him in goodness.

"Tell me, Deborah," he said, in an insistent voice, "what I want to know. Tell me, dear."

"'Tis love, Ben. I love you," she said caressingly.

He went close to her and looked into her face. He studied the brave eyes and the careless, almost reckless courage of the determined mouth. He knew he must be strong to control such a nature, but he had no fear.

She underwent the scrutiny calmly.

"Well," she asked, "will you have me for better or worse? and it's most like worse."

"I wasn't thinking of that, Deborah," he said. "I was thinking of myself and wondering if I am worthy of you and thinking of my happiness in the knowledge that you love me. Yes, sweetheart, I take you for better or worse."

He drew her to him close within his arms, kissing her.

"My love, my love," he said in low tones, and Deborah found her happiness at last in the strong nature revealed to her in Ben Gannett and his undying love for her.

In the following April, on the seventh of that month, 1784, they were married.

The year that followed she was asked by Washington to again visit the seat of government as a guest. So with her

husband she returned thither. She was feted and made much of, attending receptions given by the officers. She was given a pension for life.

At one of the most notable receptions a request was furthered to her that the people wished to see her in her regimentals and implored her to appear before them, thus appavelled.

Deborah hesitated, but Ben encouraged her to comply with the demand, and finally she sent home for the suit.

When the memorable night came, she was in full dress uniform once more, and carried the self-same rifle which had been her trusty friend through the war.

Her curls were tucked under the Washington hat she wore, and as she stood, waiting for Ben, she was a fine youth to behold. When her husband joined her he stooped first to kiss her, then said, "my lad once more, and my love."

She laughed merrily.

"Take care, sir, I may join the service again," she said.

They were shortly entering the large room where the reception took place. Men in gold lace and satin knickerbockers, diamond buckles and lace frills crowded around them. A hundred candles in tall brass candlesticks suffused the light. Some one was singing as they went in to the accompaniment of a spinet. The women in their flowered silks and satin petticoats and high-heeled slippers and gorgeous buckles, also joined the crowd around Deborah, who was worthy of their attention in her brave accoutrements and her charming face alighted with gayety, her eyes dazzling in their brilliancy.

An earnest request was given from General Washington to have her go through the manual of arms with her rifle, which she readily consented to do. They said of her afterwards, "She could make a gun talk."

But Deborah grew tired of this social whirl and in a few days they returned home.

Dr. Gannett had abandoned his profession and interested himself about a large farm, which had been handed down to him from his ancestors, somewhere in Sharon. He thoroughly enjoyed the life and though he had plenty of men to carry on the rough work, Deborah frequently found him toiling in the fields on a cool summer's eve with a large wide-brimmed

hat on his head and in a suit of home-spun, and she would bid him come with her for a walk to the summit of the hill, where they would pause and watch the moon steal up from the Valley, and later its effulgence touch the scene with a glamour of dreaminess and mystery.

And Deborah clasped her hands about his arm and said, "It's very beautiful here, very beautiful."

"Yes," he answered. "How happy we are, you and I together. For our life is love, dear, all of love to live, dear, just with you."

"We've had our trials, Ben, haven't we?" she continued as they turned homeward, "yet I regret nothing of the past, of that past of my life when I served my country," she ended.

"I know that, Deborah, but now you belong to me," he said firmly.

"Yes, and I'm not sorry for that either," she said gaily.

They walked slowly through the moon-lit meadows, while before them the radiance of the river, on the hills, shimmered seemingly with peace and joy, guiding them ever onward.

ALICE BURKE.

FAMILY NAMES.

ONE of the most serious drawbacks that beset the tracers of genealogy is the changes made, through misspelling and pronunciation of family names.

In the case of nobility, the family name is often dropped for the title, or castle or town, where the founder or representative of the family lived.

Mistakes are also frequently made through ignorance, and from being quoted, become accepted as facts.

According to the "Figaro" of Paris the family name of Queen Victoria is Azon-Von Este, though commonly accepted as Guelph. That of the Prince of Wales is Wettin, as is that of the King of Portugal, who is known as Braganya; also Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, and the present King of Belgium. The German Emperor's right name is Zollern, as is that of the King of Roumania. "Figaro" declared that the Capets still exist, but

the name was long since merged into that of Bourbon. The Kings of Denmark and Greece should rejoice in the name of Oldenburg, as should the Emperor of Russia, who is a Romanhoff only through a female line.

The King of Italy is Mr. Savoia; the King of Sweden, however, has his right name, he having descended through a male line from the French, General Bernadotte, whom Napoleon made King. The family name of the house of Egmont was Guelde, English, Guild; the descent is traced from the Saxon chieftain Adgild the Guelder, who flourished in the fifth century, and which still exists under various names, through the line of Guild-Egmont-Barnaveld, which descends from the fifth daughter of Count Egmont, who married the great advocate of Holland in 1575, and possibly from Charles, the youngest son of Count Egmont.

The American descent is traced through three of their grandchildren, John Guild, of Egmont, Samuel Edward, and a sister, Anna, who came to the colonies in 1636, locating near Boston. Anna married some years later, one James Allen "Gentleman," with whom she removed to Connecticut, and was the ancestor of our Ethan Allen. President Martin Van Buren descended from one branch of this family in Holland, as did that of Van Amburgh and Gould. The marriage of Maria Van Egmont, the fifth daughter of Lemotal Guild, count of Egmont, to John Edward Barnaveld, can be found in the K. O. K., vol. 13, republished in old Dutch at Amsterdam about 1785, and a copy of which has been filed for reference in the Congressional Library at Washington. She is known in history as Maria of Utrecht, she having been foremost in saving that town during the great flood in 1570.

Adgild was the eldest son and successor of Radbold, the first North Frieisian King and chief of the Visgoths, of whom we have any authentic account. He is said to have had seven sons, two of whom, Hengist and Horsea, were the first Saxon chieftains who conquered England. Hengist became the first King of Kent in 457. His descendant, Cardi, was the first King of Wessex in 519, and in 827 their lineal descendant, Eghbert, became the first King of England. Radbold was undoubtedly the ancestor of more powerful reigning houses than

any other known sovereign, and his line can still be traced two hundred and fifty years before Christ into Asia. His descendants became Kings and Queens of France, Spain, Italy, England and Scotland.

Sovereign counts of Holland, Emperors of Germany and Austria (Hohenstaufen), reigning Dukes of Guelderland, Brunowick, Lorraine and Barr, and many others. To lovers of historical genealogy, this line, whose chapters form centuries, and whose records are written in blood, and whose laws and influences have been the inspiration of every age, opens up a wide and most interesting field of study.

MRS. WALPORTE.

HANNAH DUSTIN.

This story of "ye olden time"
 Hath oft been told, in prose, not rhyme;
 'Tis of a woman, brave and true,
 One in a thousand; there are few
 In any clime, whose fame will ne'er
 Grow dim with time; but brighter grow
 As the years roll by.

ON December 23, 1657, there came to the home of Michael and Hannah (Webster) Emerson, of Haverhill, a daughter, to whom was given the mother's name.

Perhaps it would be interesting to learn something regarding the birthplace of this little one, whose heroism in after years gave her a place among the bravest of the brave women of our land.

About 1640 or '41, the Rev. William Ward, accompanied by a number of his friends, settled in Pentucket on the Merrimack River.

The deed of this land records that Pentucket was bought from the Indians for the sum of three pounds and ten shillings. Its name was changed to that of Haverhill in honor, it is said, of its first minister, the Rev. Mr. Ward, who was born in Haverhill, Essex County, England.

The first meeting house stood in front of the burial ground,

half a mile below the bridge, and in this vicinity the settlement began.

The hills of Haverhill were covered with forests, which were cleared of underbrush every year by fire, and traversed by foot-paths easily distinguished by the hunter in search of game, and by the traveller skilled in woodcraft.

The low lands and meadows were covered with a growth of grass so thick and high that it was impossible to discern man or beast a distance of five rods.

These lands were greatly prized by the early settlers for the hay which they produced.

"Haverhill, as a frontier town, was exposed to the fury or vindictiveness of the hostile bands of savages that swept down the valley of the Merrimack or across the country;" yet notwithstanding its inhabitants realized their peril, and for the first half century lived in daily expectation of an attack from them, they grew in numbers and were prosperous.

Fifteen children came to the household of Michael and Hannah Emerson.

Our heroine, who was the eldest daughter of this numerous family, must necessarily have assumed many home duties; but of them, and of her early life, we have little knowledge.

Hannah Emerson grew to womanhood and married Thomas Dustin, of Haverhill, December 3, 1677, and with him dwelt in one of the outlying settlements.

On March 15, 1697, Mr. Dustin was "abroad at his usual labor" when he heard the yells of the savages as they entered the western part of the town; seizing his gun, he mounted his horse and hastened homeward.

As he entered his dwelling he was met by his terror-stricken and weeping children.

Hastily ordering seven of them to flee in an opposite direction from that in which the Indians were approaching, he sought to save his wife, who had been confined to her bed by illness for seven days.

As he was about to raise her in his arms the enemy reached his house.

"Leave me," cried the mother, "and fly to the protection of the children!"

Realizing that it would be impossible to save either his wife, or her infant of only seven days, Mr. Dustin rushed from his house, and remounting his horse, endeavored to overtake his little ones.

The following lines by Mrs. Sarah Hale graphically describes the father's heroic defense and his victory over the enemy :

“Now fly, as flies the rushing wind;
Urge, urge thy lagging steed!
The savage yell is fierce behind
And life is on thy speed.

And from those dear ones make thy choice;
The group is mildly-eyed,
When “father!” burst from every voice,
And “child!” his heart replied.

There's one that now can share his toil,
And one he meant for fame;
And one that wears his mother's smile,
And one that bears her name.

And one will prattle on his knee,
Or slumber on his breast;
And one whose joys of infancy
Are still by smiles expressed.

They felt no fear while he is near;
He'll shield them from the foe;
But, oh, his ear must thrill to hear
Their shriekings, should he go.

In vain his quivering lips would speak
No words his thoughts allow;
There's burning tears upon his cheek—
Death's marble on his brow.

And twice he smote his clenched hand—
Then bade his children fly!
And turned, and e'en that savage band
Covered at his wrathful eye.

Swift as the lightning winged with death,
Flashed forth the quivering flame;
Their fiercest warrior bows beneath
The father's deadly aim.

Not the wild cries that rend the skies
His heat of purpose move;
He saves his children, or he dies,
The sacrifice of love.

Ambition goads the conqueror on,
Hate points the murderer's brand—
But love and duty, these alone
Can nerve the good man's hand.

The hero may resign the field,
The coward murderer flee;
He cannot fear, he will not yield
That strikes sweet love, for thee.

They come, they come—he heeds no cry
Save the soft child-like wail,
“O, father, save!” “My children fly!”
Were mingled on the gale.

And firmer still he drew his breath,
And sterner flashed his eye,
As fast he hurls the leaden death,
Still shouting “Children fly!”

No shadow on his brow appeared,
No tremor shook his frame,
Save when, at intervals, he heard
Some trembler lisp his name.

In vain the foe, those fiends unchained,
Like famished tigers chafe;
The sheltering roof is near'd, is gained,
All, all the dear ones safe!

Meanwhile the savages had entered Mr. Dustin's house and ordered the feeble mother to arise and follow them.

Mrs. Mary Neff, her nurse, endeavored to escape with the infant, but was captured. The babe was taken from her arms and its brains dashed out against an apple tree.

After plundering the house the Indians set it on fire, and then commenced their retreat, taking with them as prisoners Mrs. Dustin, Mrs. Neff and about half a score of other captives.

Mrs. Dustin had but partly dressed herself, and was without a shoe upon one of her feet; and although weak from her recent illness, she was obliged to travel 12 miles the first day, sleeping at night upon the damp ground, with only the sky for a covering.

The weather was exceedingly cold. The earth was covered alternately with snow and deep mud.

Day after day these poor women were obliged to travel on foot, until they reached the home of the leader of the savages, who lived on an island at the junction of the Merrimack and Contoocook Rivers, near the present site of Concord, New Hampshire.

Feeble as Mrs. Dustin was, both she and her nurse sustained without yielding, the fatigue of the journey; but a number of their fellow prisoners did not fare as well, for, becoming exhausted with their long march, they were tomahawked.

The family of our heroine's master consisted of two men, three women and seven children. These Indians had been taught by the French to pray. Thrice every day they knelt in prayer, and taught their children to pray before either eating or sleeping.

Besides these two captive women there was an English youth from Worcester. He had been captured a year and a half before.

No watch was kept at night, for the savages considered the boy as one of themselves, and they had no fear of the women.

The chief informed Mrs. Dustin that the captives were to be taken to an Indian settlement, where they would be obliged to run the gauntlet between two files of savages containing the whole settlement. Their foes could strike them, and the younger members could endeavor to hit them with their hatchets.

The captives determined to escape this indignity, or perish in the attempt.

Mrs. Dustin wishing to learn upon what part of the body the Indians struck their victims when they wished to dispatch them suddenly, and how they took off their scalps, desired the boy to inquire of one of the men.

The Indian laid his finger upon his temple. "Strike 'em there," said he, and then instructed him how to scalp.

The night before the day appointed by the captives for their attack upon the Indians the household of the chief was quietly sleeping. No thought of danger mingled with their dreams, as Mrs. Dustin arose before the break of day and quietly aroused her fellow prisoners.

Cotton Mather writes "that they struck such home blows upon the heads of their sleeping oppressors that 'ere they could any of them struggle into any effectual resistance at the feet of these poor prisoners they bowed, they fell, they lay down at their feet, they bowed, they fell where they bowed; there they fell down dead."

Mrs. Dustin killed her master, and the boy slew the Indian who had showed him how to kill quickly.

A favorite boy they designedly saved, intending to take him with them, but he escaped to the wilderness, as did also a squaw, who was only wounded.

After destroying ten of their foes the captives hastened to the shore, carrying all the provisions contained in the wigwam.

Scuttling all but one boat, they embarked upon the Merrimack River. After rowing a short distance, Mrs. Dustin became convinced that their marvelous story could scarcely be believed without proof. The boat was therefore turned shoreward. After landing the party hastened to the wigwam, where they scalped the Indians. After placing the bloody trophies in a bag, Mrs. Dustin and her companions again embarked in their frail craft. Perils and hardships were still to be encountered, but the thought of being reunited to loved ones nerved those heroic women to renewed exertions. After enduring many trials, the party safely reached Haverhill, where Mrs. Dustin found her family alive. She had been given up by them as dead.

Can you not picture that reunited household! the little ones as they lovingly nestled by their mother's side, and related the thrilling story of their escape, and then listened breathlessly, while she with tears talked of the "dear babe gone before," and graphically detailed the long journey through the wilderness, the trials and sorrows experienced during her

captivity, and of their happy reunion. When Mrs. Dustin escaped, she took with her the gun that belonged to her master and the tomahawk with which she did the deed.

After recovering from the fatigues of their journey, they started for Boston, carrying with them the gun, tomahawk and the ten scalps.

The General Court gave them fifty pounds as a reward for their heroism.

When Colonel Nicholson, Governor of Maryland, heard of it, he sent them as a present a pewter tankard. The tankard, gun and tomahawk are carefully preserved, and were on exhibition at the levee held by the Dustins some years since.

Of Mrs. Dustin's later life we have little knowledge; even the time of her death is uncertain.

The example of that heroic woman must have been a beacon light to her descendants, and to the women whose deeds of heroism of a later date aided in freeing our land from oppression and from tyranny.

Upon Dustin's Island in the Merrimack River a beautiful monument of granite has been erected in remembrance of the heroic deed of Hannah Dustin, Mary Neff and the English boy.

A monument on the common at Haverhill close to the site of the old meeting house has been erected to the memory of Mrs. Dustin, Mrs. Neff and Samuel Lenardson.

The planning and execution of an heroic deed by a feeble woman, who realized that failure meant torture, and a cruel death, has immortalized the name of Hannah Dustin.

HARRIET T. GARLICK.

THE WOMEN WHOM WE LOVE TO HONOR!

WHEN the colonies were first established, the name of Puritan, or Pilgrim, was still in vogue and applied, as now, to the early settlers of our country.

To-day, we seem to speak more of colonial people. Possibly this is so because they lived just prior to the forming of the United States. It was they who signed the Declaration

of Independence. Certainly it was they who shook off England's yoke, thus giving us this grand Republic—the United States of America! Some of the Puritan element, even then, was identified with the colonies, and their blood was spilt in behalf of freedom. Consequently it is the "Puritan Father" whom we reverence.

It is our purpose, however, in this paper to honor—not the fathers—but the mothers, living previous to colonial days, some of whom were more American than those of Saxon blood. Perhaps we might class, generally speaking, all as Puritan before the war of the Revolution—for that properly means, to be scrupulous and strict in religious life. That is precisely what the best women of those days aimed to be. Their mode of life wrought rich minds, and molded the maidens into noble characters.

The names bestowed upon these maidens were indicative of this. Names, typical of the mother, teeming with their faith and virtue, were handed down in families from generation to generation.

Within the last fifty years fashion substituted the i-e names for those staunch ones of our grandmothers—names so homely yet sublime. We are pleased to see that even in our day the quaint old names are again honored. It is to be hoped, too, that where one such is bestowed, that the mantle of the woman of early days may rest gracefully upon the shoulders of her namesake. The Faiths, Hopes and Charitys, or Phillis and Jerusha need not blush over them, for in this age of modern ideas a little cultivation of the sterling qualities and womanly graces of the *Mehitables* of Puritan and colonial days would make a charming blending, and thus a charming woman.

The life of the Pilgrim wife and mother was as rounded out and just as complete as is that of her descendants to-day. Little, if any time, had she to gratify intellectual pursuits or tastes. Yet there was sufficient to cultivate those graces so graphically portrayed by the Apostle Paul in his letters to the Corinthians.

We are willing to admit that culture is a mighty lever in uplifting the world; but Christianity was the mighty lever that

uplifted and sustained Puritan womanhood. That was the foundation of that remarkable courage and heroism displayed in those times. The Bible—yes! the whole of the King James Bible—not a mutilated Bible—was the standard for right and wrong; the standard also for justice and freedom. That life, sometimes called narrow and stern, was staunch in these fundamental truths. The mother never forgot, or neglected for want of time, to instil them into the minds of her offspring. Consequently it is the sons of these women whom we call to-day heroes of the American Revolution.

An eminent French writer, at the close of his work on America, remarks, if he were required to point out the cause of the wonderful progress in prosperity and civilization of the American people, he should reply: "It was the superior character of their women."

There were women in the early days—and heroines too—who came not under the head of Puritan mother or Pilgrim maiden!

The Aboriginees—though as a race keeping to themselves, notwithstanding they are peculiarly linked with the whites of this country—although until recently the mere mention of the race caused a chill on the spine, yet it is with pride we recall to your minds the Indian girl Pocahontas. The story of this dusky maiden thrilled our childhood and filled our imagination with delight and awe, equal to any fairy tale.

One of my most vivid memories of childhood is of an occasion where, in a New England village, I witnessed the acting of some real live Indians. The Indian maiden as she sprang between her father's captive and his club was so real as to be worth pages of written history. To-day that simple acting of Indian life we should call a living picture.

Very beautifully has the daughter of Powhattan been portrayed by art and song! She was born about 1594, and died at the age of twenty-three. During her brief life she earned for herself an honorable mention in American history. She was the first heathen who became converted to Christianity. The religion of the Gospel was congenial to her nature. Her baptismal name was Rebecca—but she is only known these days as Pocahontas. She was a guardian angel to those dwell-

ers in the wilderness, making homes for themselves among the wigwams of savages. By her the two races so antagonistic became united. She married an English officer—John Ralf. A peace of many years duration between the English and the Red Man was the result of this union. On her visit to England she was presented by Sir Thomas Dale at court. Pocahontas died on the eve of returning to Virginia.

Thomas, her only son, settled in Virginia. The celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, was one of her descendants. This eminent statesman and orator was a great credit to his Indian ancestry.

How truly the human family may be developed through the spiritual nature of woman. Though woman's birth be in a wigwam she can be mighty in advancing freedom, with all the benefits following in its train, to the human race.

Some few of the marvelously strong characters of Puritan times have proved to be maidens of the Pocahontas type, while at least one was a pure African woman.

Phillis Wheatley was, when six years old, brought to Boston as a slave about one hundred and fifty years after Pocahontas' day. She was even at twelve years of age, considered remarkably talented and gifted. When no more than a mere child a volume of her poems was published in London. Through the instrumentality of her wise and loving mistress, who appreciated the talent of her slave, this black woman was not only well educated in English but was also proficient in Latin.

A most beautiful poem, that made her fame enduring, was sent by her to General Washington. As late as 1864 religious and moral letters of this remarkable woman were published privately. She is regarded in these later days as a gifted woman, living prior to American Independence, who, on that occasion, expressed her sentiments in lofty ideas to the savior of her adopted country—General Washington.

There is a tradition that May Chilton's foot was the first to touch Plymouth Rock, while the last of the Pilgrim mothers was May Allerton. She lived to see the planting of twelve of the thirteen colonies which formed the nucleus of these United States.

Do we women, so surrounded by luxurious living and supe-

rior advantages, half realize even what that landing from the "Mayflower" meant to those eighteen wives, in the midst of a New England winter, and on shores, too, only inhabited by wily savages. She, who in the home of her youth might have sat daily at her embroidery frame, now pounded Indian corn for her children's bread, training them meanwhile to bless the kind Father for the simple fare, and after while in the midst of the grace clutching her little brood to her bosom at sound of the horrid Indian war-whoop. Again, she who had been reared amidst carpets and curtains in the home over the sea, rocked her new born infant in an unfloored hut, while she fed a blazing fire to keep wolves away.

It was amidst such hardships that the Pilgrim wife was ever ready with a cheering word for her husband, thus daily infusing new strength, by her courageous love for God and man. Surely we daughters should be proud of those mothers to whom this land owes so much.

Perhaps the remarkable tribute paid to American women by an English officer, through the mother of Washington, may not be so well known, or rather remembered, that it will bear again repeating.

Mary Washington was especially invited to be present at the brilliant ball to be given in honor of the conqueror of Cornwallis.

She replied quaintly that her dancing days were pretty well over, but it would be her pleasure to contribute to the general festivities of the occasion.

The village of Fredericksburg was crowded with the officers of the French and American armies, also with people from all the country around who hastened to welcome the conquerors.

It was nothing more than nature—no idle curiosity—that inspired this crowd of eminent men in the desire to look into the face of the mother of George Washington. They were prepared to meet in her the glitter and glare which attached to the parents of the great and honored of the Old World in that day.

This Virginia lady, so dignified and imposing in her plain, but becoming dress of the olden times, was a surprise as she entered the room leaning on the arm of her son. She received

the compliments of the hour without seeming in the least elated. Her manner, though extremely courteous, was somewhat reserved.

Her dancing days, as she herself had said, were over. So when the ball formally opened she withdrew while observing that it was time for old folks to be at home. How this woman, amidst the blaze of glory that shone so brilliantly upon her name and offspring, could preserve the even tenor of her life, amazed the foreigners. The European world furnished no such example of woman, and they observed that "if such were the matrons of America, it was not wonderful the sons were illustrious!"

MARIA SPALDING LYMAN.

THE MANOR HOUSE—BIRTHPLACE OF WM.
BRADFORD, MINISTER AND LEADER OF
THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

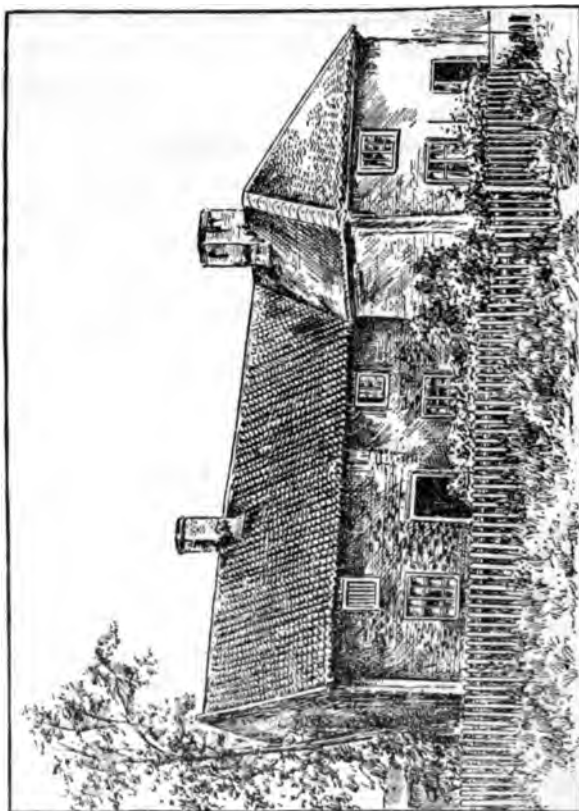
MR. JOSEPH BURTON has received a rare, historical photograph of the Manor House, Osterfield, Lincolnshire, Great Britain, from his nephew, Mr. Albert W. Hill, who photographed the house himself, and the work stands out very bright and clear.

Through Mr. Burton's kindness, in lending us the photograph, we are enabled to present our readers with a cut of the same, which will evidently be appreciated, as it is an ancient, historical landmark to any one who is posted or interested at all in regard to the trials, hardships and privations encountered by our Pilgrim Fathers, who laid the first foundations for our grand independent American country.

As will be seen by the cut, the house is a typical English home, of the early days of the 15th century—being of plain architecture. The structure is of brick walls, tile roof, of low height, long in length, narrow in width, with the L shape.

From the photograph it seems to still be in a good state of preservation, notwithstanding its great age.

In this ancient house, the Hon. Wm. Bradford, the minister and leader of the Pilgrim Fathers (proving himself to be as



BIRTHPLACE OF GOV. WM. BRADFORD.
Lincolnshire, England. Is over three hundred years old and still stands.

bright and cunning as the ministers of this age), while he was being persecuted and pursued, for his freedom of speech, in advocating personal rights, by the British soldiers—secreted himself in a set pan (which would be known in this country as a large bread pan). Here he was covered with straw, and a setting hen placed upon his body by his friends. The hunting soldiers thus passed him by and through this discretion made his escape and evidently saved his life.

The historical set pan is said to be in existence to-day in the kitchen of this house, Bradford's birthplace.

Wm. Bradford was born in England in 1588, came to America in the "Mayflower." He succeeded Governor Carver as Governor of the Plymouth Colony in 1621. In 1630 a new charter was issued in the name of Wm. Bradford. He was governor by regular elections for thirty-one years, and all came through the results of hiding in a set pan.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER (New York City). —As in times of jubilee, celebrations and rejoicings extended over a period of more than one day, so has this Chapter this year observed the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the inauguration of General Washington in a feeling manner, both secular and religious.

Upon Saturday, April 29th, the Chapter gave an elaborate luncheon at Delmonico's, as a tribute of respect to its Regent, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, and in honor of itself as a prosperous and growing Chapter.

The occasion was a brilliant one, and brought together a large representation of the Chapter members. One hundred ladies sat down to the prettily-decorated tables in groups of eight, while the Regent and distinguished guests occupied seats of honor. Among those present were Mrs. James K. Belden, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Samuel Terplanck, President of the Colonial Dames; Mrs. E. A. Hoffman, President of the Holland Dames, and Mrs. Horton Tree, President of the Buffalo Chapter. At the close of the elaborate menu served, Miss Vanderpoel made a short address in her usual felicitous manner and introduced Mrs. Belden, who spoke charmingly, and Mrs. Terplanck, to whom it is always delightful to listen. Each lady was then presented with a bouquet of roses and lilacs and pleasant congratulations to the Regent followed.

Upon Monday, May 1st, New York, as well as the whole United States, observed its first "Dewey Day." What more auspicious day could have been chosen to associate forever together the names of two great heroes? At 2 o'clock the Regent and a number of the Chapter assembled at Franklin Square, where standing upon a platform built across a pier of the Brooklyn bridge and surrounded by a large gathering

of the populace of that part of the city, she withdrew a flag draped above her upon the massive stone work. The rays of the sun illuminated a handsome tablet set into the stone made by J. R. Lamb and bearing this inscription:

The first

Presidential Mansion, No. 7 Cherry Street,

occupied by

George Washington, from April 23, 1789, to February 23, 1790.

Erected by

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter.

The insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution was especially noticeable at the right-hand corner.

A genuine burst of applause greeted the "unveiling," as the effect of the sunlight upon the burnished brass and bronze was very beautiful and dazzling. The Regent then introduced President Guggenheimer, Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner and General James Grant Wilson, all of whom united in praising the educational influence exerted in New York City by the Daughters of the American Revolution in marking historic spots. Many of these time-honored localities are surrounded now by a population to whom our early history is unknown, but who need this knowledge to make them worthy citizens of the United States.

The women then wended their way to St. Paul's Chapel, where General Washington always attended service with Mrs. Washington during his residence in New York City. His pew is still preserved as he used it, and is shown as an almost if not quite sacred spot to the many visitors at St. Paul's. This beautiful old chapel, the oldest church edifice in New York City, was made still more beautiful by the wealth of flags draped about pulpit and choir. General Washington's pew was buried in soft folds of our ever gorgeous national colors, the flag and colors he loved so well.

A delegation of the empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, acted as ushers and followed the clergy in procession as they came down the broad aisle singing in unison with the choir organ and the large number assembled the spirited hymn "The Son of God Goes Forth to War."

Evening prayer and prayers for peace were said by the Rector of St. Paul's and his assistants.

The Chaplain of the Chapter, the Rev. Charles Russell Treat, then made the address, which was historic, patriotic and spiritual. He paid a high tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their great success in inspiring true patriotism by earnestly recalling the stirring deeds of our forefathers. In closing he said that as the names of Dewey and Washington were linked together in this first anniversary of the victory at Manila, our confidence should grow stronger that the God of our fathers was our God to-day, and that to Him we should return thanks that "the former type of American character had been reproduced when the country needed it."

After the recessional hymn was sung, "Our Fathers' God to Thee," at a signal from the Regent, the Chapter members followed her about the church to General Washington's pew, where each paused a moment, bowed her head and passed on. This simple, impromptu ceremony was most impressive and patriotic.

Thus in its rank does the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, led by its high-minded Regent, endeavor, as far as lies in its power, to stem the current of indifference to, and ignorance of, the great historic events and principles upon which our country was founded, which is ever threatening to overwhelm the city of New York.—(Signed) MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL, *Regent*; JULIA HUBBEL TREAT, *Historian*.

GENESEE CHAPTER (Flint, Michigan).—May 12th the Genesee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met at the home of Mrs. William L. Smith. Topic for the day, "The Music of Colonial Times." The day belonged to Mrs. Fred Ford. The day was most perfect and an inspiration in itself. The opening exercises and usual transaction of business over, Mrs. Ford proceeded to give her paper. She entered somewhat into detail as to what music is and what constituted music in earlier times, with different tribes, nations and peoples. It was most interesting. She gave the origin of most of our national songs and informed her hearers that "Dixie" is the only purely national song of America, both music and words.

She was followed by Mrs. Reeny with a paper on the religious music and the long controversy on admitting instrumental as an aid to worship. A pleasant feature of the afternoon was some instrumental music rendered by invited guests, "Dixie," with variations, being one of the pieces given. At the close of the exercises light refreshments were served. Ice cream, cake and strawberries and a social half hour was enjoyed.

June 3d, the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the second anniversary of their organization at the home of Mrs. R. C. Curant. The ground and porches were decorated with flags, large and small, while the house was filled with a profusion of flowers, corn lily, carnations and white pinks. Each member was allowed to bring an invited guest. The hostess received in her spacious drawing-room and then presented each to the guest of honor, Mrs. Crapo Smith, Regent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit. The Chapter was called to order with the Regent in the Chair. The usual program was followed. The Lord's Prayer repeated in concert. A most beautiful song was given by one of the invited guests, Miss Campe, "My Ain Countree." Our Regent then presented Mrs. Crapo Smith to the Chapter, who proceeded to give us a most interesting paper on "Mount Vernon, Two Visits Twenty Years Apart." Those of us who had visited the sacred place mentioned had our memories vividly awakened and those of us who had not, felt almost as though we had, so vivid and realistic were her descriptions given. The reader handed us a coin which she picked up on the ground dating back to the seventeenth century. "Dixie" was given by Miss Palmer. The history of the year's work was then given by the Chapter Historian, followed by a vocal solo, "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Wolf. Miss Maude Aldrich, who, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Albany, New York, was a nurse during the late war, was presented with a large bouquet of roses. Miss Mabel Clark made the presentation speech. The company then adjourned to the library, where refreshments were served. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in social intercourse.—GRATIA E. DAYTON MAHON, *Historian*.

PRUDENCE WRIGHT CHAPTER (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—In the *Pepperell Advertiser* of August 21, 1897, a notice appeared asking all those interested in forming a local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to meet at the room of the Pepperell Musical Society the following Monday afternoon, August 24th. Twenty-one ladies responded. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. W. F. Heald. Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck was made chairman and Miss Annah P. Blood secretary. The purpose of the meeting was stated, followed by a discussion concerning the objects of such a Society, the way to become members, eligibility, laws, etc. Three of the ladies present were already members, Mrs. Heald, of the Mollie Varnum Chapter, of Lowell; Mrs. George V. Herring and Mrs. D. E. Weston, of the National Society at Washington. During the fall and winter several meetings were held at various places, the final result of which was a public meeting on the afternoon of June 17, 1898, in Prescott Hall, when the Prudence Wright Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was recognized as another organization in the historic town of Pepperell. A large audience filled the hall. Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck, who had been appointed Regent by the State Regent, presided, and welcomed the representatives who were present from neighboring Chapters. The clergy of the town, a quartette and singing by the school children, formed a part of the program, which was followed by an able address by Abraham English Brown, of Bedford, Massachusetts, the author of several historical works. Mr. Brown took a text from Joel as a subject: "Tell ye your children of it, and let your children tell their children, and their children of another generation." The speaker was well posted in the local history of the town and the men who took an active part in the Revolution. "America" closed the exercises in the hall, after which from the steps in front of the hall Rev. J. B. Thrall delivered an eulogy on the flag, while a beautiful new flag, which had been purchased with the proceeds of a patriotic concert given May 19th, was displayed by Miss Merrill, the custodian, assisted by other ladies. The flag was not given to the breeze, as it was found inconvenient for the three ladies to manage it, from the place where flags are usually hung. An old-fashioned flag-staff had been suggested,

and the flag purchased, would not be large enough for that, and if floated could not be changed. Since then a larger flag, thirty-six by twenty feet, has been procured, also a storm flag and a flag-staff is to be erected the coming 17th of June. The tree from which the staff is made being donated by Mr. E. N. H. Blood, the only Son of the Revolution in the vicinity, his father having been in the war.

It had been planned to have June 17, 1898, as the charter day, but for various reasons it was deferred until October 19th, when thirty ladies, all but one being members of the National Society, were made members of the Prudence Wright Chapter, No. 430, Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the Spanish War the ladies worked with the "Village Aid Society" in sending hospital stores to the sick and wounded.

Meetings are held on all Chapter days and the popular game of whist has never had to be suggested in order to insure a full attendance in this historic locality. The sum of fifty-nine dollars was realized by an entertainment given April 19th by the graduating class of the high school, for the flag-staff, the class repeating the drama "The Deacon," which they had given a few weeks before, the Daughters hiring them to repeat it, rather than arrange an entertainment themselves. At that time Mrs. Isaac Bennett was presented by the Registrar, Mrs. Appleton, with the gold souvenir spoon from the National Society, Mrs. Bennett being a Real Daughter, her father, William Tarbell, of Groton, having served three years in the Revolution, and afterwards was private secretary for General Washington.

A gavel has been presented the Chapter by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. M. G. Blood, containing five historic pieces of wood. The silver-mounted handle was cut from an acacia shrub, which grew on the tomb of General Washington, by Lorenzo P. Blood in June, 1851. The mallet he made from wood cut from a sycamore tree near the Burnside bridge on the battlefield of Antietam in 1868. The piece inserted in one end of the mallet Colonel Mobley, of Hagerstown, Maryland, cut from an apple tree near the house in which the formal surrender of General Lee to General Grant took place. In the opposite end of the mallet is a piece of the house John Hancock lived in, in

Boston. The ring around the mallet was given Mr. Blood fifty-seven years ago and is a piece of the old frigate "Constitution" (Old Ironsides), which was so actively engaged in the War of 1812.

Our Chapter has gained several new members since the charter day, prominent among the latter ones being Mrs. Francis Elizabeth Bennett, who is a great-great-granddaughter of Jason Russell and Elizabeth Winship. Russell was killed by Gage's troops April 19, 1775, at his own house with two shots and eleven bayonet wounds in his body. The British killed all inside the house, excepting those who had fled to the cellar, the latter shooting whoever of the British attempted to descend. Jason Russell and eleven others were buried in one grave at West Cambridge, then Menotomy, now Arlington. A plain obelisk of granite above the grave bears this inscription: "Erected by the inhabitants of West Cambridge A. D. 1848, over the common grave of Jason Russell, Jason Winship, Jabez Wyman and nine others, who were slain in this town by the British troops on their retreat from the battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19th, 1775. Being among the first to lay down their lives in the struggle for American Independence."

Miss Edna Hali Tarbell is another whose ancestors, Mr. and Mrs. Job Shattuck, of Groton, were both in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Shattuck was associated with Prudence Wright at the ford-way across the Nashua River near Jewett's Bridge.—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

KANESTIO VALLEY CHAPTER (Hornellsville, New York), has just closed its second year of existence with a largely increased membership, and a record of nine successful meetings. The Chapter has the good fortune to have several out-of-town members, whose enthusiasm never permits storm or distance to prevent their attendance on the second Saturday of every month; and so it happened that in October and May we met at lovely homes in nearby towns. The May meeting was quite the largest of the year, if one counts the various husbands, who made the preliminary fourteen-mile drive an excuse for accompanying the party, and who not only appeared at the substantial luncheon that preceded the program, but were even

discovered enjoying, through the connivance of the hostess, the program itself.

The meetings since the new year have been not only delightful, but most profitable, because of the wide range of historic incident that they have covered. Our plan has been to read carefully within the month preceding each meeting some novel dealing with American history, "Standish of Standish," "White Aprons," "Legends of Province House," "Bow of Orange Ribbon," "In the Valley" and "For Love of Country" have been read in turn, and the program of the following meeting devoted to brief talks and papers founded on historic events referred to in the story. A new committee for each program introduced variety into the methods of the review, which was interspersed with patriotic music and discussed over a social cup of tea.

Kanestio Valley Chapter's Regent, Mrs. Benton McConnell, is a Daughter whose interest prompts and whose leisure permits her to be in attendance upon most of the business meetings, both State and National, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and also to accept many of the invitations to more purely social gatherings throughout the State, at which delightful acquaintances are made and interest in the general design of the association augmented. From these meetings she brings to us much that is suggestive and valuable, and we count our Chapter most fortunate in that through her spirited descriptions we may enjoy with her all that she has seen and heard.

In the early fall we hope to have the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and with the inspiration of her presence to enter our third year under especially promising auspices.—MARY C. ACKER, *Historian*.

DOROTHY QUINCY HANCOCK CHAPTER (Greenfield, Massachusetts).—Not often does this Chapter encroach upon the valuable space in the AMERICAN MONTHLY, but having read the many good reports from our sister Chapters, we feel that it is getting to be too nearly a case of our receiving all and giving nothing. Then, too, we would like to send in the record of what our small Chapter of thirty members is doing, that all

may realize that we are making an earnest effort to perform our allotted task of sowing and reaping, that the harvest may be golden.

We have recently held a most successful loan exhibit, which embraced not merely revolutionary relics, but all that was choice and possessed of recognizing historic value from coins of the famous Breeches and Field Bibles, Milton's "Areopagitica," Marie Antoinette's court calendar, etc., through the range of laces, some dating back to the fifteenth century, pictures, china from all countries and occasions, pewter and silver, jewelry and embroideries, coins and so on down to the choice mementoes of our late Spanish War. All this was made possible for us by the kindness and enthusiasm of our Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. C. Furbush, who opened her home and contributed generously from her valuable private, artistic collections, and the result of all this is, that we hope to celebrate the day of our national independence by placing bronze markers upon the graves of thirteen revolutionary soldiers, which we have discovered in six of the Greenfield cemeteries.

We are proud of the fact that our Chapter has had among its members four Real Daughters. One, Mrs. Tobey, recently heard the Master's summons, and the earthly flame has given way to the spiritual, while to us is left the reflection of its rays. The others are wonderfully preserved ladies of ninety-four, ninety-five and ninety-seven years, respectively. They live at too great a distance to gather with us, so recently our Chapter members visited them in their homes, driving some thirty miles so to do, and it proved a day fraught with the greatest pleasures for all. Mrs. Pike's home proved to be a quaintly-framed old house, which had withstood the suns and storms of over one hundred and thirty years, and contained many treasures of the long ago. With each of these three Real Daughters, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Pike and Mrs. Carter, souvenir cups, saucers and plates of delicate china were left and all felt that as they had honored us with their membership, so it was a pleasure to us to spend with them one of these rare June days and thus testify to our appreciation of their worth.—LUCY CUTLER KELLOGG, *Historian*.

A GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—By invitation of the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a conference of that body met on the 23d of May at the Craigie House, the home of the Atlanta Chapter. Mrs. Robert Emory Park, the newly-elected State Regent, presided and the first session of the conference began at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted till 12 o'clock. Then a delicious luncheon was served, the afternoon session not being called till 2 o'clock. At 5 o'clock a motion to adjourn till the next morning was carried and the ladies were then informally entertained by Mrs. W. G. Raoul, Regent of the Atlanta Chapter, at the New York building of the Piedmont Driving Club. Twelve Chapters were represented in the conference, which was from every standpoint one deeply interesting. The personnel of the women present distinguished the assembly, while the objects of the meeting declared in the able addresses made and the evident earnestness of purpose characterizing them stamped the sessions of morning and afternoon as being worthy of the representative women present bearing the honored title of Georgia's Daughters of the American Revolution.

No one present could have failed to appreciate the historic value of such a gathering of women in discussing the past and present glory of their State and its future prospects. Even in the brief reports of the various Chapters throughout the State each one suggested some historic incident sacred to Georgia's history, especially in those earlier days the historic records of which the Daughters desire to keep and at the same time to perpetuate the memory of the revolutionary heroes of the Empire State of the South.

Mrs. W. G. Raoul, Regent of the Atlanta Chapter, in her address of welcome stressed the fact that unity of purpose was the aim of the Daughters of the American Revolution and that the object of this conference was that those who attended it might be better Daughters of the American Revolution and more efficient in aiding the Order to which they belonged. Mrs. Robert Emory Park delivered quite an able address, suggestive of the possibilities of Georgia history and of the romance almost untouched in our own country. She spoke of Meadow Garden as the Mount Vernon of Georgia and dwelt

upon the privilege of preserving such an historic place. She spoke of the romance of the empress of Georgia, the Indian girl, and stated that if Nancy Hart had lived in the North there would to-day be a monument to her heroism. Mrs. Park declared the Daughters of the American Revolution should be democratic and embrace all lineal descendants of revolutionary soldiers. The object of the Society, she said, is patriotism and that object could be best accomplished by enlarging the number of women interested as members. The Daughters of the American Revolution aim to be aristocratic, she added, only in the sense that "aristo" means noble.

At evening Mrs. John M. Slaton, Vice-Regent of the Atlanta Chapter, gave a brilliant reception in honor of the visiting delegates to the State Conference. Her guests besides were the Atlanta Daughters and the Sons of the Revolution. In the receiving party with Mrs. Slaton and her mother, Mrs. W. D. Grant, were the State Regent, Chapter Regent and the officers of the Atlanta Chapter. The reception was given at the home of Captain W. D. Grant, father of Mrs. Slaton, on Peachtree Street, and the handsome home was radiant with lights and flowers and a brilliant assemblage. In the parlors with their rose-colored walls and draperies there were rare carnations of harmonizing tint. In the dining-room pink and white sweet peas and maidenhair ferns gave a delicate touch to the rich mahogany and tapestries. In the reception hall and library a touch of green in palms and smilax gave a welcoming appearance to the spacious apartments. Mrs. Slaton received her guests in an exquisite gown of white silk chiffon, hand-embroidered.

The conference opened its third session on the morning of the 24th at 10 o'clock. After the Lord's Prayer and the reading of the minutes the Committee on Rules of Order for the government of the new State organization reported. This report, which was adopted, provided that the name of the organization be the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution; that its officers consist of the State Regent as President, a Vice-President and two Secretaries, Treasurer and a Historian, to be elected annually; that the Conference meet annually, the selection of the

exact date being left to State Regent and Executive Committee with sixty days' notice to every Chapter in the State. The committee reported the following nominations, which were ratified by the body: Vice-President, Mrs. F. H. Orme, of Atlanta, Georgia; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles Roper, of Lagrange; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Morrison Rogers, of Macon; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries, of Augusta; Historian, Miss Annie C. Benning, of Columbus.

The lawn tea, at which Mrs. Heber Reed entertained in the afternoon, was a brilliant social termination to the State Conference. The entertainment was given on the lawn of the Colquitt Place, where Mrs. Reed resides.—N. R. SIMMONS, *Historian*.

PIQUA (Ohio) CHAPTER.—On the afternoon of "Flag Day," June 14th, a stone tablet erected in memory of the last battle of the French and Indian War, fought on June 17, 1763, was dedicated by Piqua Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Promptly at half past six, the military band played Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever." Mr. Ramsey, rector of St. James', opened the services by reciting with the Daughters of the American Revolution the simple words of the Lord's Prayer. Mrs. James Hicks, the Regent of Piqua Chapter, with graceful manner gave an account of the Chapter's effort to mark this historic spot, and in concluding said, "We now present this tablet to Piqua and the surrounding country, and ask you to aid us in preserving and protecting it for all time to come." Mr. Ramsey in a forcible speech paid a beautiful tribute to the soldiers who bravely fought for their country.

Judge Geyer followed in a scholarly address in which, speaking of the early settlement of Ohio, and particularly of the pioneers of this part of the State, he alluded to the Seven Years' War, ending in 1763, with the loss to France of her American possessions. Had it not been for these sturdy pioneers who battled for the principles of liberty, instead of the United States, this might have been simply a province of France.

Mr. Jamison read a fine paper full of thought. His research among the ruins of the great temple built by the mound builders thousand of years ago in this vicinity was a fascinating ad-



Monument erected on the spot where the last battle of French and Indian War was fought in 1763, by the Piqua (Ohio) Chapter.

dress. Prof. Bennett, as one of them, spoke for the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who were camped, drilled and disciplined for their bloody career in the War of the Rebellion, in the field just opposite the tablet. A beautiful poem, "Our Heroic Past," written by Mr. T. C. Harbaugh for the occasion, was read by Mr. Keyt, and then as the twilight came the exercises closed with "America," sung with deep feeling. At the sounding of tattoo by the bugler of the band, the assembly wended their way to their respective homes.

Upon the polished face of the tablet are chisled these words: "Erected 1898, by the Piqua Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in commemoration of the last battle of the French and Indian War fought near this spot. 1763."

Within a radius of two miles square surrounding this tablet there is a vast amount of history. It was with pomp and ceremony the tablet was dedicated. Around the memorial stone were the Piqua and Troy Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution; gray-haired women, descendants of the pioneers; a platoon of cavalry under the command of Maj. James E. Shellenberger, a squad of veteran soldiers with white heads.

The elite of Piqua were out with liveried coachmen, fine horses and swell carriages, and a number of farmers with their wives and children were there also. As was remarked, "the assemblage was a living picture of wealth, beauty and the toilers of the land intermingled on terms of equal rights."—LOUISE WOOD MCKINNEY, *Historian*.

COLONEL TIMOTHY BIGELOW CHAPTER voted at their last meeting, April 29th, to decorate the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Monument on Memorial day in memory of Worcester's revolutionary soldiers. This Chapter is rapidly growing in numbers. It is deeply interested in locating the graves of our revolutionary patriots, and much valuable work has been done in this and other directions during the past year. It has been a labor of love and has borne abundant fruit. The members are enthusiastic and determined, and hope to be able to bring to light matter of historical value concerning the Revolution and our city's heroic dead. They feel there is here an opportunity for doing a much-needed work. Such research, to be

of value, must be very carefully conducted, and means an immense amount of patient and continued investigation. It has been undertaken in the right spirit, and each member feels a personal interest in the result.

The marble shaft on the common which marks the grave of Colonel Timothy Bigelow, one of Worcester's revolutionary heroes, was tastefully decorated by members of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The decorations were for a large part of a floral nature with streamers of tri-color, the whole making an imposing and effective adornment of the monument.—*Worcester Spy*, May 31.

The Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have completed their first year's work. A year ago they decided to undertake the difficult task of locating the graves of Worcester's revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. R. B. Dodge, Jr., has devoted a great deal of time and intelligent research to this long neglected work, with most encouraging results. It is expected that these graves will be suitably marked when the committee shall be satisfied all have been located that it is possible to locate. The Chapter is also giving attention to other interesting historical work. The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. C. Van D. Chenoweth; Secretary, Mrs. Rufus B. Dodge, Jr.; Treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Bates; Historian, Mrs. Daniel Kent; Registrar, Mrs. C. C. Baldwin; Chairman of Local Board of Management, Mrs. J. B. Stone.—*Worcester Evening Gazette*, June 7.

A WESTERN DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION LUNCHEON.—In this new broad West, especially in South Dakota, the work of forming Chapters is slow and difficult. The enthusiasm created by the friction of mind with mind, which is supreme in cities or densely inhabited neighborhoods, is lacking in this scattered and shifting population. We have a State organization, known temporarily as the "Hot Springs" Chapter, whose members are scattered over the State, not numbering enough in one locality to form a Chapter. Despite this delay I am beginning to reap the harvest of constant effort. My innumerable letters are being answered by requests for application papers. One of my methods of interesting people is

to enclose with every letter written in the interest of the work a slip printed from our Constitution, giving amount of dues and other necessary items of information. Knowing also the value of the social lever I have made it my helper. The last effort in this way was on the 23d of June. Invitations were issued for a Daughters of the American Revolution luncheon at my home, to members and those eligible to membership. The function was in honor of Mrs. Henry Pointer Cheairs, of Deadwood, an enthusiastic Daughter descended from the Moultons, of New York. She was the very attractive nucleus for a business enterprise.

Sixteen persons were present. The dining-room was decorated in blue and white, and the color scheme carried out in detail. The white table was festooned in blue; center pieces were blue silk under white lace; drapery of blended colors was profusely arranged about the rooms; silver of the Colonial pattern only was used; and the flowers were the white native Mariposa lilies and blue hare bells; the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in its blue and white daintiness was conspicuous; the only mistake was the thoughtless serving of strawberry ice cream, which could not possibly be made to look blue, but this did not chill the enthusiasm.

The central thought was the Daughters of the American Revolution work, every effort being made to inspire each eligible or even possibly eligible individual to supreme energy in tracing records; to imbue each one with love for our patriotic organization. The purpose and work of the Daughters was thoroughly discussed. Fresh impetus was given, and the preparation of papers for membership promised.

At my request, before leaving the dining-room Mrs. Cheairs read in a charming manner the sketch in the June AMERICAN MONTHLY of George Walton and Meadow Farm. It was listened to with much interest and gave a definite idea of one distinguishing aim of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the preservation of historic spots, and the rescue of our heroes from oblivion. The West has no such historic spots, ancestral homes or graves; the absence of these object lessons must be met by other forces; we must be taught that our patriotic order can extend across the plains and mountains and join in the

great work of those "at home," and that doing this will inspire us to discover local work in frontier fields.

One of the party was Mrs. Arthur Linn, whose mother, Mrs. Brown, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is a Real Daughter and is fondly cherished. Through Mrs. Linn came an unexpected pleasure in the presence also of her guest, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease. The modest grace of Mrs. Lease, her gentle, spirituelle words, her low musical voice—that "excellent thing in a woman"—her radiant personality with a noble and elevated philosophy, all taught us the unwisdom and uncharity of passing judgment in ignorance.

The afternoon was an extraordinary blending of wit, culture, noble thought and interchange of historic and patriotic memories. Occasionally the laughing question, "Who are you?" with its answer, "I am so-and-so," were heard, and were aids to future progress and interest in the work. Perhaps the claws of my real purpose were successfully concealed in the velvet of the social phase. Perhaps, like precociously clever children, my guests will not appear to know, and will promptly become obedient, industrious Daughters.

I have appointed Chapter Regents in different localities with the hope of fanning the slumbering embers to life. I regret that the Continental Hall work has not yet received an impetus. The women of South Dakota are clever and energetic, and would accomplish much in all patriotic movements were they not so far apart. Cohesion, the sympathy of members, is necessary in raising funds for a great work. But when I recall the earnest, noble appeal of Mrs. Manning to work as individual Daughters as well as Chapters, there discouragement ends, and I feel that the West will send her mite, if no more. I hope the Continental Hall fund may soon begin to take shape in earnest.

The petition that is to be presented to Congress by the George Washington Memorial Association, asking aid for the National University has been signed by the Daughters with scarcely an exception. Mrs. Burleigh, our able first State Regent, called it a "magnificent enterprise."

My Daughters of the American Revolution luncheon closed

fittingly with the reading of the following poem written for the occasion by Philip Rutherford Kellar, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution :

THE RESCUE.

An hundred years have passed away,
One hundred, twenty-three,
Since our fathers said to all the world
That men, of right, are free.
Through eight long years they struggled,
And they gave their Cause their all,
And they suffered every hardship,
While they answered Freedom's call.

As her trumpet rang out clearly
Over hill and dale and plain,
Or when sent with muffled sweetness
From the ships upon the main.
Some there were who saw the ending,
And it made their blood run wild,
When our country was triumphant,
'Mongst the Nation's youngest child.

Future years have brought new splendors,
'Midst the clouds the sun shone bright;
In their glories—God forbid it
We forget our fathers' fight!
For they fought for something holy,
Grant the time may never be
We forget their bloody off'ring
When they died to make men free.

But the time is yet far distant!
As our mothers gave their aid
To our fathers in their struggle,
Worked and toiled and toiled and prayed.
So the Daughters now will help us,
Of the Revolution's men,
To preserve the memory sacred
Of the glorious deeds of then.

—MRS. ANDREW J. KELLAR, *State Regent*.

ANN STORY CHAPTER.—A delightful reception was given to the members of Ann Story Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by their Regent, Mrs.

Horace Dyer, at Dyer Place, Rutland, Vermont, on Monday afternoon, June 19th. The house was decorated with flags, beautiful flowers and plants. An interesting literary and musical program was arranged for the occasion. It was the usual time for the monthly meeting, but business was laid aside and the hours passed all too quickly listening to the music, recitations and essays contributed by the members of the Chapter, assisted by two or three invited guests. After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. Julia W. Edson read a fine paper on the "Flora of New England in Colonial and Present Times," and Mrs. Edward Dyer read extracts from a diary written by Hannah Hoxie Dyer, the grandmother of Captain Edward Dyer, when twelve years old, telling of a carriage drive from Milton, Vermont, to Rhode Island in the summer of 1812, and a visit to relations covering a period of three months. It proved very amusing and interesting, written in such quaint style, giving a description of a college commencement at Williamstown, and also impressions of people and places en route, described as only an old fashioned, well educated girl of that period could. Here is a quotation, showing the reputation of Vermonters even in those days: "After about five milés ride in that dismal place, we came to Dalton Street, which is very pleasantly situated, has a number of handsome dwelling-places, and a very handsome meeting-house. We made no stop till we came to Hinsdale, four miles, where we stopped at Landlord Moody's. The landlady asked me where we came from. I replied, 'Vermont.' Another lady spoke, 'Did I not tell you so?' I asked then how they knew that we were Vermonters. The landlady replied that the people from Vermont generally had fat hoises, rich but strong carriages, were well dressed, and had considerable fur about them."

Our Regent then read a paper which received the prize of \$5.00 awarded by her to the girl in the public or other schools of Rutland for the best essay on some topic given by her relating to the War of the Revolution. The subject was, "The Women of the Revolution," written by Miss Maude Pratt, of St. Joseph's Academy.

Miss Lena Curtis gave two recitations which were warmly-

applauded, as were also the musical selections by invited guests. After singing "America," which closed the exercises, we adjourned to the old colonial dining-room, where forty or more guests found ample room while they were served from the daintily spread table, presided over by Mrs. Edward Dyer and Mrs. Philip Leavenworth. The table itself, and the service of silver and china were a part of the wedding outfit of the same Hannah Hoxie Dyer, who wrote the diary. The table being made to order, and the teaspoons from silver dollars, as was the custom in those days when she was married in 1818. The dainty cups and saucers were, many of them, heirlooms handed down from grandmothers of past generation, and gave a flavor to the tea as it was drunk before the great tea party in Boston Harbor so many years ago.

Dyer Place is a fine old house, which has been the home of the Dyers for generations. It has been modernized to keep pace with the times, but retains the essential features of the old colonial mansion. And on that perfect June day, with the breath of flowers wafted in through the open doors from the old fashioned garden—for our hostess is a great lover of flowers—and under the shadow of ancestral trees, with the view of the evergreen Vermont hills in the foreground, we thought it one of the most charming spots for a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—CHARLOTTE S. HARRIS, *Historian*.

CAMPBELL CHAPTER (Nashville, Tennessee), the strongest Chapter in the State, has eighty members in good standing on the roll book. This Chapter held regular monthly meetings at the home of the Regent during the past winter. The programs have been made up of papers on heroes of the Revolution. The attendance has been excellent and great interest was manifested, not only in Chapter work, but in the affairs of the National Society, and indeed in all patriotic matters. The last meeting before adjourning for the summer was on June 9th. After the usual routine of business, a voluntary contribution of twenty-five cents per capita was asked and gladly given to the nurse fund of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Joseph A. Grey was elected Treasurer of this

fund, and was instructed to communicate by mail with the absent members, then to forward the amount, which we hope will be twenty dollars, to the Treasurer General. There was a called meeting of Campbell Chapter on April 30th, to discuss the matter of presenting the National colors to the First Tennessee Regiment of United States Volunteers. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. It was the unanimous opinion of the Chapter that our beloved soldiers should not go forth to fight the battles of their country without some token of our love for them, and for the honor and glory of the American Republic. Accordingly, on May 17, 1898, we presented the regiment with the regulation flag. Our sister Chapter, Cumberland, united with us in the patriotic exercises. Seats had been arranged on the steps of the beautiful Parthenon, in the Centennial Grounds at Nashville. Here in the shadow of that famous treasure house of historic Athens, with our beautiful silken flag waving over us superbly, we listened to a very patriotic address by Judge Claude Waller, who presented the flag on our behalf, and was accepted on behalf of the regiment by our gracious Governor, Robert L. Taylor. The scene was impressive and inspiring. It was a beautiful and a happy day in our sunny southland, and one long to be remembered, one in which we were glad to forget that there had ever been any cause for division, all hearts rejoicing in a glorious and inseparable union of States. This regiment has since been ordered to the far-away Philippines, so our starry banner will wave in the Orient, and tell the sweet story of freedom to the down-trodden heathen.

Campbell Chapter has taken for its especial work the placing of the portraits of our revolutionary heroes in Tarbox School (public), Nashville, believing that history and patriotism can best be taught the children of this great Republic by object lessons. In May we placed on the first floor of said school, the portraits of General and Mrs. Washington, engraved copies of the celebrated Stewart portraits. Next winter we hope to complete this work by placing portraits of other patriots on second and third floors.

We will resume our monthly meetings on September 22d.

The outlook for the Chapter is most encouraging to all who have its prosperity near at heart.—PAULINE D. TENIS, *Regent*.

FREDERICK CHAPTER.—The regular monthly meeting of Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held May 16th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Potts, Court street. The meeting was the final one until September next and it was largely attended. After the transaction of regular business a delightful vocal, instrumental and literary program was rendered, much to the pleasure of a large number of invited guests. The business meeting was of unusual interest. It was called to order by the Chapter Regent, Miss Eleanor Johnson, who delivered an excellent address to the members. Miss Johnson spoke of the work of the National Society and alluded to that which had been accomplished by the local Chapter. Other matters pertaining to organization were touched upon in a manner indicative of the interest manifested in the work by the speaker. At the conclusion of the address Miss Louise Potts, Miss Dollie Haydon and Miss Nannie Potts very delightfully rendered a selection on a guitar and mandolins, followed by a vocal solo in his usual fine style by Mr. John Brosius. Mr. Bird then read a poem at the conclusion of which Miss Eloise Young delighted every one with a song. Miss Fauntleroy recited in her accustomed fine manner, the program concluding with a delightful vocal solo by Prof. George E. Smith.

During the progress of the meeting a number of invited guests arrived. The handsome parlors were beautifully decorated with fragrant flowers, displayed in the greatest profusion. During the evening delicious refreshments were served.

A very interesting and beautiful ceremony was held at the All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church, May 22d, when a large silver baptismal bowl was presented to the church by the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of our late Regent, Mrs. B. H. M. Ritchie. The bowl is in old colonial style and in Kirk's most exquisite workmanship. It is engraved on one side: "In Memoriam. Betty Harrison Maulsby Ritchie. June 24, 1839—October 20, 1898. The Frederick Chapter, D. A. R." And on the other side is: "In

the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." After the presentation of the bowl, little Philip Ritchie Winebrenner, grandson of Mrs. Ritchie, was baptized. Few eyes were dry at the end of the solemn service, and all felt that we had placed our memorial where our dear Regent would have loved best to have it.—MIRIAM GRAY EICHELBERGER, *Historian*.

ELIZABETH ROSS CHAPTER (Ottumwa, Iowa).—Since submitting a report of Chapter work to the State Regent, April 28, 1899, the active life of the Chapter has centered, principally, upon preparations for Flag Day. For the second time, on June 14th, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Merrill have thrown open their lovely home with free-hearted hospitality for the Daughters' use. The broad piazza was artistically draped with the national colors. The day was made memorable by the dedication of a beautiful twenty-foot flag, the first one, it is believed, to be owned by an Iowa Chapter. Besides the Daughters, there were present, the Sons of the American Revolution with their wives, one invited guest for each Daughter; also Mrs. Laura Walker, of the Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, and Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, Regent of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, making, in all, a gathering of about one hundred people.

The program rendered on the veranda consisted of an address of welcome by the Regent, Mrs. W. R. Daum, and a reply in behalf of the Sons, by Captain S. B. Evans; the dedication of the Chapter's flag by Mrs. Alice C. Mitchell, the founder of the Chapter, with an unveiling by the Misses Ross, connections of the famous Elizabeth Ross. Patriotic selections by an orchestra added much to the afternoon's enjoyment. A cablegram from Mrs. Merrill's sister, Mrs. Sarah Pope, of the Chicago Chapter, was read, as follows:

"Tours, France, June 14, 1899.

"Hurrah for Old Glory!"

A Daughter."

Mrs. Wells, who is Mr. Merrill's niece, gave a delightful impromptu talk on the work in Burlington. She told of their interest in the soldiers and of their fine programs for the fall

and winter. The Regent of the Stars and Stripes Chapter is a woman of marked personality, whose graceful speech and charming address won the hearts of all. Truly, it is an inspiration to receive a visit from so gifted a Daughter.

At the conclusion of the program, the Chapter's flag was flung to the breeze from the staff of the main porch. In the meantime Sons and Daughters revived the ancient days in a merry Virginia reel, on the front walk. After a substantial picnic supper, the guests adjourned to the drawing-room, where Flag Day closed with a delightful social evening.

The Chapter, having learned that the box of magazines sent the Fifty-first Iowa in the Philippines, last winter, was extremely welcome, are planning at the request of the soldiers to continue the work. The Chapter, steadily growing in influence, now numbers fifty-two members, with others in prospect. At the last annual meeting the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. W. R. Daum; Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. E. McCue; Second Vice-Regent, Miss Flora S. Ross; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Frank Kerfoot; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Ennis; Registrar, Miss Ellen E. Spaulding; Treasurer, Mrs. Sumner Siberell; Historian, Mrs. Mary E. Emerson.—EMMA J. HOLT, *Historian*.

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER.—At a late meeting of the Board of Management of the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, it was voted to make a social visit to Miss Mary A. Wheeler, of Stonington, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, and the only Real Daughter of the Chapter now living and residing in this vicinity. Monday, June 19th, was the day selected, and it proved a fine one for the drive to her place on Togwonk hill, the home of her family of Wheelers for many generations, the farm having been held by them from the time of the first Thomas Wheeler, who came to the town about 1664 from Lynn, Massachusetts. Miss Wheeler is the last surviving member of her family and was on that day seventy-seven years and seven months old. Although slightly infirm physically, her mind remains clear and her interest in occurring events unabated. Her conversation is interesting and enjoyed by all. After an hour spent in

pleasant exchange of thought and tales of olden times, Mrs. Batty in her graceful manner presented Miss Wheeler with a sum of money as an expression of respect and esteem from the Board to one who forms the connecting link between the historic past and the present; the times when our fathers and mothers took an active part in establishing the independence which we now enjoy.

Miss Wheeler was taken wholly by surprise, but in a few well chosen words thankfully responded to the gift. The ladies also carried gifts of fruit and confectionery to Miss Wheeler. Mrs. Mattison, with whom Miss Wheeler resides, then invited the ladies to the dining-room, where a bountiful collation had been provided for them. Then followed a season of good fellowship in thought and sprightly conversation. It was a genuine family reunion, for were they not all "Daughters" and Daughters are sisters, members of one family, one in purpose, one in bonds of fraternal love, sympathy and good will. The golden spoon of the Daughters, the National Society's gift to all daughters of revolutionary soldiers, was brought out and used on this occasion. After the collation was ended all walked out through the green fields to the old burial place of the former generations of the family. Here were seen stones of great age, handsome tablets erected to perpetuate the memory of good and noble-hearted men and women, with the decay of time and neglect stamped upon them all. We would like to see these venerable homes of the dead, these "God's acres," looked after and restored to their original beauty and simplicity and kept from utter ruin. There are many of these old places of burial fast passing from the ownership of the families who sleep there and whose descendants now hold plots in the modern village cemeteries. These places are sacred repositories of the bones and blood of our forefathers and mothers, who smoothed the way for freedom to follow where they trod, and should be preserved as lessons of industry, patriotism and self-sacrifice made for us, and generations yet unborn, who shall arise and call them blessed.

The view from here is a wide and far-reaching one, covering a large extent of territory, both of land and water. The parting hour, with the decline of the sun, came all too soon.

Parting words were said in the hope of meeting again in the not far distant future; and with good wishes for health and lengthening out of days to the venerable and Real Daughter of the Chapter the visitors departed, leaving the impression that our gatherings are for something more, something higher than mere social amusements.

Should we not work while the day lasts and give heed to the injunction of the holy writ, to "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations; ask thy Father and He will show thee thy elders, and they will tell thee."—HARRIET A. STANTON, *Historian*.

LANSING CHAPTER.—Like other joys that we relegate to the dark and oft-times misty past, the banquet at the residence of B. F. Hall, Grand Street, South, by Lansing (Michigan) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is now placed among the happy "has beens."

There were numerous social functions given in the city last evening in honor of the birthday anniversary of George Washington and not the least among them was the entertainment given by the Daughters.

The decoration of the rooms was confined strictly to the American flag, handsome silk ones adorning the supper tables; a large picture of the Father of his Country occupied a prominent position on the wall, and a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence was noticed among the treasures of the library. For an hour a reception was held in the spacious drawing-room, where the guests were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. A. R. Thayer, of Saginaw; Mrs. C. B. Grant and Abram Allen, and several celebrities representing ye olden times were in attendance. At 6.45 the seventy guests present were seated at small tables placed throughout the rooms and the banquet was opened by the guests joining in singing "America." The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Clarence F. Swift, and there was an address of welcome by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Hall. Following was served the five course dinner, during which time an orchestra stationed in the library discoursed sweet music. Handsome souvenir programs, the decorations of which were pictures in water colors of famous

revolutionary characters, the work of Miss Ruth J. Shank, were presented to the guests. At the close of the feasting Mrs. N. F. Jenison presented to the Chapter a marble bust of George Washington, the gift of the Hon. John F. Crotty. The guests were given cards and pencils so that by asking questions of, and the conversations with, the different characters represented they might guess as to their identity. This brought forth much merriment and perhaps chagrin, as it proved how far in the past were our lessons in history. After the cards were examined it was found that Miss Annie Grant had been the most correct in her answers, and she was presented with a fine picture in water color of Washington done by Mrs. Della Miles Bertch. The persons representing revolution characters were: Mrs. Della Bertch, Martha Dandridge; Mrs. Minnie Bush, Mrs. Thomas W. Winthrop; Mrs. Lilah Elder, Mrs. Alex. Hamilton; Mrs. N. F. Jenison, Mercy Warren; Mrs. O. A. Jenison, Priscilla; Mrs. Ronan, Nellie Custis; Mrs. Jessie Turner, Rose Standish; Miss Lucy Cowles, Dollie Madison; Miss Thayer, of Saginaw, Mrs. John Jay; Miss Westcott, Deborah Sampson; N. F. Jenison, George Washington; O. A. Jenison, John Adams. The costume worn by Martha Dandridge, afterwards Martha Washington, was an exact copy of the one worn by that young lady in her famous portrait by Woolston. Just before the close of the evening's entertainment, Martha presented to George Washington and John Adams American beauty roses, that were grown in her own garden and tended with her own hands. Then closed a most delightful evening, by the guests joining in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."—CLARA L. WESTCOTT, *Press Correspondent*.

MOHEGAN CHAPTER (Sing Sing, New York).—The annual reception of the Mohegan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the residence of Miss Secor, "Linwalden," Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson, on Saturday morning, May 27th, at 11 o'clock. The house was most tastefully decorated with flags and dog-wood blossoms. The Regent and other officers of the Chapter received the guests in the drawing-room. The program was in two parts, addresses and toasts.

The address of welcome was given by the Rev. George N. Ferguson, Chaplain of the Chapter. At the close of his address he introduced Mr. John Winfield Scott, of New York, a Son of the American Revolution, who spoke upon the subject "American Patriotic Societies and their Mission." Mr. Francis Larkin, Jr., sang, by request, "Barbara Fritchie." Luncheon was served by Maresi, of New York City, during which an orchestra played patriotic airs; this and the many greetings of friend and friend made a most enjoyable luncheon hour. After the guests were again assembled Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth made an address. The first toast "Our Chapter Day," was responded to by Miss Catharine Van Wyck Battin; "Our Patriotic Societies," by Miss C. E. Mason; "The Army and Navy," Mr. Walter A. Logan; "The Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter. The soprano soloist was Miss Lillie d'Angelo Bergh, of the Italian School of Singing, New York City. The violinist was Miss Emma Pilot, of Sing Sing, who has recently graduated from a German Conservatory of Music. Miss Mattie Crane Rowe was the accompanist. The Chapters represented were New York City, Mary Washington Colonial, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Fishkill, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie; the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, Peekskill. Among the guests from out of town were: Mrs. Samuel Ver Planck, President of the Colonial Dames; Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. John Winfield Scott, Mrs. Edward Storrs Atwater, Rev. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Rev. Dr. Harris, Mr. Donald McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Nichol, Mrs. Thomas Riley, Miss Riley, Mrs. James Walker, Miss Margaret Williams.—MARY WEBSTER NILES, *Historian*.

SEQUOIA CHAPTER.—Among the many pleasant meetings Sequoia Chapter has held during the year the April social and literary meeting stands forth prominently. The program presented was unique in point of excellence and merit. Among the interesting numbers "One Grandmother," read by Miss Annie Edwards, of Northampton, Massachusetts, was quite

the feature of the afternoon and brought forth genuine praise. Musical numbers divided the literary portion of the program. Miss Alice Perkins read admirably Kipling's "The White Man's Burden." Social diversion followed and closed a charming afternoon.—ALMA ALDEN, *Historian*.

DONEGAL CHAPTER (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The regular meeting of Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the home of Mrs. William H. Keller on "Flag Day," June 14th, the Regent, Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham, presiding. The house was beautifully decorated, "Old Glory" being displayed in every available place. The business part was taken up largely in discussing the coming of the State Conference in November. Donegal Chapter feels much gratified and honored by having this Conference meet in our city. The program consisted of patriotic essay, song and poetry and was very interesting.

Luncheon was served. The next meeting will be held in September.—MARGARET SLAYMAKER, *Historian*.

ANNA STICKNEY CHAPTER.—On the evening of the 19th of April, 1899, the Anna Stickney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a colonial reception at Gibson's Hall, North Conway, New Hampshire, in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord. Invitations were very generally extended, accompanied by the request that where it was possible guests should appear attired in costumes of "ye olden time." In response a large party assembled, presenting a most attractive scene. Nearly all of the ladies wore quaint and beautiful dresses, which had been preserved from the ravages of time, and which with powdered hair and "Martha Washington caps," made one feel that they had stepped back a century in time. The illusion was almost perfect.

Our Regent, Mrs. L. J. Ricker, assisted by Mrs. Harvey Dow, Vice-Regent, received the large company with their usual cordiality, after which Mrs. Ricker made a short address of general welcome, recalling the events of the day we were commemorating, and dwelling with particular pride and gratitude

upon the patriotism and loyalty of the men of Conway at the first call for arms.

Mrs. Ricker was followed by Mrs. Ellen Mason, who gave a carefully-prepared address, in which, at one point, she referred particularly to the causes of the Revolution and the generally received idea that it resulted from the oppression of the English Government. This is denied by some modern historians, who say that England no doubt wished to retain her colonies in America, and the vast profit which she knew must ultimately result from the settlement of this country, and admitting that some of the laws she made did become oppressive, they were not made for that purpose.

Mrs. Mason closed her address by the recitation of "The Ride of Paul Revere" in a very effective manner.

Miss McMillan gave a recitation of "The Courtship" in her usual inimitable and realistic style.

The program was interspersed with most excellent music, vocal and instrumental, and a fine orchestra gave the benefit of their acquirements in the art they have so successfully cultivated.

A march led by Mrs. Ricker personating Martha Washington, escorted by Mr. Blanchard, attired in a most becoming colonial uniform, merged into a dance, in which a large number of the party participated, apparently with great enjoyment.

A refreshment table in an adjoining room, served by several of the Daughters wearing dresses suitable for the occasion, but of ancient style, was a very attractive feature of the entertainment, serving as it did the most dainty refreshments, to which were added the cordial welcome, kind attention and attractive dress of those who served.

It was the general verdict that the reception had been a great success and that all who were present will retain a pleasant memory of the occasion, placing it among the enjoyable events of their lives.—ELIZABETH A. HILION, *Secretary*.

HARRISBURG CHAPTER (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania), celebrated Flag Day very delightfully at the Lochiel home of Miss Margaret Rutherford, one of the charter members.

The meeting was opened with the singing of "The Red,

White and Blue," which was followed by the transaction of business. Mrs. Alricks read a very excellent account of Fort Augusta, where her revolutionary ancestor, Colonel David Jameson, was in command part of the time during the stirring times of the French and Indian War. This paper was listened to with very great interest, as our Chapter had united with other Chapters, at the request of the Sunbury Chapter, in a petition to the last Legislature for an appropriation to assist in the preservation of these interesting landmarks of revolutionary times within the borders of our own State.

One of the friends among the Colonial Dames, who wished to show that the Daughters did not possess a monopoly of love for the flag, had written for this occasion an article, entitled "Our Flag," which article lost nothing of its force under Mrs. Hummel's fine reading. Mrs. Alricks read Susan Teall Perry's poem, "The Mother of Old Glory," which was followed by a very interesting account by Mrs. Hall of the effort that is being made by means of ten-cent subscriptions by the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association, to preserve the home of Betsy Ross as a patriotic landmark among the other revolutionary scenes.

An appeal for increased contributions to the Continental Hall was met by the Chapter voting to dispense with the annual entertainment and give the money it would cost, twenty-five dollars, to that object. As this same action was taken two years since the amount contributed from the treasury of our Chapter for this purpose is fifty dollars.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. M. W. McAlarney, editor of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, for his uniform courtesy and exceeding kindness, from the very organization of our Chapter, in printing not only the historical papers prepared by the members, but many notices of our meetings, which have given to our Chapter a prominence throughout the State it would not otherwise have enjoyed, received a unanimous and most enthusiastic vote.

Miss Pearson read an article which had been written for the *New York Independent*, by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, giving an account of the circumstances under which her mother, Julia Ward Howe, had written the "Battle Hymn of the Re-

public." The reading was followed by the singing of this grand hymn of a nation which has shown in every crisis of her history she uttered no idle words when she cried in the immortal words of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

After the echoes of "Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!" had died away a delightful luncheon brought to a close one of the most interesting and delightful meetings of the Chapter.

JANESVILLE CHAPTER.—Anxious days and sleepless nights spent in planning, weeks of tireless preparations, hours upon hours of hard work, the heart, the brain and the energy of several noble women were carefully concealed in every fold of bunting at the armory and in every detail of the excellent program. Few of the vast number of spectators realized the amount of work that lay back of the final result which they enjoyed and admired.

The members of the Janesville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have toiled early and late to make their celebration of the battle of Lexington a memorable occasion and if a grand success far beyond their expectations is sufficient compensation then, indeed, happiness must have reigned in many a heart, even though heads were weary and muscles sore.

The celebration occupied both the afternoon and evening. The armory was handsomely decorated with an abundance of bunting and evergreen. From the central chandelier was suspended a large wheel and distaff, the emblem of the Order. On the wheel were the words, "Daughters of the American Revolution." The corner of the hall by the ladies' dressing-room was transformed into a quaint colonial parlor. A rag carpet rug was on the floor and antique chairs, an old-fashioned clock, a queer musical instrument, the fire-place with its brass andirons, odd candlesticks and various highly-prized relics made it, in reality, a corner from a by-gone century. In the evening lovely colonial dames, with charming gowns and powdered hair, stood in this historic retreat and welcomed their friends.

In the southeast corner was the frappe booth, artistically draped with bunting, while opposite on the north wall was the motto of the Order, "1776. Home and Country. 1890." This

motto is painted and was the gift of Mrs. E. O. Kimberley. The graceful folds of large flags added to the beauty of the decorations everywhere.

In the afternoon the Daughters gave a program for the school children, a happy and generous idea on their part and one that should be followed every year.

The school children were a most appreciative audience and they behaved beautifully. A brief program was given consisting of an overture of national airs, by the high school orchestra; the march of the thirteen original States, led by Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan in costume, followed by a recitation by each of the States; a recitation, "The Daughter of To-day," by Estes Hardy, who was encored; two delightful musical duets on the banjo and guitar, "Hellenia Valse Brillante" and "The Mocking Bird," by Miss Mabel Woodbury and Harold Hall; the reading of the prize essay and the presentation of the prize. Miss May Merritt, of the Washington school, was the fortunate winner, her essay being remarkably well written. Mrs. J. T. Wright, Regent of the local Chapter, presented the five dollar gold piece, her remarks being timely and well chosen. Mrs. Wright presided during the entire afternoon exercises.

In the evening the great armory held an audience such as is seldom seen in Janesville, nearly eight hundred people being present. Shortly after eight o'clock Smith's orchestra began the program, which included two sections by the orchestra; the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Land of Freedom" by a male quartette consisting of Messrs. E. O. Kimberley, H. C. Buell, D. D. Bennett and Archie Crawford; a recitation by Miss Estes Hardy, who was as cute as usual in her rendition of "How Grandma Danced the Minuet."

The main features of the program were the living pictures and the dancing of the minuet. The living pictures were a great success and received many words of the warmest praise. To the unceasing efforts of Mrs. M. G. Jeffris, aided by her committee, the excellence of these pictures was due. M. G. Jeffris explained each picture, mingling his remarks with so much of wit and good nature that he kept his audience in smiles and broad laughter the most of the time. Each of the

pictures was the rival of all the rest in beauty of pose and coloring. The following pictures were exhibited: 1. Mary and Betty Washington, Mrs. N. O. Clark, Miss Strout; 2. Pocohontas, Mrs. William Ruger; 3. Priscilla and John Alden, Elizabeth Norcross, S. M. Smith; 4. Mollie Pitcher, Mabel Jackman; 5. General Greene and Mrs. Steele, George Kimball, Mrs. Ed. Smith; 6. Dolly Madison, May Valentine; 7. Dutch Courtship, Mabel Lewis, Mark Bostwick; 8. Betsy Ross, Lillian Otis; 9. Lydia Darragh, Mrs. George Kimball; 10. Banquet Scene—Nellie Custis' Wedding Day, Ruth Culver, Addie Best, Joseph Vankirk, Len Johnson, Walter Fifield.

In the last picture Miss Best took the part of Nellie Custis, Joseph Vankirk of George Washington, while Walter Fifield was excellent as the darkey waiter.

The minuet, danced by six couples of young people in correct costume, was one of the many delights of the evening. The dancers were very graceful and the dance itself poetic.

There were many historic costumes worn, Miss Best and Miss Strout both wearing their grandmother's wedding gowns.

After the program came dancing to the music of Smith's orchestra, many joining in this popular pleasure. The committees who had charge of the entertainment are deserving of much credit and the ladies were unanimous in their praise of Mrs. E. O. Kimberley, who had charge of the entire undertaking and who has done such excellent work for it.

MAINE STATE COUNCIL.—The elegant residence known as Grant's Place was the scene of a very pleasant affair when the State Council of the Daughters of the American Revolution met with Mrs. Nora Grant Rice, Regent of Samuel Grant Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of this city. At 1.30 o'clock the Council sat down to an elaborate dinner. There were ten covers. The table was prettily decorated in red, white and blue, and dainty souvenirs were at each place. After dinner the business meeting was held at three o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. White, of Lewiston, State Regent, and prayer was led by Miss Fuller, of Augusta. Mrs. Rice then spoke a few words extending a warm welcome to the visitors and giving a brief report of our Chapter here in

Gardiner. Mrs. Youland gave a report of the work of the Biddeford Chapter, Mrs. Kendall of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland. Mrs. Bodge reported from her Chapter in Waterville. Mrs. Walker submitted her report of the Thomaston Chapter, Miss Fuller from the Augusta Chapter and Mrs. Packard from the Lewiston Chapter. The secretary of the Council, Mrs. Packard, read her report and Mrs. White, State Regent, made a very able speech, setting forth the duties of the Regents and their officers. The same board of officers were reëlected, as follows: Mrs. Packard, secretary, and Miss Coburn, of Skowhegan, treasurer. The meeting then closed and at four o'clock the members of the Gardiner and Augusta Chapter met the Council in a pleasant little reception in the spacious rooms of the hostess. Dainty refreshments were served. In the evening Mrs. Rice entertained the Council at the Carnival. And thus ended one of the pleasantest meetings of the Maine Council, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DUBUQUE (Iowa) CHAPTER.—The annual Flag Day picnic of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Shooting Park. It proved to be even more delightful than the former celebrations. There must have been about one hundred in attendance, including Daughters and guests. About a dozen of the latter were gentlemen, who appeared in time for supper, thereby missing the best part of the entertainment—Mrs. Armstrong's address. The program was opened by a fine and spirited new patriotic song, sung by Miss Lagen with fire and fervor. Mrs. Fannie Bissell Tredway, the Regent, delivered a short address of stirring and eloquent patriotism; "Iowa, My Iowa," was then sung. Mrs. Tredway then introduced in a felicitous and graceful little speech Mrs. Armstrong, of Clinton, the new State Regent, who delivered without notes and with easy grace, a noble speech, commemorating with words of fitting eloquence the heroism of the fathers and founders of the Nation, the desperate and persistent valor of the Civil War, and the fiery courage of the last short and decisive struggle for the freedom of the Spanish colonies. Again and again her audience applauded with enthusiasm, but as the speech rose to its thrilling climax they paid her the deeper tribute of

silence and tears. Miss McDoel read a fine poem by Marion Canthoni Smith, entitled "The Song of the Gunner." Mrs. Glover told an interesting story of some international toasts at a San Francisco banquet. The Regent announced that Mrs. Fairbanks had a resolution to propose. Mrs. Fairbanks, after an interesting speech about historic flags she wished the Daughters of the American Revolution might possess, said that it seemed most fitting that the Chapter should offer some public expression of their pleasure and pride in the new honor about to be bestowed upon our distinguished fellow citizen, Colonel Henderson. Upon motion, the Regent appointed Mrs. Shoup, Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Glover a committee to draw up a resolution to that effect. The Chapter then sang "America," and adjourned to spread the banquet. A delicious and sumptuous feast was spread on the long tables. When the banqueters had reached the ice cream and strawberry stage, Mrs. Tredway called on Mrs. Armstrong to give some account of the work of the Order in the Spanish-American War. Mrs. Armstrong said that the Order was not, as some had supposed, an aristocratic society for perpetuating genealogical glories. Its sole object was to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and to serve our common country. The descendant of a private was just as much honored in the Daughters of the American Revolution as the descendant of a general. At the outbreak of the war they hastened to offer their services. They had procured and sent to the service of the Government one thousand trained nurses. The Chapters had contributed \$300,000 in money and supplies. Four thousand five hundred garments had been sent to the soldiers, the money had been partly distributed between nine hospitals and partly used to purchase, equip and run the hospital ship "Missouri," which had proved an inestimable benefit.

Miss May Rogers made a red hot little speech about the faint-hearted and the wise in their own conceit, who had, in every time of trial, been against their country. Such men who criticised Washington, who deprecated the Louisiana purchase, those who had thought themselves wiser than Lincoln and better generals than Grant in the sixties, and those who now were encouraging ungrateful barbarians to defy the United States

in lands which were ours by conquest, by purchase, by international usage, and by the responsibilities of civilization.

PITTSBURG CHAPTER.—Flag Day was celebrated by the Pittsburg Chapter with more than usual interest and much patriotism at "Guyasuta," the residence of Mrs. William Darlington. The Regent, Mrs. Park Painter, received the guests, assisted by Mrs. Darlington and her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Ammon and Miss Darlington. A patriotic and stirring address was delivered by Mr. Daniel Ashworth, and in addition to fine music by a good band, several songs were well rendered by Mrs. McClure. The special interest of the day was the exhibition of the "Rattlesnake Flag," the only one of its kind in the country. The flag is composed of heavy crimson watered silk, somewhat faded, and where painted cracked and broken, and the covering and fringe of the two tassels have been worn almost away; otherwise the flag is in good condition. The painting is alike on both sides of the flag. It is six feet four inches long by five feet ten inches wide, and is cantoned with the English Union Jack of 1707; that is, with a St. George red and St. Andrew's white cross on a blue field. In the center of the red field there is painted a rattlesnake of the natural color, coiled up and in the attitude of striking, and having thirteen rattles. It will be noticed that the head of the snake is significantly erected, as if in defiance, toward the English union. Below the snake on a yellow scroll, in large black letters, is the motto, "Don't Tread on Me." Above the snake are the letters "J. P.," and just below them are the letters "F. B., W. C. P." These letters, General Craig said, meant "John Proctor's First Brigade, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania." The flag belonged to Colonel Proctor's regiment, of which General Craig was a junior officer. On Colonel Proctor's death the flag was presented to the next senior officer and was sent to him by mail, but unfortunately the accompanying letter, detailing its history, has been lost. This flag is the valued possession of Mrs. Margaret C. Craig, of New Alexandria, Virginia, whose daughter kindly brought it to Pittsburg for this especial occasion.—GRACE A. GORMLY, *Historian.*

OWAHGENA CHAPTER.—Most people know that the organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution is an organization of women whose ancestors fought in the War for Independence, and who believe in fostering patriotic sentiment and doing all possible to keep alive a national spirit. Not everyone, however, is aware of the fact that once a year, on the last Tuesday in June, the members of this Chapter observe a special anniversary in "Chapter Day," when the work and the events of the year are reviewed, and a general gala day experienced. Such is the case, however, and the Owahgena Chapter observed the anniversary in fitting manner Tuesday, at the home of and by invitation of the Regent, Miss Dows.

The meeting was called to order by the Regent, after which "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the Chapter, and a pleasing program was rendered.

The first paper read was mainly a report of the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution held June 6th and 7th at Buffalo, to which Miss Dows and the Secretary, Mrs. William Watkins, were delegates from Owahgena Chapter. She gave in detail the program of entertainment, with its lunches, receptions and other delightful features. The work of the Buffalo Chapter was, she said, an inspiration. It has been largely educational among the foreign population of the city. Buffalo has a larger proportion of Italians and Poles than any other city in the State. Permission was asked of their priests and influential leaders to have lectures given in their own tongues. The request was not only granted, but halls lighted and heated were placed at their disposal. The attendance was so large that many could not be admitted and the six lectures so given proved to be such a success that the work will be continued next winter. The capability of reaching this foreign population and imparting to them information as to the advantages they have in this great country and what privileges are available to them, is a work of untold benefit.

By special request, Miss Dows also read the report from Owahgena Chapter which she gave at the Buffalo Conference.

The Owahgena Chapter was organized in November, 1895. The Regent was appointed in July of the same year, and the charter was given in March, 1896, with fifteen charter members.

Thirty members have been enrolled and two have died. With its sixteenth member the Chapter included two original Daughters. Miss Sarah Gridley, the first name on our charter, is an original Daughter. She is frequently present at our Chapter meetings and has related many interesting and amusing facts connected with her father's life history. Mrs. Abigail Childs, our second original Daughter, died a year ago. The Chapter has several members from other towns, as the Regent is permitted to include Madison county in her Chapter. We have recently been much interested in the desire of adding four more original Daughters within a radius of sixteen miles of our Chapter; but after energetic effort we find one has become a member of the Mohawk Chapter and one of the Herkimer Chapter. Two others, who are sisters, we have failed to hear from. The latest member added to our Chapter, Mrs. W. H. Cruttenden, has one of the most distinguished records for patriotic descent that has yet been recorded, I think I am safe in saying, in any Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society. The ancestor from which she claims her eligibility, Caleb Arnold, of Rhode Island, served as a soldier in the Revolution, together with his eight sons and three sons-in-law—making twelve patriots in one family.

The members of Owahgena Chapter have been energetic and prompt, and a ready response has been shown to any matter the Regent has presented. We have interested ourselves in the public schools of our town. Two copies of the Peale portrait of General Washington well framed and draped with silk flags have been presented to the schools. Prizes have been awarded in each of the schools to the pupils who have acquired the best knowledge of American history during the year. The active work done by our Chapter for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers during the late war met with hearty co-operation from the towns people, which helped us in forwarding large supplies of hospital shirts, slippers, wash-cloths and reading matter to the National Hospital Relief Corps. At a meeting held in May, after reading the beautiful tribute to the memory of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, a most sympathetic feeling was shown in the desire that a fitting memorial be erected not only to her memory, but to give the future youth

of American example of loyalty and courage equal to any recorded in history, of a young woman who was willing to give her life for her country. One of the valuable features of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society is in preserving verbal history. The pages of Chapter histories will prove a profitable source of information to future generations. The Owahgena Chapter has been most fortunate in having a talented and artistic historian, and the history is a most attractive book with the story of many brave men and women who have bequeathed a noble inheritance to their descendants. Harmony and unity have been prominent features of the Owahgena Chapter, extending to all the sister Chapters of this vicinity and they are especially loyal to the State Regent.

The address of Miss Batcheller, delivered without manuscript, was most entertaining, and the account of the work in New Jersey was of deep interest to all present. It was esteemed a privilege to listen to her remarks.

The history read by Mrs. A. P. Clarke, was also one of the features of the occasion. It contained amusing and interesting incidents in the lives of the ancestors of Miss Root, one of whom was Mrs. Turner, the first white woman who saw the waters of Lake Owahgena.

A national hymn, written by Mr. James S. Park, of Detroit, and dedicated to the Chapter, was also read. It may be of interest to the Cazenovia acquaintances of the author to know that this poem has been printed in the *Detroit Free Press* and copied by the *New York Tribune*.

Among the guests present there were, besides the charter members, the following persons: Mrs. E. W. Ten Eyck, representing the Colonial Dames; Mrs. F. R. Perkins, of the Buffalo City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Judge Wallace, Mohawk Chapter, of Albany; Mrs. C. S. Fairchild, Oneida Chapter, of Utica; Mrs. W. G. Park, Pittsburg Chapter; Mrs. John Hobbie, Sing Sing Chapter; Mrs. Dr. Goff and her guest, Miss Batcheller, State Regent of New Jersey.

Incidentally there were on exhibition many articles of historic and patriotic interest. Among them were two muskets that had done service in the Revolution; one loaned by Miss Root, and the other by Mrs. Dr. Torrey; Lafayette dish of blue

Delft ware, colored views of the interior and exterior of Mount Vernon; old flute music; colonial enlistment blank, muster roll, pay roll and other papers, loaned by Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild.

Mrs. Lieutenant Fox also exhibited a machine gun cartridge from the sunken wreck of the *Maine*, some smokeless powder from the torpedo station at Newport, Rhode Island, and a silver gravy ladle brought up by divers from the sunken *Cristobal Colon*—the latter, as well as the first named, being gifts from Commander Wainwright, United States Navy.

SABRA TRUMBULL CHAPTER.—Thursday, May 23d, was red-letter day for Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for on that day the Regent, Mrs. A. N. Belding, entertained the Chapter at her home. "Old Glory" waved a welcome from the flagstaff as we crossed the portal. The palatial house, which in itself needs no adornment, was profusely decorated with American flags and the national colors, while long-stemmed pink roses lent their perfume to the air. As we stepped across the threshold our ears were greeted by sweet music charmingly played by Miss Gladys Keeney. Three o'clock in the afternoon, the hour assigned for the meeting, found a goodly array of the Daughters assembled to listen to the greeting of their loved Regent, which was most cordial in its warmth. After a solo played by Miss Keeney, Mrs. Belding in graceful and appropriate words presented to the retiring Regent, Mrs. F. M. Adams, a beautiful hydrangea and basket in the national colors, a gift of the Chapter as a token of appreciation of her efforts in organizing and bringing it to its present state of perfection. A vote of thanks was extended to all the retiring officers, who had so ably assisted her during her administration. Mrs. Adams replied in fitting words. Mrs. T. F. Rockwell and Mrs. Raisch sang very sweetly, "The Old Thirteen," composed expressly for and dedicated to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. McChristie read an amusing take-off on the organization of a Chapter in Newton, after which Mrs. Belding gave a most graphic and able report of the Eighth Continental Congress. Mrs. Bill followed with an interesting paper on the

social side of the trip to Washington and Mrs. Cameron read a patriotic poem, "The Flag Shall Never Come Down."

Mrs. Rockwell and Mrs. Raisch sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire Chapter joining in the chorus; the ladies were presented with beautiful silk flags, which were waved in unison with the singing, making a most graceful and effective salute to the Regent. After a short time passed in social greetings, delicious refreshments were served; the cream was moulded in patriotic emblems—cannon, drums, battleships and the like—each being surmounted with a tiny American flag.

Having enjoyed the stately home, with its exquisite appointments and surveyed the charming view to the west from the spacious veranda, we said good-bye to our hostess and turned our steps homeward with delightful memories which will linger long in our hearts.—J. K.

NORWALK CHAPTER.—The Daughters of the American Revolution prize was presented to the winner, Miss May Fallon, of the High School, on the morning of June 23d, at the Franklin school. Officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution and members of the essay committee were present, and the five dollar gold piece in a white box, tied with red, white and blue ribbons, ornamented with nutmegs for Connecticut emblems, was awarded by Mrs. S. R. Weed, in a graceful, patriotic address. The assembly room was decorated with flags and the High School met with the pupils of the Franklin school for the occasion. The program was as follows: Song, "America, Pride of the World;" welcome, Superintendent Foote; report of essay committee, Mrs. A. B. Hill; announcement of names by Superintendent Foote, as follows: "R," the prize winner, May Fallon; "X," honorably mentioned, Christie Jones; "U," honorably mentioned, Fred. Harris; reading of the prize essay, "Hardships and Privations of the American Soldiers in the Revolution," Miss Fallon; song, "Ship of State;" presentation address, Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, Regent of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; song, "America." Number "1" of the Center school received honorable mentioned.—ANGELINE SCOTT, *Historian*.

LOUISA ST. CLAIR CHAPTER.—At our April meeting a committee was appointed to decide in what manner our Chapter should entertain the ladies accompanying the visiting delegates of the Sons of the American Revolution convention. The committee, consisting of Mrs. Crapo Smith, Regent; Mrs. Chittenden, ex-Regent; Mrs. Charles Lothrop, Vice-Regent; Mrs. R. H. Fyfe; Mrs. H. D. Skinner; Mrs. Emory Wendell, Historian; Mrs. G. W. Moore, President Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. H. B. Joy, Recording Secretary; Miss Henry and Mrs. F. O. Davenport met for consultation Friday afternoon, April 28th, when it was decided to give a reception at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Chittenden (who had kindly placed it at our disposal) on Monday evening, May 1st, during which the minuet would be danced and music by voice and piano rendered throughout the evening; Mrs. H. B. Joy being in charge of the minuet, Mrs. H. D. Skinner of the music, Mrs. Crapo Smith (Regent) invitations, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden decorations, Mrs. G. W. Moore the selection of young ladies to act as pages and Miss Henry and Mrs. Fyfe the supper.

The ladies who were to appear in the minuet to be selected from those who danced at the ball of the Daughters of 1812. They were Mrs. Crapo Smith and daughter Miss Lettie Smith, Mrs. Charles Lothrop, Mrs. H. B. Joy, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Samuel Stearns and Miss Irene Chittenden. Delightful songs were given by Miss Chittenden and Miss Florence Hayes, and Mrs. Atterbury and Miss Kathleen Trowbridge rendered piano solos in a most artistic manner. Mrs. Atterbury and Miss Lydecker accompanied the minuet in a duet on the piano, adding grace to the most graceful of all dances. During the evening fruit punch was served informally, and after the music ice cream, cake and fiappe was enjoyed most thoroughly. The decorations of the table were blue and white candelabra holding yellow candles and shades at the corners and an immense vase of golden daffodils in the center of the table. The yellow being introduced with blue and white out of compliment to the colors of the Sons whose wives we were entertaining.

The ladies, gowned for the minuet in their brocades, jewels and old lace, together with so many others beautifully attired

and wearing the orders of their Societies and insignia of their Chapters, made a much more brilliant affair than could have been imagined.

The Colonial Governors, Colonial Dames, Mount Vernon Society, Daughters of 1812, and our own Chapter were well represented, and among our distinguished guests were Mrs. R. A. Alger, wife of the Secretary of War, and Miss Annie, daughter of General Joseph Wheeler, known during the war and ever will be, as the "Army Angel," not alone to those to whom she ministered but to the mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts at home.

The parlor, library and dining-room were made most attractive and spring like by a most liberal donation from Mrs. R. H. Fyfe of wild cherry blossoms, and beautiful American Beauty and Bridesmaid roses from Miss Henry. All those here present who attended the reception will agree with me that it was a most charming evening, and the visiting ladies and guests from abroad and our own city were profuse in their expressions of delight, and as the lovely May day came to a close none were happier than your committee at the success of the evening's entertainment.—MARIA F. DAVENPORT.

ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND JUNIATA VALLEYS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

OF the patriotic spirits who gave their willing service to the call of Washington, after he became Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, in the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys were Thomas Sturgeon, a native born of old Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his son, Peter Sturgeon, of the Paxtang and Hanover districts, now Dauphin County. The Sturgeons were a numerous race in old Lancaster, settling there, tradition says, between the years 1720 and 1730, three emigrant brothers, William, Jeremiah and Samuel. They were of Scotch-Irish extraction, their father and brother coming with the "Prince of Orange," in his great war fleet of six hundred vessels, from The Hague, Holland, November, 1688,* that landed at Torbey, England, and after William III. was crowned King, with Mary his wife. The Sturgeons sought and established the first linen industry in Belfast, Ireland, then a hamlet of about three hundred souls. But when the abdicated King James, with his troops, invaded Ireland the Sturgeons hastened to proffer their aid to the beleaguered fort at Londonderry, and were in that memorable siege which lasted one hundred and five days, beginning in April and lasting until July 31, 1689. One of the brothers was killed; the garrison reduced from seven thousand strong soldiers to three thousand starved men, when three English ships with provisions broke the strong "iron boom" across the River Foyle and succored the besieged city. The rations of three-quarters of a pound of salted meat per soldier had been issued a few hours previous to the timely rescue. King William III. immediately dispatched a mes-

* The Sturgeon brothers, like many others during the persecution, had sought safety at The Hague, and there learned the art of manufacturing linen, which they introduced with success in the British Isle.

senger conveying his gratitude and the debt he owed the brave defenders of the city and the Protestant cause. When hope was well nigh gone and starvation seemed inevitable, and his brother slain, the surviving Sturgeon also sank down, as he believed, to rise no more. Taking his Bible from his pocket, it opened at the twenty-seventh Psalm, verse thirteen: "I had fainted unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living." Inspired with fresh courage he arose and went forward to battle for his religious freedom and rights. His life was spared. He was the ancestor direct of the Pennsylvania Sturgeons, who underwent the perils of two Indian wars, and the privations of those early times. The Sturgeons owned and operated mills on the Swatara and Stony Creeks. Their religion was distinctively Presbyterian. They attended services at Old Derry, Paxtang and Hanover churches, and in these several church-yards repose the dust of these early pioneers.

Thomas Sturgeon, Sr., was born December, 1731; he was the son of William, one of the three immigrant brothers. He married Margaret Corbett, the only daughter of Peter Corbett; she too being a native of old Lancaster County. This marriage occurred July 16, 1750, at or near the present city of Harrisburg. Her father, Peter Corbett, was of English birth, descended from Peter Corbet, of "Cans Castle," Scotland. The Pennsylvania archives and Egle's history of the War of the Revolution, records that Thomas Sturgeon entered the Continental service in the fall of 1775, and his name appears in the honor roll of soldiers until 1783. His eldest son, Peter, who was born December 13, 1756, enlisted in the service March 13, 1776, and was appointed first lieutenant in Captain James Murray's company of Associators, Fourth Battalion of Lancaster County, commanded by Colonel James Burd, of Middletown, Pennsylvania. Thomas, the father; Samuel and Jeremiah, his uncles, and Jeremiah, Jr., are recorded as privates in the same command at this date (see Vol. I, p. 310, 311, Penna. Archives, S. Series). In Captain William Bell's company, Col. Timothy Greene's battalion, 1776, Robert Sturgeon is enrolled as a private. That these Sturgeon men reenlisted time and again and were with various commands is borne out by the record

where Robert Sturgeon is credited, September 1, 1776, on the roll of Captain Albright's company, Colonel Samuel Miles' regiment of riflemen, after the fight at King's Bridge (Vol. I, p. 211, Pennsylvania in the Revolution).

Again we find Jeremiah and Peter Sturgeon assigned in Captain John Reed's company, likewise Thomas Sturgeon, "on the march to the Jerseys," July 24, 1776, which makes it almost certain these four Sturgeon men participated in the battle at Long Island, August 27, 1776, where Captain Casper Weitzel, of Sunbury, with his company, was assigned a place in Colonel Miles' "Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment." "The regiment was ordered," he writes his brother, "August 10th to New York, and it lost heavily in officers and men at Long Island, with seven hundred of our men taken prisoners." He especially mentions Captain Albright's company as having two men killed in the engagement (see p. 93, History of the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys, 1886, in the Revolution). The Pennsylvania Archives credits Captain James Murray's company, Fourth Battalion, as present and participating in the battles of Trenton, December 25th, and at Princeton, January 3, 1777, in which were Peter Sturgeon, Thomas Sturgeon and Samuel Sturgeon. And with the foregoing proofs it is pretty certain six of the Sturgeon name were in these several battles, from Long Island to that of Princeton.

In 1777-1778 we find young Peter Sturgeon with Captain Thomas Murray's company, Colonel Robert Elder's battalion, ranking as ensign.

And of date April 15, 1783, in Captain William Murray's company, Fifth Battalion, Lancaster County militia, is found Thomas Sturgeon, as first lieutenant in Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Murray's command (Vol. I, p. 379, Penna. Archives).

Lieutenant Thomas Sturgeon, after the close of the War of the Revolution, in the summer of 1793, sold his farms and mills in Middle Paxtang, Dauphin County, and moved his family to Fermanah township on Lost Creek. His son Peter and family also moved and they purchased over three hundred acres of improvement from Hugh Sharon. Peter getting the land on Lost Creek near Jericho, now the "Cuba Mills." The

Sturgeon mills was a noted point in the survey of roads laid off and surveyed through the Juniata Valley in 1796. These lands of the Sharon's are memorable as the place in "Fermanah" where the frontiersmen assembled December, 1776, and organized a cavalry company of fifty men to go to reinforce Washington, of whom John Hamilton of the "Hamilton Mills" was made captain; and they reached the Delaware River on the evening after the Hessians surrendered Trenton, and participated in the Princeton battle.

Thomas Sturgeon and wife lie buried in the Mifflintown Presbyterian cemetery. Thomas Sturgeon died May 18, 1813, aged eighty-one years, five months. His wife, Margaret Corbett dying September 28, 1817, aged eighty-three, and over their resting place is a broad stone slab, the inscription yet very legible. They were the parents of five daughters and ten sons. The youngest of these ten sons, Moses, was born during the revolutionary struggle, March 11, 1778, at the "Stony Creek Mills," in Lancaster County. He married Anna McCullough, of Tuscarora Valley, now Spruce Hill township, December 4, 1800; the daughter of George McCullough, likewise a veteran and officer in the Revolutionary War. Their eldest daughter, Letitia, who married John Dalzell, of Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, February 27, 1834, were the parents of the author of this little sketch.

Moses Sturgeon, after the decease of his parents, having removed to Ohio, purchased lands near Piqua, on the Great Miami River. His brother Peter sold his mill on Lost Creek and removed to Ohio about 1800, locating on a farm near Lancaster, Fairfield County. He died in 1828; he left sons and daughters. Two of his sons were in the War of 1812; one was killed at the battle of Lake Erie. I know not if a "Revolutionary marker" decorates the grave of Lieutenant Sturgeon, who, while yet in his teens was made a commissioned officer. If not, I trust some "Son" or "Daughter" will see that this gracious tribute to his memory is placed over the "Soldier's resting place."

MARGARET DALZELL TOWNSLEY.

CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

ROGER WILLIAMS AND RHODE ISLAND.

ANNALS are dry facts to the masses, uninviting; when lacking in minor detail are like the rattling of dry bones; only when clad in flowery words are they sought, except by the student; beautiful phrasing only aids the writer in claiming the attention of his readers; this, coupled with a pleasing voice, may command attention of the hearers.

The subject assigned me for this paper is meager in authentic history. In fact, historians differ so, that after much research I am convinced that the life, his early life, at least, is involved in obscurity, or at least unimportant. It does indeed seem strange that one who was to play such an important part in founding a State, in establishing a religion, furnishing food for controversy, should be shrouded in mystery as to birth, place of birth—even the date is a subject of doubt.

He was born of either Welsh or Cornish parents—this is a subject of dispute. Much of his early life was spent in London; we first hear of him as a reporter, where his skill in taking notes, in shorthand, on sermons and speeches in the star chamber, commended him to the notice of Sir Edward Coke, who sent him to Sultan's Hospital, familiarly known as Charterhouse School; from Charterhouse he went to one of the Universities, but whether to Oxford or to Cambridge there is no distinct evidence to show. The register of Jesus College, Oxford, has the following entry, under date of April 24th, 1624: "Rodericus Williams, filius Gulielm Williams, de Conwelgaio, Pleb., and Nat., 18." If this refers to the subject of our sketch, he was of Welsh parentage, and born about 1606. According to Arnold, State Historian of Rhode Island, who differs with Elton in the fact that he states Roger Williams was born in Wales in 1599. As Coke was a Cambridge student, the probability is, however, that he sent Roger there; a Roger Williams matriculated at Pembroke University in 1625, and received the degree of B. A. in 1627. According to his own statement, he was the son of William Williams, and was baptized at Gwinsea Cornwall, July 24th, 1606. After leaving the University he entered on the study of law, but soon gave it up for theology. He was admitted into holy orders, and is

said to have had a parochial charge. On account of his Puritan beliefs he left England for this continent in the latter part of 1630, embarking in the "Lion," and arrived with his wife Mary in the port of Boston in the early part of 1631. He did not join the church at Boston, but was welcomed at Salem. He was a young, enthusiastic clergyman—somewhat finical in his political, moral, and religious ideas, so he found it impossible, having separated from the Church of England, in which he had been reared, to harmonize here with those still favoring that communion.

The principal objection he raised to the Church of England was that the church was composed of pious and worldly men indiscriminately, and that it assumed authority over the conscience in part. His views were theoretically the same as those of the Puritans of Boston. The Massachusetts settlers, though in many ways less extreme than the Pilgrims, were decided Puritans, sincere but formal, precise, narrow and very superstitious. They did not, however, on coming to this country, affect or wish to separate from the Church of England, earnestly as they deprecated retaining the sign of the cross in baptism, the surplice, the marriage with ring and kneeling at communion. As much as these Puritans tried to exalt reason, they allowed but little liberty of opinion; this was apparent when into this theocratic state came Roger Williams. At Salem he was invited by a little company of people, known as Separatists, to become their teacher, acting as assistant to their pastor. His views soon offended the authorities. He contended that the King's patent could confer no title to lands possessed by the Indians. He denied the right of magistrates to punish heresy, or to enforce attendance upon religious services. "The magistrates," said he, "extends only to the bodies, goods and outward state of men." Alarmed at his bold utterances, the General Court of Massachusetts, September 2nd, 1635, decreed his banishment for "new and dangerous opinions against magistrates." In reply to the charges in defence of his views, Williams published a pamphlet entitled, "Mr. Cotton's Letters Examined and Answered." This is the first we hear of him as a writer. His fate was not, therefore, merely because of religious opinion. As winter was nigh they permitted him to

remain at Salem until spring, and his friends increased day by day. Being a magnetic speaker and earnest, in every motive actuated by good principle, he was loved by his friends and dreaded by his opponents.

The Boston clergy sent in mid-winter to seize him and ship him off to England. Three days before the officers reached Salem, Williams was warned. Bidding adieu to his family he left that settlement during a storm, plunging into the snow-drifted woods. For fourteen weeks he wandered on, often with no house but a hollow tree, suffering from hunger, cold and hardships. The lodges at Massasoit, at Mount Hope and Canonicus, at last offered him shelter. The country on the Narragansett Bay was now the object of his future plans. Here, he on the limits of previous patents, the high-minded Williams prepared to found a new colony, which should be a home of religious and civil freedom. In a canoe he went down the Seekouk River, turned the extremity of the peninsula, and ascended the river which forms the western boundary of the present State of Rhode Island.

At a beautiful bend in the river, tradition has consecrated the landing place, Manitou Cave. Massasoit granted him lands and here in the spring he began to fell the trees and build; but his friend Winthrop warned him that he was within the limits of Plymouth, so he left the cleared fields and half built houses. In June, 1636, a frail Indian canoe bore him and five companions to the spot now called Slate Rock. As they glided to the shore some Indians from the heights welcomed them with the friendly salutation, "What cheer, Netop, what cheer?" Keeping on to the mouth of the Mohansic River, he landed, and upon the beautiful hillside rising from the river's edge, he found a spring; and around it commenced a settlement which, in a spirit of thankfulness, he called Providence. A beautiful city now covers the spot, but Roger Williams' spring is not forgotten or neglected. One doctrine he maintained, that men should buy the land from the Indians. True to this, he purchased of Canonicus and Miantonomoh the lands he required, for which he paid out of his own scanty means, and gave the land to settlers who came to join them. The little community thrived under this kindly spirit, binding

themselves to obey all orders made for public good, by the majority of the settlers, thus setting up a pure Democracy. Roger Williams maintained for every man the right of absolute freedom in matters of conscience, for all forms of faith equal toleration, each taking the following oath :

"We, whose names are hereunder, desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves, in active or passive obedience, to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major consent of the present inhabitants, masters of families, incorporated together in a town fellowship, and others whom they shall admit into the same, only in civil things."

The method of planting the first church in Providence, now known as the First Baptist Church in that city, answers to views touching that matter, which are herein set forth. At Providence, in March, 1639, Ezekiel Holliman, a layman, first baptized Williams and then Williams baptized Holliman "and some ten more." But Williams seems to have had early doubts of the validity of the proceeding ; at any rate, he soon withdrew from his associates in this measure. Various explanations of his withdrawing have been given, and prominent among them, absence of a "visible succession of authorized administrators of the right of baptism."

The history of Roger Williams for the succeeding half century is the history of Providence and of Rhode Island. The colony was for some years a pure Democracy—its public meetings carried on in town meetings ; but in 1643 Williams was sent to England to procure a charter. He was successful and returned in 1644. On his voyage to England he wrote his "Key Into the Language of America, including observations on the manners, habits, laws and religion of the Indian tribes." He also published there, "The Bloudy Tenant of Persecution for Cause of Conscience, discussed in a Conference between Truth and Peace." (New edition, Providence, 1867).

His employments, as well as the scope and character of his learning, are thus indicated in a letter written to Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut, soon after his return : "I taught two young gentlemen, a parliament man's sons, as we teach

our children English, by words, phrases, and constant talks, etc."

He returned to Rhode Island in 1654, and in September of the same year was elected President of the colony, and held the office for two years and a half.

He refused to persecute the Quakers, but in 1672 he met three of the most eminent preachers of the sect in public debate at Newport, and afterwards published a controversial work entitled "George Fox Digged Out of His Burrows."

The planting of three scattered and independent settlements, Providence, 1636; Portsmouth, 1638; Newport, 1639, by Roger Williams and others, whose views of church polity and doctrine had been found unpalatable to the Massachusetts Puritans, was not in the outset for the establishment of a colony. All other colonies prior to 1631 had been formed with some commercial idea. This one was indeed under the guidance of an "all-seeing" eye.

The settlements banded together for mutual protection, with Warwick forming the fourth, secured a charter March 14, 1643. A more comprehensive one was obtained in 1663. This extraordinarily liberal instrument constituted the fundamental law of Rhode Island for 180 years. Rhode Island and Connecticut frustrated the Royal Government, each town simply managing its own affairs, when a new charter was thrust upon them. Rhode Island was hardly free from some form of conflict with the mother country during the next seventy years. Over the question of charter rights, and in the steps which served to precipitate the War of Independence, 1775-1783, as well as in the war itself, it was among the foremost. In the military operations of this war, Nathaniel Green, a Rhode Island officer, ranks easily second to Washington in generalship.

Still reluctant to give up her form of government, even after the close of the war, it did not accede to the Constitution of the United States until June, 1790, twelve months after the new government had gone into operation under Washington as President—nor did an entire change come until 1841. In the Civil War she took an active part.

This is but a brief sketch of one of the six New England States, and of the smallest in extent of all the States. It has

an area of 1054 square miles; the waters of the Narragansett Bay, its chief physical feature, comprises an additional area of 360 square miles; its greatest length from north to south is about forty-five miles and from east to west about thirty-eight. Its southern shores are washed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

The climate is variable, yet it differs from the exposed coast of Massachusetts in having no great extremes, either in intense heat or extreme cold. Within the borders of this little State, in the beautiful cemetery of the more beautiful city of Providence, lies buried all that was mortal of Roger Williams, having been called to his reward in his eighty-third year—respected in life, honored in death and revered by posterity.

MRS. M. B. TUCKER.

OUR REAL DAUGHTER.

(Paper read by Mrs. Corday Leer Buckley at a meeting of the Jemima Johnson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in October, 1898.)

HISTORY is the great looking-glass through which we may behold with ancestral eyes not only the deeds of past ages and the odd accidents that attend time, but also discover the different humors of men.

Margaret Kenney Johnson, our Real Daughter, is the youngest child of James Kenney, a revolutionary soldier, and his second wife, Margaret Johnson. She was born December 14, 1813, three miles up Stoner from Paris, at Kenney Springs. She alone remains of a family of sixteen, her age now being eighty-six. At her father's death she was a little babe of three months.

Of his early life little is known, save that as a mere boy, fired by patriotism and anxious to serve his country, without the consent and knowledge of his parents, clothed only in his homespun, he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary Army in Captain Joseph Crockett's company, Seventh Virginia Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Holt Richeson. Notwithstanding the hardships which he endured in common with all the soldiers, doubly arduous to him on account of his

youth, he reënlisted in 1778. There is a tradition in the family which is confirmed by the records at Washington, that he was taken a prisoner October 4, 1778, at Germantown. After his liberation at the close of the war, he decided to make Kentucky his home and never again did he see friends or relations of the old Virginia days. Either fate or Providence directed him to a lovely spot on the creek now known to us as Stoner. Here abounded the tall oak, monarch of the forest, surrounded by spreading elms, luxuriant maples, tough hickories, and beautiful walnuts, through whose interwoven branches the music of the wind breathed "a song for the beautiful trees, a song for the forest grand, the garden of God's own hand, the pride of his centuries." Surely no more perfect garden of God could be found for the lover of nature. For here these trees so long undisturbed by the destructive hand of man, reared their proud heads on all sides, and in their shade grew our much famed cane, from whose shelter the bobwhite merrily whistled; here grazed the graceful deer; as the shades of evening gathered the loud gobbling of the wild turkey could be heard above the murmuring of the stream and the croaking of the frogs. Could the soul of hunter desire more? Nay.

Seeing a cedar, sole remainder of days gone by, he sought its shelter and declared, "Here will I live and here die," and he kept his promise. Through the days of sunshine and storm allotted to him, this was his home. Living under the sheltering cedar, he heard the gurgling sound of water, easily distinguished from the quiet ripple of the creek. After repeated investigations he found a clear little stream trickling through loose stones. This spring and a lower one, which was converted into a dairy, was used by the family for more than a century. One day soon after he settled here, his little dog fell into a cave. In seeking to release his dog, Mr. Kenney moved some stones to enlarge the entrance, and found himself in an inner cave of comfortable dimensions. Here family tradition tells us, he, in company with several other pioneers, found security when tracked to this spring by Indians. In the semi-obscurity of the outer cave, hidden by stones placed over this entrance, they heard the Indians discussing whether they should scalp or burn them. However, this was a case of "catch

your hare first," as they were neither scalped nor burned. I have tasted the pure waters of this spring, which still exists, "flowing on from day to day, without stint and without stay," and have often wondered if its construction was a freak of nature or the work of the hand of God for the good of one of his creatures in a time of great need. Near this spring in due time arose a modest little cabin built of logs hewn by the father of our Real Daughter himself.

Soon after its completion, a bride, Miss Frame, of Virginia, entered this Eveless Eden. Soon bright-faced children cheered this pioneer home and made the hills echo with their laughter and merriments as they caught the gleaming fish from Stoner, chased the butterflies, gathered flowers and climbed the trees. Soon their happy sports were saddened by the death of the mother, whose grave was made on the hillside where it caught the last ray of sunshine as it gilded water, cedar and home. Now succeeded a time of sorrow and gloom to this quiet little household until his second marriage to Margaret Johnson. The horrors of the French Revolution now began to engage the attention of the world. Mr. Kenney took a profound interest in this struggle, being keenly attached to the French for their aid in our own war for liberty, and he hoped to find in Napoleon a second George Washington. The names of his children show this interest, Napoleon, Joseph, Victor, Helena, Charlotte Corday (my grandmother), which heroine he considered a second Jael. His last child, our Real Daughter, was named Margaret for her mother. Soon after the father died of pneumonia, then called the cold plague. Around his grave the bluegrass waves, type of the Bourbon of to-day, and above it springs the hardy oak and tough hickory, type of the rugged soldier below.

"A dirge for the brave old pioneer,
The patriarch of his tribe;
He sleeps. No pompous pile marks where,
No lines his deeds describe.
They raised no stone above him here,
Nor carved his deathless name;
An empire is his sepulchre,
His epitaph is fame."

Now devolved upon his widow many cares, the rearing of her family, providing for her household, as well as legal troubles over the title of the land which was granted her husband in return for his military service. The land laws of Kentucky at that time were vague and were often the source of costly litigation. This was so in the case of Mrs. Kenney. She successfully defended the titles of the land willed to the older children by her husband, but Mrs. Johnson and her sister, Charlotte Corday, each lost 500 acres willed to them.

Our daughter was educated in a more practical kindergarten than we have to-day. Necessity was the teacher. I have sometimes thought that this method of educating the mind by the practical work of the hands developed stronger characters than our modern schools. She saw the wool sheared from the sheep and assisted in weaving and spinning it; she saw the flax sowed, tended and cut, and again assisted in weaving, spinning, and making the garments for the household. She obeyed the biblical law for a virtuous woman—"She seeketh wool and flax and worketh diligently with her hands. She layeth her hand to the spindle and her hands hold the distaff." Nature was her art teacher, and from the glowing sky, the rainbow, the variegated shades of the forest as it changed from the tender green of spring to its darker glow of summer, then blazed into the gold and crimson of autumn, and later faded into the sombre brown of winter, she became pure and simple in her tastes. The flowers of hill and plain, too, taught their lesson, not only of beauty and grace, but of the charm of a life of seclusion, for most of them were born to blush unseen and girls then were satisfied with their quiet home life. Living thus close to the heart of nature, she, like the Indian, learned of the beneficence of God from the propitious seasons that filled the granaries and supplied all necessary wants. Then the Bible was the chief part of the library, and the Testament the text-book in the schools. So God as revealed by his word and his works became a living reality to her that has endured and made a consistent Christian of her during her life, already longer than the allotted time. Reminiscences of the old Virginia home of her father, the Revolution, the French Revolution, early inclined her tastes to history, and it was one of the

delights of our childhood to listen to her descriptions of the Civil War, of which she could tell the date of every battle, the commanders on either side and many details. With her strong convictions of 'a God who directs the most minute affairs of a man's life, she saw his hand as strongly in the Civil War as when he lead the Israelites from Egyptian bondage. But love rules the camp, the court and the grove, and it transformed our quiet little Margaret into the wife of her cousin, Isaac Johnson, in 1839. They lived many years in Bourbon County, near Ruddell's Mills, where eight children were born to them. Later they moved to Flemingsburg, where her husband died, and where she still lives. I think if the purpose of her life could be crystalized into a few words, they would be, "Do your duty and God will attend to the rest." Feeling this, calmly and patiently in the sunset of life, each day she rises and seeks the duty nearest at hand, which at present is rearing some little grandchildren in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. She is so near the grave that she looks across it and sees by the eye of faith the glory beyond, and the friends assembled on the further shore, among whom are numbered the most of our Real Daughters.

CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

Attention is called to the report of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter. Over one year ago they originated a plan of work by which the city's heroic dead should be located and the graves cared for and decorated on Memorial Day. For the first time in the history of Worcester these burial spots have been located and cared for (some twenty graves have been identified) by the members of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter. All praise to these patriotic women.

We call to notice the action of Congress on obituary notices in the Magazine. Biographies cannot appear on that page, and all reproductions of pictures must be paid for!

The Hospital Ship "Missouri," which had been transporting the sick of our army from Cuba and Porto Rico to this country, is now in New York making ready to go to the Philippines via the Suez Canal.

A request has come to the Editor to state that Miss Lillian Pike was chairman of the committee that drafted resolutions on the death of Miss Lipscomb, page 98, July number. The resolutions were signed by the chairman, the District Regent, and the Chapter Regents.

In the report of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, published in the July Magazine, a mistake of \$17 was made in the Lafayette Monument Fund, which should have been \$437.29 instead of \$420.29, thus making that fund amount to \$1,620.89 and the total fund \$2,538.09.

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

The General John Swift Chapter, of Fall River, has recently added another "Real Daughter" to its membership, in the person of Mrs. Abigail (Brownell) Manley, of Adamsville, Rhode Island. Mrs. Manley is eighty-six years old, and is the mother of sixteen children—the mother of four pairs of twins. Her father was Stephen Brownell, who substituted for his father at the age of fifteen, and served through the war. His father also served a short time, but was obliged to leave the army through illness. Mrs. Manley's maternal grandfather, Daniel Cogshall, also served in the same regiment with Grandfather and Father Brownell. Mrs. Manley is a bright, cheerful, old lady and is very proud of her membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and her souvenir spoon. One of her sons served during the Civil War in the Navy.

MRS. NEILL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR: A word in season to commend the very interesting July number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY. I am glad to note its broadening lines. The present management and régime is working bravely for that ultimatum which only can be obtained when all the Daughters "put their shoulders to the wheel." Mrs. Manning, our intelligent and energetic President General, proves herself to be the right woman in the right place. Her appeal for the Memorial Hall is good, and I trust it may receive a deserved response in active work and results.

The spirit of patriotism knows no bounds, section or prejudice. In time, I believe our Southern Daughters, in countless numbers, will answer to this roll call of honor. Our own State of Virginia has not even indexed the contents of her yet sealed volume of traditionary revolutionary archives. Virginia has been ever since the perfection and accomplishment of American liberty slow to be convinced, slow to decide in new movements. In the war between the States, she was a pivotal factor. Her son, Robert E. Lee, the great Confederate

chieftain, was only persuaded to sever his connection with his first love for "Old Glory" by the delayed and deliberate decision of his State, as were many others. I believe ere long there will be many daughters of Virginia inquiring the way, who heretofore have been hesitating and incredulous, and by the next year that many new Chapters may come from Virginia to take their places in the Congress of 1900. When they become convinced that the Daughters of the American Revolution are providing a bona fide treasure house, where their inherited rights and records will be preserved, where future generations may go to get information as to the part their ancestors performed in the great transaction which accomplished American Independence.

ANNE S. GREEN.

CULPEPER, VIRGINIA.

CURRENT HISTORY.

THE question of the Alaskan boundary, as it stands to-day, is so understandingly laid down in the July *Review of Reviews* that we take pleasure in presenting it to our readers. One phase of the ending of all this talk will be that this Government will come to the conclusion that demands and compromise in the past have brought on many of the misunderstandings with this Government and Great Britain.

What American is there to-day that does not see what America lost when she compromised the boundary of "54-40—or fight," which has given British America an open way to the sea, and brought on all the seal fishery troubles. Will we again be led into doing the like because it would please Canada to have another outlet to the sea? It is not very likely that the heads of this Government to-day will be willing to face the condemnation of the people, such as has always rested on those in power in the reign of James K. Polk and the compromise of the Alaskan case.

"In these cases of developing the wilderness, unless boundary lines have been clearly marked out in advance there is always danger of subsequent dispute. The development of the Klondike mining region has been principally on the part of miners and gold seekers from the United States, whose explorations in Alaska finally took them across the line into British territory, in a region where, as it happened, there was no great difficulty in establishing a boundary that was described in terms of longitude and latitude. If there had been any chance for a dispute, the Americans who had pressed into an uninhabited wilderness and developed a rich gold field would probably have tried very hard to make it seem that the whole Klondike district was a part of Alaska and belonged to the United States. But the mode of determining the boundary line was too clearly defined to admit of any serious question. Thus the Canadians were lucky enough to find themselves the possessors of the Klondike without dispute. They were embarrassed in their good fortune, however, by the discovery that the United States possessed the seashore, which included all the ports and harbors that gave convenient access to the gold district. When they found that there was a chance to raise questions as

to the exact location of the line between the American seacoast and the Canadian hinterland, they did just what Americans probably would have done. They gave certain novel and arbitrary constructions to the wording of the treaty of 1825, and found that they could thus claim inlets which would give the Canadian Klondike independent access to the sea. Their theory has been that if they pushed these claims hard enough and asserted them in connection with various other questions at issue between Canada and the United States, there might, in the end, come about a compromise which would give them at least one port which would break the continuity of the American coast line. If the United States, at the time of the purchase of Alaska from Russia, had insisted upon having the boundary line delimited to prevent future disputes, the present American claims would have been recognized by everybody. The moral is that the best time to settle boundary questions is at the time of acquisition. Indeterminate frontiers are almost certain to mean future annoyance. Fortunately, this Alaskan matter does not in the slightest degree endanger good relations between the United States and Great Britain. It is not worth a quarrel.

As the result of negotiations between our ambassador, Mr. Choate, and the British Foreign Office, it was rendered probable last month that some *modus vivendi* would be adopted regarding the disputed boundary between Alaska and the British possessions, and it was further expected that the joint high commission would resume its interrupted work for the settlement of all questions in dispute between the United States and Canada. Meanwhile Senator Fairbanks, of the joint high commission, and other American public men have been visiting Alaska to study the existing conditions and the boundary question on the ground. It would seem to be a mark of growing tolerance and forbearance on the part of the United States that it should be willing even to discuss the boundary question in the novel shape it has now assumed. A few years ago, certainly, the present Canadian claims would not have been entertained for a moment. Three-fourths of a century have elapsed since the treaty between England and Russia was signed under the terms of which the line is to be established. What Russia wished to secure at that time—and what the whole world has until very lately agreed in supposing that she did secure—was a continuous strip of coast-line having a width of about fifty miles, running from the one hundred and forty-first meridian to the lowest point of Russian territory at the south end of the Prince of Wales Island. It was specifically stated that the line should follow the sinuosities of the coast. There was no thought on anybody's part that this Russian coast-line was to be broken into detached parts by the access at various places of the British possessions to the inlets or bays which indent that irregular shore. The maps which the Russians and the British alike drew after that agreement, and which they have always continued to draw, have not differed in general from that which any

one may see by turning to the map in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," for example. When the United States bought Alaska from Russia, this country, of course, came into possession of whatever lay on the Russian side of the line fixed in 1825. All the official maps of Canada down to a few years ago agreed with the maps of the United States, of England, and of the rest of the world in making the coast-line strip which the United States had purchased a continuous one, with a due margin of territory extending inland at every point from the actual line of tidal water.

The Canadian Government has now set up a theory, apparently of very recent invention, based upon its natural desire to obtain a seaport which would give convenient access to the natural routes into the Klondike region. It would be strange, certainly, if the Canadians did not desire to possess the advantages of ports on such inlets as the so-called Lynn Canal. But there could be no possible hope of realizing such desires unless the United States should consent to revert to the treaty of 1825 and construe it all over again in a new way. What the people of the United States understood a few years ago, when the boundary question came up, was simply that the practical work of delimiting the frontier and setting monuments had to be done, and that this could not involve any question of principle, but merely some expert work in surveying. The danger of the complete failure of the work of the Joint High Commission seems to have been due wholly to the Canadian determination not to allow other subjects of disputes to be settled, unless the United States should be willing to open up the whole question of the meaning of the treaty of 1825, in the hope that Canada might gain at least one harbor that would open an all-Canadian route to the Klondike by way of the Dalton trail."

TROUBLES OF THE TRANSVAAL.

WE give our readers the several sides to the Transvaal situation. A careful reading will give a clear conception of the situation. To-day the situation is extremely serious. The world at large is looking on with bated breath, hoping that there will be no clash of arms.

"It is not to be supposed that the Dutch farmers—who at great hardship two-thirds of a century ago withdrew from their homes in the Cape Colony and in Natal to get away from the conquering English and to govern themselves—should now be eager to put themselves in the position of an effaced minority by placing the full political sovereignty in the hands of a crowd of mining adventurers who have come from every part of the world to seek their fortunes on the gold bearing reefs of the Johannesburg district. These newcomers find some of the

conditions irksome and inconvenient, and it ill suits their pride to be ruled over by the unprogressive Boers. But their grievances are not of a kind to disturb the peace of nations. Their appeals to the deep sympathy of mankind as the unhappy victims of oppression are trumpery and nonsense. What they want is to rule the Transvaal. The American sojourn in Germany may not like the police methods in vogue there and may find the institutions on many accounts irksome; but it does not follow that the American Government has any reason to demand that Germany should change her internal laws and government. The easy answer is that people who do not like the way foreign countries are governed are at liberty to return to their own homes. If British subjects were being massacred in the Transvaal, or if their goods were subjected to confiscation, or if they were in any manner treated with unjust discrimination, the situation would be very different. As matters stand, the British Government has no reason for interfering which would not equally justify the Government of the United States or that of Germany in doing the same thing. The foreigners of the Transvaal are by no means all British. England can, of course, persist in her present policy of massing troops in South Africa and can seize a pretext to declare war. But it should be a stupid war and a very costly one as well. There is nothing whatever to fight about. It does not necessarily follow, indeed, that President Kruger, whose position is legally correct, is taking a course that is wise in statesmanship or in all respects commendable in ethics. The conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner at Cape Town, which was held in the early days of June at the capital of the Orange Free State, failed to accomplish any results, for the reason that Kruger declined to make the so-called "reforms" that Milner demanded, while Milner declined to submit disputes to international arbitration in the way that Kruger suggested. For the time being the advantages are altogether on the side of Kruger; but the future belongs to the British, without a doubt. It is a pity that there is not more enlightenment on the side of the Boer Government and less of the John Bull aggressiveness on the other side. Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain seem to have been willing to bring on a war. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, is supposed to have been resolutely adverse to pushing matters to the point of bloodshed. England's relations with Germany and other strong Powers are now of such a nature that President Kruger could expect no support, either material or moral, from any outside direction, excepting possibly from the little Orange Free State and from a small part of the kindred Dutch-speaking population of Cape Colony and Natal. The plain truth is that it is the height of folly for England to consider that there is at present any such thing as a Transvaal question. There would be no such question talked of if it were not for the plotting of mining companies and other speculative and com-

mercial enterprises of a private nature that are trying to get the British Government behind their schemes. The whole civilized world now admits that it is only a question of a little time when the Boer régime must yield to the advance of a higher civilization in Africa. If will be the part of real statesmanship to allow the situation to develop of itself.—*Review of Reviews*.

WHAT THE WASHINGTON POST SAYS.

It is not the question of "to be or not to be" that is now confronting the little South African republic. There is no "to be" in it. No possible solution of it can produce any other result than "not to be." If President Kruger and his government refuse to accede to the demands of Great Britain, war will ensue, and, however bravely the Boers may fight, they must be defeated. The odds against them are so overwhelming that no amount of valor can long defer the inevitable result. If, on the other hand, they accede to the British demands, the power to rule will pass into the hands of the alien Outlanders. The Boer population is less than 80,000, while the foreign residents now number more than 200,000, and this great majority is rapidly increasing.

It is natural for Americans to sympathize with the weaker side, with a little republic opposed by a great monarchy, even though that monarchy is, in fact, about as democratic as the most liberal republic—much more democratic than that of the Boers. It has not, until a very recent time, been natural for Americans to sympathize warmly with Great Britain in anything. Had the same crisis in the Transvaal that has now arisen occurred two or three years ago, the average American would promptly have sided with the Boers without great effort to get at the merits of the question. All that has changed, and it is now not only possible but easy for any fair-minded American to take an unprejudiced view of this South African business.

The 200,000 Outlanders in President Kruger's domain pay ninety per cent. of all the taxes laid and collected by his governments. They ask for suffrage. They protest, as our revolutionary fathers did, and with even more reason, against taxation without representation. They find the ballot necessary for protection of their rights in a country which their labor, their enterprise, and their capital are building up. They are not of an inferior race or decadent nationality. In all that goes to the make-up of an intelligent, strong people, capable of a judicious use of the suffrage, they are undoubtedly the superiors of the Boers.

Putting the United States in place of Great Britain in this controversy, supposing that our government and people were situated with regard to the Boers just as are the government and people of Great Britain, is it not certain that the appeal of the 200,000 Outlanders would be answered with a demand like that which the British

Colonial office has presented to Paul Kruger? Can anybody imagine the United States turning a deaf ear to such an appeal, leaving its citizens in the Transvaal to be ruled and robbed by a minority in a so-called republic?

President Kruger is reported to have said in an address to the Volkraad that while he did not want war he had reached the limit of his concessions to the demands of Great Britain, and would relinquish nothing further. That has a brave sound, but it is extremely indiscreet. His concessions are trivial, not touching the heart of the question. Perhaps he means what he says, but we do not believe he will adhere to it. Knowing that to persist in his obstinacy will bring on war and that he cannot make successful resistance, he will yield the disputed points. It may be a slow process, for he is a slow man, but we cannot believe him so destitute of practical sense as to bring absolute ruin on his country as a choice between existing conditions and the extinguishment of Dutch domination.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, June 27.—Mr. Chamberlain delivered a strong speech to Birmingham Liberal Unionists last night on the difficulties in South Africa.

He defined the position of affairs as "a situation created by the policy of the Government of the Transvaal, pursued for a long course of years, and which is now acknowledged both by friends and foes to be not only oppressive and unjust, but to constitute a menace to British interests and a serious danger to our position as the paramount power in South Africa."

He sketched the history of British relations with the Transvaal since the concession of independence, pointing out that on four separate occasions we had been driven by Boer aggression to the verge of war.

On the other side of the balance sheet there had to be placed only the Jameson raid; but that one great fault had been sufficiently atoned for, and, after all, it was only the consequences of bad government.

If the advice of Lord Ripon had been taken in 1894, there would have been no raid in 1895, and now in 1899 we should not have been face to face with a new African crisis.

He declared that the government had selected Sir Alfred Milner for his difficult position as the best man they could find, and that they accepted full responsibility for everything he had done. It was true to say that Sir Alfred had been influenced by the Colonial Secretary.

No amendment of President Kruger's proposals could be acceptable to Her Majesty's government, which did not give to the Uitlanders at once some appreciable representation.

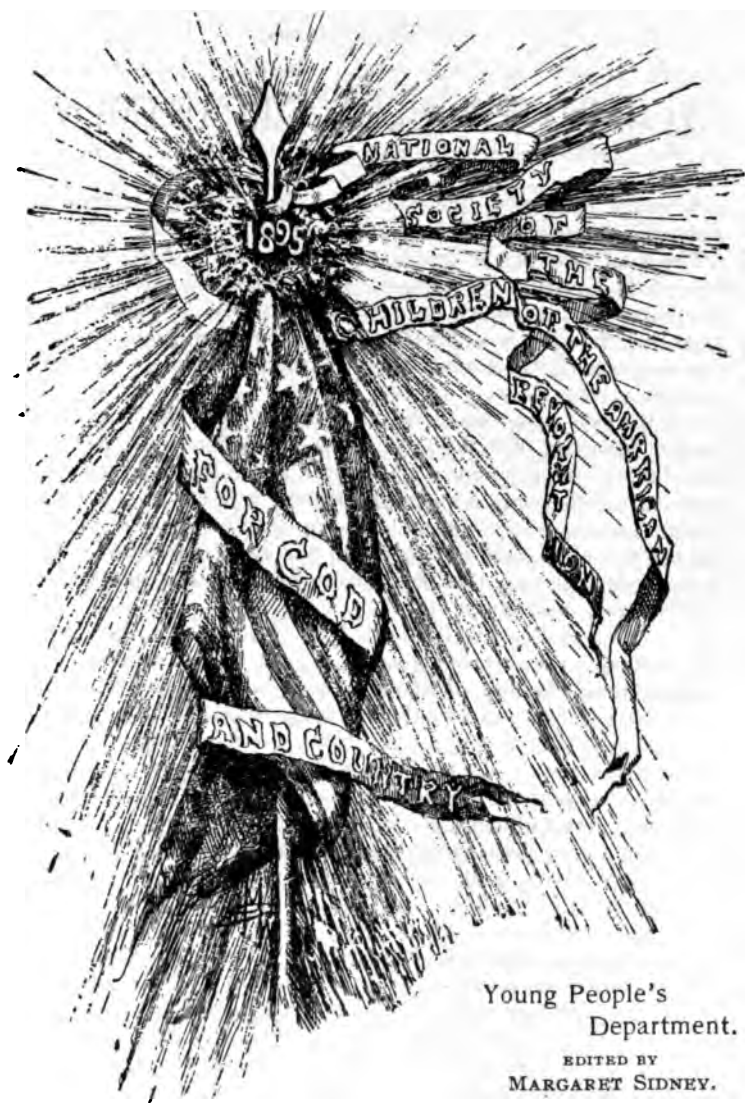
Feeling was rising throughout South Africa, and delay on President Kruger's part was dangerous. The credit of Great Britain and her

ability to protect her subjects were now involved in the situation owing to the attitude of the Transvaal Government.

He believed that if President Kruger failed to realize the necessity for justice and equality, he would be left without a friend in the civilized world.

Those who fancied that the government were divided were making a great mistake. The government had put their hand to the plough and would not go back.

In reply to a vote of thanks Mr. Chamberlain said: "I think our colonies, and, indeed, I might almost say the nations of the world, are watching us in a difficulty which may well try the temper and character of the people, watching to see how we shall emerge from it."—*From Toronto Mail and Empire.*



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

Attention is called to the following circular which has been issued and which it is hoped will be read carefully:

The local Societies belonging to the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution often desire specific work aside from that connected with their town or State history, in which they may unite their interests with other patriotic societies engaged in forwarding the national movements toward erecting memorials in honor of revolutionary heroes.

For the year 1899-1900 there has therefore been added to the Continental Memorial Hall work, to which the Children of the American Revolution have generously contributed in the past, and will so continue to do, the work connected with the erection of the Lafayette Statue, and also the Washington Statue, both to be unveiled at Paris during the exposition in 1900; also the work connected with the monument to be raised to the memory of the prison ship martyrs at Fort Greene, New York.

These two pieces of work are laid out in response to the many requests of the young members of the National Society all over the country; their adoption, of course, to be optional. They are in nowise to be considered obligatory, but as suggestions rather to those who desire definite plans of work other than the usual routine society work. To be valuable at all, the effort must be a voluntary one. Only in this way can the work become the inspiration which it is believed and hoped will result in many contributions to these objects.

All communications concerning the Lafayette Statue fund, or the Washington Statue fund, and all money for either object, should be forwarded to Mrs. William Cummings Story, Hatfield Hall, Lawrence, Long Island, chairman of the Franco-American Committee of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

All communications concerning the Fund for the Monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs and all money for this object, should be forwarded to Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, 116 West 75th Street, New York, chairman of the Prison Ships' Martyrs Memorial Committee of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

Entertainments of varied descriptions should be planned by local Societies if they intend to take up any of the above work. The summer months should be utilized for lawn fêtes and garden parties, and other recreations appropriate to the vacation season.

CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY.

The anniversary commemorating the gallant defenders of Bunker Hill was most fittingly observed by the Cambridge Society, of Massachusetts, who took occasion to also celebrate their second birthday. On the first meeting of this splendidly progressive Society, June 17, 1898, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the National President, was the guest of honor, presenting their charter to the eager little Society. This ceremony was performed, by permit of the mayor of Cambridge, beneath the famous old elm, under which Washington took command of the American Army. One interesting feature of the exercises was the hanging of an immense laurel wreath tied with broad red, white and blue ribbons over the inscription upon the sacred and weather-beaten trunk. This honor devolved upon Howard Brooks, the youngest member of the Society, who achieved his fourth birthday on this honored day. He was lifted up in the arms of stalwart friends of the Society, his little heart overflowing with delight, his little hands trembling with eagerness, and amid the cheering applause of the throng, the beautiful emblem was placed in memory of the day, and our hero-leader, the Father of our country. Many other beautiful exercises took place on this first anniversary so picturesquely celebrated that will never be forgotten, and that foretold the great success before it, due to the energy and ability of its President, Mrs. Estelle Hatch Weston. Her hard and unceasing work has culminated in the fruit of the anniversary just passed, which was gathered up and shown to the appreciative friends and well-wishers of the Society on the morning of June 17, 1899, in the First Parish Church, Cambridge.

It is due to their love of the President and to their Society that on this festival day (a great holiday in Massachusetts) each member was present in his and her place, resisting all the allurements of the big parade, which Charlestown, just three miles away, was at the same hour drawing thousands to its view. It shows the kind of patriots the Children of the American Revolution are turning out, and so the National President thought, and she remarked thereupon in her address, commenting upon the faithful and steady work done all through the past year, so that the glad anniversary celebration was a right and natural fruition.

The Salute to the Flag was reverently given by all the members, closing, as do all the Societies, with the poem, "Our Flag of Liberty," written for them by their National President. The Historian's report gave the record, too long to be reprinted here, of all the steady work done by the Society through the year, a most admirable record. Mrs. Weston made a short and capital address, outlining the work before this Society, which believes in keeping right on along the good old lines of patriotic development. We wish that we had space to print the order of exercises, but it is impossible.

The national emblem, presented February 22, 1895, by the National

President to the State having the largest number of Societies, was won, as is well known, for the second time, at the annual convention, February, 1899, at Washington, by the State of Massachusetts, and it graced this assembly, having the post of honor. It was a beautiful and notable occasion, making the old Bay State again very proud of her rising young citizens, bound for a true patriotic development.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD SOCIETY.

With due ceremony the charter of the Stephen Hempstead Society, Children of the American Revolution, was taken May 30th, from the home of Mrs. M. R. H. Lillie and locked up in the Hempstead House, on which a tablet of the Society was placed some time ago. Brief exercises were held at the old Hempstead House.

There was the customary salute to the flag and the singing of the song "America," following which short addresses were made by Mrs. Lillie and others. About fifteen members of the Society took part.

At the completion of the exercises the members present marched to the old burying ground, where they assisted members of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to decorate graves of revolutionary soldiers.

PAUL JONES SOCIETY.

The Children of the American Revolution were given a trolley ride to Log Cabin Park, on the afternoon of May 6th, by Mrs. Albert Pack. There are fifty children in this order, and they thoroughly appreciated the delightful ride. The most charming feature of the afternoon came in the form of a surprise to the Children, and was the presentation to the organization, of a flag by Mrs. George William Moore. The flag itself is unique and peculiarly beautiful, having an eagle at the top of the staff and two ribbon streamers, one red and one blue, one bearing the inscription, "Paul Jones Society," and the other the words, "Children of the American Revolution." Mrs. Moore is the first President of the Society, and the flag was her gift. Refreshments were served at the Park, and the Children were photographed in a group, which pictures will make a neat souvenir of a happy day.—The Tribune, Detroit, Michigan.

BEMIS HEIGHTS SOCIETY.

The Junior Branch of the Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, was entertained on the afternoon of June 22d, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Clayton W. Finch. About forty Children were there. The house was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers. During the evening dainty supper was served on the lawn.

Mrs. Julius Caryl, of New York, spoke to the Children and told

some very interesting facts in connection with her trip to General Lafayette's grave and her trip up Mount Vesuvius. The program follows: Star Spangled Banner; salute to the flag; roll call; minutes, Mrs. Finch; Columbia, My Country; reading, Harris Pierson; song, Grace Andrews; reading, Grace Hayden; reading, Edna Finch.

President Mrs. Lawson made the address of welcome and read a letter from Mrs. Darwin, Treasurer General of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, thanking the Bemis Heights Society for their contribution to the Continental Hall fund.

On Thursday week, if fair, Mrs. Lawton will give the Junior and Senior Branches of the Society a basket picnic to the battle-grounds of Saratoga. The stages and carriages will leave from Mrs. Fred. R. Menges' house, No. 130 Circular Street, at 10 o'clock.

The closing exercises of the Grammar School took place in the High School Auditorium at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The program follows: Hymn, Creation, class ninth grade; prayer; song, Shells of the Ocean, class ninth grade; address, Rev. T. F. Chambers; duet, The Sirens, Helen Roblee, Agnes Tooley; awarding of certificates; award of prize in United States History, given by Bemis Heights Society of Children of the American Revolution, presented by Mrs. G. P. Lawton; graduating song, class, ninth grade.

Mrs. Jeannie Lathrop Lawton, wife of Colonel Lawton, in her address, said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—The great events of the last current year, its triumphant war for our protection, and the extension of our institutions to oppressed peoples; the new duties arising from their government, thus thrust upon us; our entrance upon affairs as a world power, and our impending federation with the other Powers, in a system for the determination of international controversies; our own tremendous internal development and the momentous questions arising from it; since every citizen takes part in, and all collectively, are the Government; make the study of our history and institutions, more than ever necessary, to the citizen about to enter upon citizenship.

"Among other patriotic efforts the Children of the American Revolution are organized for this class of studies and have established this competition and prize to aid in developing better citizens.

"The Society is very much gratified at the interest maintained by this second competition and at the learning displayed by the competitors. Clarence Smith, I take great pleasure in delivering you the prize and offer you the Society's congratulations."

In the examinations for the prize, Charles E. Maxwell was a very close competitor for the honor, and in view of this fact Mrs. Lawton presented to him a personal prize of a pretty silver knife.—The Daily Saratogian.

AMOS MORRIS SOCIETY.

The Amos Morris Society, Children of the American Revolution, held its second meeting in the parlor of the New Haven House on the afternoon of March 27th, to commemorate the evacuation of Boston and Washington's entrance into the town in 1776.

Harriette Moseley, the Historian of the Society, acting as hostess, had trimmed the room most effectively with flags, cut flowers and potted plants. The meeting opened with the Children of the American Revolution "Salute to the Flag," at the close of which, as the members took their seats, one little girl remained standing and pointing to the flag recited "Our Flag of Liberty." The roll call which followed showed that twenty-seven of the thirty members were present. Reports were read by the different officers, a Vice-Registrar was elected, a set of By-Laws adopted by the Society, and, in accordance with the new By-Laws, two of the boys were elected to make the required number on the Advisory Board.

A report was then read by Grace Street, the delegate to the Children of the American Revolution National Convention, in Washington, last February. Next followed the State Director's annual report, read by the President. This report gave a most interesting account of the work done by the boys and girls of Connecticut for the relief of the soldiers last summer. There are at present over five hundred children in Connecticut belonging to the Children of the American Revolution Society, and their work through the year has not all been confined to the war relief service by any means. Some of the Societies in the State have erected tablets on historic spots.

Mrs. Champion, Regent of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, interested the Children with an account of a memorial tablet soon to be placed by the Daughters on one of our public buildings.

Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who is a member of the Franco-American committee, kindly consented to be present and tell the Society about the proposed monument to Lafayette, which is to be presented by this country to France and unveiled on July 4, 1900.

The idea of this monument having originated with the school children, it was decided at the Children of the American Revolution Convention, held in Washington, in February, to ask the Children of the American Revolution to assist in raising money.

So interesting did Mrs. Kinney make her account of Lafayette that at the close of her remarks it was voted to have a committee appointed to arrange for some kind of an entertainment by which the Amos Morris Society may add its name to the list of those who would honor one of America's truest friends.

The historical papers of the afternoon were prepared and read by the Children. The first one on the boyhood and youth of George

Washington, by Theodore Lyon, and the second on Washington as Commander-in-Chief during the siege and evacuation of Boston in 1776, by Marjorie Osborn. The last of the papers on Washington's interview with Betsy Ross, in regard to the making of our first flag, was read by Harriette Moseley.

The President then showed the certificate received from the American Flag House, and Betsy Ross Memorial Association. The object of this Society is to purchase the house in Philadelphia in which the first American flag was made, and erect a monument to Betsy Ross. Any one can become a member of the Association on the payment of ten cents, and each member will receive a very pretty certificate on which is a picture of the house, also the room in which the flag was made, also the house of Betsy Ross. "The Star Spangled Banner," sung by two of the boys, closed the formal part of the program.

Ice cream and cake were served and games were then enjoyed for nearly an hour.—From The Register, New Haven, Connecticut.

MILWAUKEE SOCIETY.

The last meeting of the year of the Milwaukee Society of the Children of the American Revolution was held at the residence of Mrs. Frederick H. Shepard, 1912 Wells Street, and owing to the fact that there will be no more sessions until fall, it was characterized by several special features which made it exceptionally pleasant.

Almost every member of the Society, in all nearly one hundred, was present, the guests being received by a committee of Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. James M. Fox and Miss Rachel Fox. The house was prettily decorated in a manner appropriate to the occasion, the dining room being festooned in the red, white and blue, carnations, cornflowers and roses forming the necessary shades for the tri-color; while the adjoining rooms, the library and parlors, were trimmed with flowers, bunting and the similar decorations. Pictures of George Washington and the Society's emblems were likewise in evidence.

The meeting opened at 5 o'clock in the usual manner, which is the singing of "America" by the entire Society. Ex-Governor George W. Peck then gave an entertaining talk on George Washington and was received with loud applause. Other features of the program were a vocal solo by Miss Jessie Starkweather, a reading by Miss Wilson, solo by Roy Tyrrell, an interesting talk on the flag by Mrs. Starkweather, and a Memorial Day song by Miss Dorothy Powers.

At the close of the meeting, supper was served by the members of the Board of Managers of the Society. Mrs. Henry C. Payne and Miss Kate Pier presided in the dining room, assisted by the Misses Rachel Fox, Grace Collins, Grace Shawvan, Margaret Reynolds and Anna Shepard. The two hours following supper were spent on a trolley ride about the city. Two cars, gayly decorated with bunting

and colored lights, were on hand at 7 o'clock and the entire party enjoyed an extremely pleasant ride.—From The Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CAPE ANN SOCIETY.

In the early summer of 1898, the Cape Ann Society, Children of the American Revolution, was requested to raise what money they could for the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. They succeeded in getting fifteen dollars, but the war closing so soon, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, National President, Children of the American Revolution, requested that it be used for some patriotic work connected with the war. The following correspondence will show the final disposal of the money:

GLOUCESTER, *March 24, 1899.*—*My Dear Mr. Sanders:* In response to your recent letter in the *Times*, it gives me great pleasure, in behalf of the Cape Ann Society, Children of the American Revolution, to forward to you the enclosed money order for fifteen dollars, for the benefit of the Cuban orphans, with the best wishes of the Cape Ann Society.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES T. SMITH,

10 Orchard Street, Treasurer of Cape Ann Society, C. A. R.

MANTANZAS, CUBA, *April 15, 1899.*—*Mr. Charles T. Smith, Treasurer of Cape Ann Society, C. A. R.:* MY DEAR SIR.—I wrote to you several weeks ago, on receipt of your generous gift to the Orphan Asylum of Mantanzas, that I would send you a receipt, signed by the manager of the institution. I now enclose the same to you, thanking you and your Society very much. The Orphanage is getting into a good condition and is receiving aid from many quarters, but, of course, not enough. I am sure that it would do you all good if you could look in on these poor children. Many of them come to the Orphanage without a stitch of clothing and half starved, and after they receive a suit of clothes they will look at themselves and laugh as though they did not know how to act with clothes. Many of them never slept on a bed before coming to the Orphanage nor had any clothes before.

God love you always.

GEORGE D. SANDERS.

MANTANZAS, CUBA, *April 21, 1899.*—*Mr. Charles T. Smith, Treasurer of Cape Ann Society, C. A. R.:* DEAR SIR.—I wish in a personal way to acknowledge the receipt of fifteen dollars through Chaplain Sanders from your Society, and to thank you for it. It is the first money contributed that I have received for my work here, and I appreciate it highly.

It is about three weeks since I took in my first boy, and I now

have twenty-one under my care. Many more have wanted to come; I could soon have one hundred needy ones if I had the means and the helpers to take care of them.

Sincerely yours,

ELMER E. HUBBARD.

The Cape Ann Society, Children of the American Revolution, now has about twenty-five members and for a small Society is in quite a flourishing condition. They have earned enough money this last year, in addition to the donation mentioned above, to purchase their charter, a large flag and the silk banner of the Society. There are a great many children eligible to membership, and it is not necessary that either of their parents should belong to a patriotic society. Any girl under eighteen years or boy under twenty-one can join, provided they can trace their descent from a revolutionary patriot, either soldier or sailor. It is hoped that the Society will have a large increase in numbers during the summer.—Times, Gloucester, Massachusetts.

The State Conference Rally of the Children of the American Revolution of Connecticut was held at Groton Heights, on Saturday. Nine of the fourteen Societies in Connecticut were represented. They were, in the order of their formation: No. 1, the Thomas Starr, of Eastern Point; No. 3, the Thomas Avery, of Poquonoc Bridge; No. 4, the Jonathan Brooks, of New London; No. 6, the Colonel William Ledyard, of Groton; No. 9, the Stephen Hempstead, of New London; No. 10, the Isaac Wheeler, Jr., of Mystic; No. 12, the Ebenezer Huntington, of Norwich; No. 13, the Belton Allyn, of Gales Ferry, and No. 14, the Amos Morris, of New Haven.

The Society members spent the morning hours in visiting Fort Griswold, the Monument House, and the various points of historic interest about the village, representatives of Colonel Ledyard Society acting as guides.

During the morning the Colonel William Ledyard Society, of Groton, the Thomas Starr Society, of Eastern Point, and the Belton Allyn Society, of Gales Ferry, unveiled their charters in the Monument House, Miss Amanda Allen, President of the Colonel William Ledyard Society, making a brief address, and the Children giving patriotic recitations and songs in a very entertaining manner. At 1 o'clock lunch was served in the A. O. U. W. Hall.

At 2 o'clock in the Assembly Hall of the A. O. U. W. building, the formal exercises of the rally began. The hall had been most attractively decorated with the national colors. Large flags draped the windows, and the proscenium arch of the little stage was outlined by other flags. A temporary platform, slightly lower than the stage, had been arranged for the officers of the meeting, and this was bordered by graceful festoons of the national colors.

Palms and flowering plants, ferns, fleur de lis, and other pretty adornments arranged by deft hands indicated the interest and enthusiasm of the Daughters and Children of Groton in making the meeting a pleasant and significant one.

With Mrs. Slocomb, the State Director, on the star spangled platform sat the Rev. N. T. Allen, of Groton, who offered the invocation; Miss Avery, Mrs. H. C. Griggs, Regent of Millicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Waterbury; Mrs. Frank Batty, of the Mystic Chapter, and Miss S. J. Prichard, of Waterbury. The meeting opened with a well-rendered piano solo by Louis Avery, of the Thomas Starr Society, preceding prayer by Mr. Allen. The roll call of Societies by Miss Amanda Allen followed. The absent Societies were: No. 2, Bridgeport; No. 5, the William Latham Society, of Stonington; No. 7, the Joel Cooke Society, of Meriden; No. 8, the Lyman Hall Society, of the same city, and No. 11, the Laura Wolcott Society, of Torrington.

The response for the Ebenezer Huntington Society, of Norwich, was made by Charles Saxton, whose patriotic sentiment was:

"One flag, one land,
One heart, one hand,
One nation evermore!"

As the assembled Children and their elders arose for the salute to the flag—always a feature of the Children of the American Revolution meetings—Mrs. Stanley Smith, of New London, Vice-President of the Stephen Hempstead Society, recited with many elocutionary graces: "Hats Off! The Flag Goes By!"

Singing of "America" followed with a vim, after which Mrs. Slocomb welcomed the delegates and explained the motives and order of the conference. This was very naturally an address of admonition and suggestion to the Children of the American Revolution members, and a summary of the Society's needs and purposes.

At this juncture, a company of girls of the local Society, who had attracted attention while distributing programs, by reason of their quaint colonial mob caps, kerchiefs and aprons of dainty swiss, formed a semi-circle on the stage and sang "The Boston Tea Party," with true revolutionary spirit. These singers were: Aida Watrous, Adelaide Randall, Emily Cobb, Emily Church, Ethel Baily, Lillian Chapman, Jessie Brown, Mattie Denison, and Edith Baily, of the Colonel Ledyard Society, and Sallie Avery, May Avery, and Kittie Baily, of the Thomas Starr Society.

Then the State Director's report, as presented to the National Society in February last, was read by Miss Mabel Whipple, recently promoted from the Colonel Ledyard Society to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, having reached the age limit in the younger organization. In February the

State membership of the Children of the American Revolution was 571. The report was a valuable record of what the Children's Societies accomplished during the important events of the year past, the aggregate of relief work surprising those who listened to the report.

In the course of her record of the year, Mrs. Slocomb wrote: "The last of June, on the occasion of the boat race, the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution presented Cornell, as the winning crew, with a water color sketch of the State flag."

This State flag, by the way, which now flies over the Executive Department of the Capitol building, whenever the Governor is in his offices there, was shown in two very good pictures, which were conspicuously displayed on the platform during the conference.

Much pleasure was afforded by the mandolin and piano duet, by the Misses Perkins of the Jonathan Brooks Society, of New London, and which preceded reports of the various Societies represented by delegates.

A paper, by Herbert Moxley, of the Colonel Ledyard Society, glorified the loyal friendship and patriotism of Lafayette; and very significantly, after the presentation of honor badges and insignia by the State Director, Mrs. Channing Huntington, of the Ebenezer Huntington Society, of Norwich, placed in the hands of Mrs. Slocomb the first formal contribution from the Children of the State towards the Lafayette Monument fund, the sum of \$5, resulting from the recent entertainment of the local Society at Rocklawn.

Mrs. L. E. Stevens, of the Stephen Hempstead Society, played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," after which the various Societies gave a summary of their patriotic work past, present and future.

William E. Hobron, of the Stephen Hempstead Society, moved a vote of thanks to the State Director and the Colonel Ledyard Society for the many pleasures of the meeting, a motion which was seconded by Miss Floretta Stroud, of the same Society. The assembly sang "Yankee Dewey" with a will, and a march of Societies to stack their colors brought the exercises of the program to an end.

Louis Avery, of the Thomas Starr Society, played for the informal dance, which closed an exceedingly pleasant afternoon.—From the Norwich Courier.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MARGUERITE DICKINS.—In response to a call from the the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Charles H. Alden, a number of ladies, members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, met in the parlors of the Ebbitt House, Friday, July 14th, to draft resolutions on the death of Mrs. Marguerite Dickins. The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, During the trying months of the late war her days were devoted to the care of the families of soldiers and sailors in the District left destitute by the absence of their supporters, who were at the front, that care continued for the soldiers themselves when they returned sick and helpless and were left unemployed during the rigors of a cruel winter; and

WHEREAS, In all her charitable and patriotic work her individual efforts conferred honor on our Society; and

WHEREAS, Her brilliant mind and untiring efforts were always directed to the best of her judgment, to the advancement and extension of the Society; and

WHEREAS, Our hearts are wrung by the sudden and awful nature of her death; be it

Resolved, That we, individually, and as Daughters of the American Revolution, and feeling that we represent the sentiment of the whole Society, tender to her husband and family our deep sympathy and pray that God, in his goodness, will comfort them.

MRS. CLARA W. WICK.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their meeting on June 30, 1899, directed that an expression of their most sincere sympathy be extended to the surviving family of Mrs. Clara Wells Wick, who passed away at Youngstown, Ohio, May 11, 1899.

The Mahoning Chapter is more especially remembered by the Board on account of its repeated afflictions. Mrs. Wick was untiring in her devotion to its interests, since the time of its organization at her house and her loss is the more keenly felt

as it follows so closely the departure of Mrs. Hannah M. Arms, a charter member and first Vice-Regent of the Chapter.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

SINCE the advent of the new year, Lansing Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has lost three of its most valued members. Following the death of Mrs. Harriett A. Tenney came that of Mrs. Hannah King. She had passed the allotted three score and ten, but her years had been filled with good deeds, and her kind words and sympathies endeared her to the hearts of all who knew her. She said "Good night," after making plans for the morrow; but for her the "morrow" dawned in Heaven.

Next the angel of death called from our midst Mrs. Helen Grant Sparrow, one of the charter members of our Chapter. Young in years, she had a life of usefulness and happiness before her. During the ten weeks of suffering, all that loving hands and hearts could do was done, but she died at the close of a beautiful summer day, and we know

"There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
Its mellow richness on the clustered trees."

CLARA L. WESTCOTT,
Press Correspondent.

MRS. MARY JOSEPHINE POMEROY.—The Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Southport, Connecticut, has met with the loss of another of its charter members, Mrs. Mary Josephine Pomeroy, who passed away June 24, 1899.

MRS. EMILY J. KIMBALL.—Resolutions of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution:

WHEREAS, God, in his unerring wisdom and infinite love, has summoned to her eternal rest Mrs. Emily J. Kimball, a charter member of this Chapter, we, her friends and associates, in deep sorrow at our loss, would record these resolutions:

Resolved, That we, as a Chapter, express our sorrow at the loss of one who, since its formation, has always been in fullest sympathy with the aims and interests of the Society. That while we sorrow for her, we are glad to remember that her name is enrolled among our brightest and best, and her memory will abide with us to life's end.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and the same spread upon our records.

MRS. M. A. ROBINSON,
MISS A. L. McDONALD,
MRS. M. R. KENDALL,
Committee on Resolutions.

MRS. MARIETTA SHELLEY PIERCE died February 13, 1899.

WHEREAS, The angel of death has taken from our Chapter another "Real Daughter;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sorrow at the sad event which has taken from us one who was in fullest sympathy with the aims and interests of this Society, and for whose sterling qualities of mind and heart we entertain the highest appreciation.

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy with her family, especially with her sister, Miss Shelley, in her great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. Marietta Pierce and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and be placed upon the records of the Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter.

EMMA BAKER CLEVELAND,
MARY STONE GILMAN,
OLIVE BAKER BALDWIN.

MRS. MARYNEAL H. SMITH.—On the evening of September 13th, Mrs. Maryneal Hutches Smith, widow of the late Joseph P. Smith, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, passed into the other life, and at a called meeting of the Urbana Chapter, held September 15th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Lord, in his divine providence, has removed from our midst Maryneal Hutches Smith, one of our charter members;

Resolved, That we deeply regret this loss, the first one of our number claimed by death.

Resolved, That we extend to the family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of

the deceased, also to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and to the *Times-Citizen* for publication.

MARY AITKEN WHITEHEAD,
Recording Secretary.

MRS. BERTHA H. WRIGHT.—At a meeting of the Oneida Chapter held March 13th the memorial of Mrs. Bertha Hunt Wright was accepted, ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Chapter and a copy sent to the family of deceased.

LYDIA R. MILLER.—At a meeting of Swe-kat-si Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the Chapter rooms, Wednesday, June 7th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, With feelings of deep sorrow we record the death of Lydia Ramsey Miller. Although a member of Swe-kat-si Chapter for only a short time, her interest has been with us from the beginning of our organization. Gracious and genial in her manners, sympathetic and kindly in all social relations, her lovely Christian character endeared her to all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, expressing a sense of the loss sustained by the Chapter, be sent to her husband and family, and be placed upon the minutes of the Chapter.

MRS. REGINA J. McW. SIMINGTON.—On June 5, 1899, death for the first time entered the Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and has taken, after weeks of patient suffering, a well-loved member and our Vice-Regent, Mrs. Regina J. McW. Simington. We have lost a loyal and true member, a woman of gentle, unassuming Christian character, whom we most sincerely mourn.

HELEN TOUCEY MAGILL,
Historian.

MRS. GEORGE E. FRENCH, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, one of the sixty charter members of the Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, passed away March 3d. All her life was devoted to charitable and philanthropic work. She was treasurer of the "Ladies' Aid Association for the Soldier's Home of Massachusetts" for many years, which office

she held at the time of her death. She was an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps and a member of the executive board of Old South Chapter. By her death the Chapter has lost the third charter member, the other two being Mrs. Charles F. Allen, of Boston, and a Real Daughter, Miss Katherine Haven Perry, of Sherborn, Massachusetts.

MRS. MARGARET C. MACKOY.—Died at her home in Covington, Kentucky, January 5, 1899, Mrs. Margaret Chambers Mackoy. Mrs. Mackoy was Regent of the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter in the years 1896 and 1897.

MISS ELEANOR WHEATLEY.—The Hermitage Chapter, of Memphis, Tennessee, has sustained a great loss in the death of Miss Eleanor Wheatley. Resolutions of sympathy and condolence were passed by the Chapter.

MRS. HARRIET AUGUSTA TENNY.—Passed into rest, Mrs. Harriet Augusta Tenny, Historian of Lansing (Michigan) Chapter, January 20, 1899.

MISS BESSIE GALE, a Real Daughter and a member of the General John Swift Chapter, passed away June 8, 1899, aged 93 years and 11 months.

MISS MABEL ALMA SWEET, a member of Saint Paul Chapter, daughter of Major Owen J. Sweet, entered into rest February 12, 1899, at St. Louis, Missouri.

MRS. ARAMINTA W. WINDERS.—It is with sorrowing hearts that the Fort Findlay Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are called upon to meet the loss of their first member, Mrs. Araminta Wiseman Winders, who passed from earth into realms of eternal bliss on January 12, 1899.



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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1899.

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NOTICE TO CHAPTERS.

"By order of the National Board all Chapters are informed that hereafter notices to Chapters will, so far as possible, be sent out through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Also, that Chapters be requested, in view of the summer recess of the National Board, to send, as far as possible, all moneys, applications and other communications to the various National Officers before June 1, or on or after September 1, 1899."

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

May 19, 1899.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wednesday, June 7, 1899.

The monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, June 7th, Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, in the Chair.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Colton, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers and Mrs. Alden, Regent of the District.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 a. m.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which upon motion were approved.

Mrs. Colton asked permission of the Board to have presented the report of the Committee on Daughters of the American Revolution Rooms before the regular order of business should be taken up, as it was not possible for her to attend the meeting of the Board to-morrow.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that the regular order of business be suspended and that this report be presented at this time. Motion carried.

Mrs. Stakely, Acting Chairman of the Committee, presented the following:

Madam President and Ladies of the Board: The Committee appointed to consider methods of work met on Tuesday, June 6th, 1899, three members being present: Mrs. Stakely (as Acting Chairman in the absence of Mrs. Frye), Mrs. Colton and Miss Forsyth.

The committee called upon the active officers, who were at our headquarters during the day, for suggestions that might further the work of the committee.

While there were some differences of opinion as to details, there was a general desire to coöperate with your committee in the interest of the Society.

Your committee would recommend that a Purchasing Committee be appointed by the President General to make all purchases ordered by the Board for its current work.

They also recommend that any time of comparative leisure shall be used for preparing in advance the supplies of blanks, constitutions, etc., having these wrapped and stamped in readiness for directing and mailing as required; also, that clerks shall be regarded as employed for the work of not solely of one department, but of the Society, and be ready in any way to further this.

Your committee advises a recommendation from the Board to the next Continental Congress, that Lineage Books should be sold at actual cost.

Your committee further recommends the adoption of printed rules

for the general conduct of the work on business principles, which they herewith offer for the consideration of the National Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
Acting Chairman,
ELLEN M. COLTON,
MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the National Board and of the clerks and all other employes are as follows:

1. Every member of the National Board should endeavor to be prompt at the opening of the Board meetings.

2. No member of the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, shall state any action of said Board until such action has been printed in the official minutes.

3. The office hours of the several officers are from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., with a recess of three-quarters of an hour between 12 o'clock m. and 1 o'clock p. m. No preparations for departure shall be made before 4 p. m.

4. Absence in office hours, or by reason of late arrival, or early departure, shall be charged to the appropriate leave account, which shall be scrupulously kept by the Curator, to whom every clerk shall duly report on arriving and departing.

5. Employes are not allowed visit each other, or to receive visits during business hours. The reading of newspapers or other unofficial matter will not be allowed.

6. Persons having business to transact with any department must apply to the Curator only, in order that the National Officers should not be disturbed in their work. But each employe shall show courtesy and attention to all visitors.

7. No information in regard to transactions of an official character is to be communicated to any one not connected with the business, and in no case unnecessarily.

8. In all cases where it is practicable, the current business received by the mails in the morning must be dispatched on the day received. Every matter of official correspondence shall be formally acknowledged, unless the sender has been otherwise notified of its receipt and disposal. All official matter, including minutes, shall be prepared for publication or distribution with the utmost dispatch.

9. Original papers of every character and description must be care-

fully preserved. In no instance will they be permitted to be destroyed; neither shall an original paper be allowed to pass out of the office.

10. No furniture shall be procured, or repaired, nor miscellaneous supplies obtained without the order of the National Board, executed by a Purchasing Committee.

11. The report of deficient and delinquent clerks will be made monthly, and in all cases where clerks having higher salaries are less efficient than those having less salaries, that fact shall be reported, that the salaries may be arranged on the ground of merit only.

12. Each National Officer should approve monthly the pay-roll for her clerk or clerks.

13. The duty of reporting any violation of these Rules and Regulations is strictly enjoined upon each National Officer. They are considered absolutely necessary to the proper conduct of our work. They will be rigidly enforced and no immunity from them will be granted to any person. Prompt action will follow every willful violation of these Rules.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
Acting Chairman,
ELLEN M. COLTON,
MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.

President General: "You have heard the report of this committee.

You will observe there are several recommendations offered. Will you take action upon the report first, or will you take action on each of these points separately. The Recording Secretary will please read again the recommendations.

After the reading of the recommendations, Miss Forsyth moved, at 12 o'clock m., that the Board resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of these matters. Motion carried.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 7, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The President General inquired if there was anything further to be discussed in connection with the report of the committee which had been read at the morning session of the Board.

The report was again read, and upon motion, accepted as a whole.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the President General appoint a committee, with the Regent of the District as chairman, to see that the Rules are carried out." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Curator be instructed to keep a record of the time of arrival and departure of each clerk and of any absence during the working hours." Motion carried.

The regular order of business was taken up. Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—*Madam President:* The duties assigned me at the last meeting of the Board have all been attended to. I wrote to the Regent of the new Chapter in Philadelphia, acquainting her with the action of your body in regard to the proposed name of her Chapter. I also informed Mrs. Burns, Regent of the Warren Chapter in Monmouth, Illinois, and Mrs. Webster, of the action of the Board in regard to the complications that have arisen in this Chapter. Following the instructions of the Board, I communicated with Miss Lydia Newcomb, chairman of the committee who sent the resolutions relative to the appropriation for Meadow Garden Farm, stating that the Board had heard the resolutions read with much interest and would carefully consider the same, giving a more definite answer later. As this committee will doubtless expect another communication on the subject, I am obliged to ask that the Board will instruct me fully as to the manner in which they desire to dispose of these resolutions.

All notifications to committees and committee meetings have been duly issued. Certificates of membership, charters and application papers are all signed up to date.

Letters received, 60; letters and postals written, 130.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS.

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Letters received, 114; letters written, 40. Applications issued, 2,658; Constitutions, 760; officers' lists, 764; Caldwell circulars, 195; Fort Crailo circulars, 551; Continental Hall circulars, 551; Continental Hall pledges, 551; circulars for Assistant Historian General, 551.

In compliance with the order of the Board, on May 13th 476 postals were sent to Chapter Regents, requesting that, so far as possible, no money, application papers, etc., be sent to national officers from June 1st to September 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Amount received and expended by the Curator:

Office Expenses.

Amount received,	\$30 00
Amount expended,	30 67

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received,	\$10 00
Amount expended,	9 58

Amount received for articles sold:

Rosettes,	\$17 30
Directory,	1 50
Application blanks,	65
Statute book,	70
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	3 00
Lineage Book, Vol. II,	33 00
Lineage Book, Vol. III,	47 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VI,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VIII,	5 00

Total, \$110 15

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 531; applications verified awaiting dues, 52; applications unverified, 43. Badge permits issued, 141. Resignations from the Society, 13; deaths, 16

It was moved and carried that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

The Recording Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants. Upon motion, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board:* I wish to present the name of Mrs. Katharine Sterling Lewis for confirmation as State Regent of Kansas, she having been unanimously elected by the Chapters of her State.

The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents: Mrs. Anne S. Pratt, Chelsea, Massachusetts; Mrs. Lucy Fellows Andrews, Three Rivers, Michigan; Mrs. Grace G. Thatcher, Pontiac, Michigan; Mrs. M. Louise Deshler Shearer, Bay City, Michigan; Mrs. Mary Thompson Stull, Trenton, New Jersey; Mrs. Rosalie Risley Barker, Madison, New York; Mrs. Grace Van Etten Owen Gladding, Norwich, New York; Mrs. Ellesif Reeves Beebe, Ravenna, Ohio; Mrs. Hattie Merritt Erdman, Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Wynkoop Maccracken, Lancaster, Ohio; Mrs. Lora Haines Cook, Brookville, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Grace White Spings, Lancaster, South Carolina; Mrs. Mary Frances Armstrong, Hampton, Virginia; Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, Laramie, Wyoming, and the re-appointment of Mrs. Sarah Fontaine Sampson, Alvin, Texas.

The resignation of Mrs. Frankie N. Cochrane, Chapter Regent at Grand Forks, North Dakota, May 16, 1899, and the expiration of Mrs. Lucy H. Culbertson's regency at Ashland, Kentucky, by limitation.

Charters issued, 2; "Johnstown," Johnstown, New York, and "Jane McCrea," Fort Edwards, New York; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2; charter applications issued, 6. Letters written, 123.

I also wish to report that my office work in every department is up to date.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried that the names presented for membership be confirmed by the Board.

Mrs. Howard stated that the card catalogue is now quite over-run and a large one is badly needed. The request of Mrs. Howard for a new case was granted.

Mrs. Colton read a letter from Miss Desha, suggesting that the Board make arrangements for the filing of the ever-increasing correspondence and documents of the office, and offering her services gratuitously in this work, also stating that the cost of books, files, cases, etc., would amount to about \$150.

It was decided to defer action on this proposition.

The Corresponding Secretary General read communications from the new Chapter in Philadelphia, Miss Huey Regent, and received instructions for replying to the same.

The President General appointed the Purchasing and Supervision Committees as follows:

Purchasing Committee: Mrs. Sperry, chairman; Mrs. Smoot and Mrs. Hatcher. Supervision Committee: Mrs. Alden, chairman; Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Sperry.

As Mrs. Sperry expected to be absent from the city during the summer, she requested that Mrs. Smoot be named chairman of the Purchasing Committee.

This request was granted.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from the Regent of the Augusta, Georgia, Chapter in regard to the purchase of the Meadow Garden property, the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in Augusta, Georgia.

A letter from Miss Ellenore E. Dutcher, asking that the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, will name a date for a Daughters of the American Revolution day at the Greater America Exposition to be held in Omaha during the summer.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Sons of the American Revolution in Chicago, Illinois, offering for sale some ribbon—blue and white—which in consequence of this Society having changed their colors, they offered at a reduced price to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Instructions were given the Corresponding Secretary General in regard to answering the above communications.

The Treasurer General stated that the question of re-renting the rooms at present occupied as the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Washington Loan and Trust build-

ing, had been brought to her attention, and she desired to submit the matter to the Board, stating that the rent of rooms is now \$150 per month, but if taken by the year, they will be \$139.50 per month. The Treasurer General read the lease of last year.

It was moved and carried that the present offer of the authorities here, reducing the rent, as stated, be accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, APRIL 27TH TO MAY 31ST, 1899.—

CURRENT FUND.

CASH RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand April 27th,	\$9,205 24
Annual dues (\$1,474.00, less \$100.00 refunded),...	\$1,374 00
Initiation fees,	401 00
Meadow Garden Farm contribution,	1 00
Sales of blanks,	1 36
Sales of new certificates,	3 00
Sales of Directory,	1 35
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. I,	\$3 00
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. II,	33 00
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. III,	47 00
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. VI,	2 00
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. VIII,	5 00
	<hr/>
	90 00
Sales of Statute Book,	70
Refund of Credential Committee, Eighth Continental Congress,	3 07
Royalty on sales of Record Shields,	4 50
Royalty on sales of Rosette badges,	17 30
Royalty on sales of stationery,	21 82
Refund of interest from Permanent to Current Fund,	27 90
	<hr/>
Income of Current Fund, for month,.....	1,947 15
	<hr/>
Total cash receipts of current fund,	\$11,152 39

CURRENT FUND.

EXPENDITURES.

Office in General.

Curator's salary for May,	\$75 00
Office expenses, repairs, telegrams, postage, expressage, etc.,	40 00
Printing 1,000 Fort Crailo circulars,..	\$7 75

Printing 20,000 officer's lists,	67 50	
Printing 500 postal cards,	6 25	
		81 50
Office supplies,	7 05	
Rent of office rooms for May,	150 00	
Use of rugs,	16 75	
		370 30
<i>Office of Recording Secretary General.</i>		
Seals for certificates,	\$1 85	
Stenographer's salary for May,	75 00	
		76 85
<i>Office of Corresponding Secretary General.</i>		
Salary of Clerk for May,		50 00
<i>Office of Treasurer General.</i>		
Bookkeeper, eight days,	\$26 66	
Record Clerk and Bookkeeper for May,	75 00	
Second Clerk's salary for May,	50 00	
Supplies for Treasurer's office,	1 00	
		152 66
<i>Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.</i>		
Card Catalogue Clerk's salary for May,	\$50 00	
Clerk's salary for May,	50 00	
Parchment for commissions,	19 80	
		119 80
<i>Office of Registrar General.</i>		
Binding record books,	\$10 00	
Engrossing 457 certificates,	45 70	
Salaries of three Clerks for May,	150 00	
Stationery,	12 46	
Postage on certificates,	30 00	
		248 16
<i>Office of Historian General.</i>		
Postage on Lineage Books,	\$20 00	
Postal cards for Lineage Book notices,	6 00	
Salary of Editing Clerk for May,	70 00	
Salary of second Clerk for May,	50 00	
		146 00
<i>Office of Librarian General.</i>		
Binding,	85	
Salary of Indexer for May,	\$50 00	
		50 85

State Regents' Postage.

Colorado,	\$5 00	
Georgia,	6 00	
Michigan,	12 31	
New Hampshire,	7 20	
		<hr/>
		30 51
State Regents' stationery,		7 25
Spoons for six Real Daughters,		14 40

Magazine Expenses.

Printing 3,500 copies for April,	\$1,011 01	
Editor's salary for May,	83 33	
Business Manager's salary for May,	50 00	
		<hr/>
	\$1,144 34	
Net expense, less \$115.00 received from sales,		1,029 34
		<hr/>
Total expenditures of current fund,		\$2,296 12
Balance on hand May 31st:		
In Metropolitan Bank,	\$635 26	
In Washington Loan and Trust Company,	8,221 01	
		<hr/>
		8,856 27
		<hr/>
		\$11,152 39

CURRENT FUND.

INVESTMENTS.

Two registered four per cent. United States bonds, series of 1907, face value,	\$2,000 00
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CURRENT FUND.

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, as above,	\$8,856 27
Current investments at face value,	2,000 00
	<hr/>
Total assets of current fund,	\$10,856 27

PERMANENT FUND.

CASH RECEIPTS.

On hand April 27, 1899,	\$9,552 92
Royalty on sales of spoons,	\$11 18
Royalty on sales of insignia,	364 00
Interest on permanent investment, \$100.00; less \$27.90 refunded to current fund,	72 10

Charters: Granville Chapter, New York,.....	5 00
Gouverneur Morris Chapter, New York,	5 00
American Security and Trust Company five per cent. debenture bond, series 8, No. 20, redeemed,	1,000 00

Life Memberships.

Cincinnati Chapter, Miss Harriet Garretson,....	\$12 50
Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Caroline V. Fisher,.....	12 50
Chicago Chapter, Mrs. La Verne W. Myers,....	12 50
Gaspee Chapter, Mrs. James A. Nealy,.....	12 50
Lansing Chapter, Mrs. Lucelia R. Bailey,.....	12 50
Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Mrs. Walter P. Bliss,..	12 50
New York City Chapter, Mrs. Ferdinand H. Cook,	12 50
Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. W. H. Canniff,	12 50
Washington Court House Chapter, Miss Ruth Marie Millikan,	12 50
Mrs. Ada M. S. Main, Pennsylvania,	25 00
Mrs. Theodore Lincoln, New York,	25 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Boston Tea Party Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00
Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Iowa,	10 00
Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, New York,	100 00
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Connecticut,.....	25 00
Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey,	25 00
Mrs. Latta, State Regent, North Carolina,	25 00
Miss Sally E. Brown, Georgia,	10 00

Income of Permanent Fund for month,..... 1,864 78

Total cash receipts of Permanent Fund, May 31st,.. \$11,417 70

PERMANENT FUND.

INVESTMENTS.

Eighteen United States registered four per cent. bonds, series of 1907, face value,	\$27,000 00
Six United States registered five per cent. bonds, series of 1904, face value,	6,000 00
Two four per cent. debenture bonds of American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., face value,	1,000 00

Total investments of Permanent Fund, at face value,.. \$34,000 00

PERMANENT FUND.

ASSETS.

Cash balance in American Security and Trust	
Co. bank, as above,	\$11,417 70
Bonds, at face value,	34,000 00
	<hr/>
Total assets of Permanent Fund,	\$45,417 70

COMBINED ASSETS OF BOTH FUNDS.

Cash balance of Current Fund,	\$8,856 27
Current investments, at face value,	2,000 00
Cash balance of Permanent Fund,	11,417 70
Permanent Investments at face value,	34,000 00
	<hr/>

Total Assets of the National Society, May 31, 1899,.. \$56,273 97

As will be observed, the Permanent Fund is credited with \$27.90 less interest than the actual amount received this month. This accords with the recommendation of the Auditor, in order to correct an over credit to that fund last month.

It will also be noted that No. 20, series 8, American Security and Trust Company's debenture bond, reported as an investment in April, has been redeemed, and the proceeds turned into the Permanent fund cash, as no further interest was to be paid.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

May 31, 1899.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Darwin submitted for the inspection of the Board two copies of the Report of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution. These were examined with much interest, and upon motion, Mrs. Darwin was directed to order one hundred of these reports.

The President General read a note from the State Regent of Vermont, regretting her inability to attend this meeting of the Board, extending kindly greetings to the members, and offering best wishes for the success of the Continental Hall work.

At the request of the Treasurer General, the President General appointed a committee, consisting of Mrs. Stakely, Miss Forsyth and Miss McBlair, to assist the Treasurer General in examining some Chapter accounts.

It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be extended to the Treasurer General for her very able and satisfactory report.

At 6.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Thursday at 10 a. m.

Thursday Morning, June 8, 1899.

At 10.15 a. m. the adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite with her in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

After the reading of the motions of the previous day, the Recording Secretary General brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the Nurses' certificates. Instructions were given for the issuance of the same, to be made from design and terms submitted by Caldwell & Co.

The President General read a letter from the Regent of the Augusta, Georgia, Chapter, in regard to the purchase of the Meadow Garden Farm, and the appropriation for the same made at the Eighth Continental Congress.

The Recording Secretary General also read letters on this subject from Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, appointed by the Congress, together with other communications sent by Mrs. Draper regarding the appropriation, etc.

Action on this matter was deferred.

Mrs. Lockwood, Editor of the Magazine, made a short verbal report, giving an encouraging account of the Magazine, which was listened to with much interest, and, upon motion, the report was accepted.

The reports of officers were resumed.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President:* In presenting my report as Historian General, I am happy to state that the sale of the Lineage Books has been larger during the month of May last than that of any other month since its publication, ninety-nine having been sold, a large proportion of this number having been ordered from California. Thirty-three have been sold of the Second Volume, forty of the Third Volume, three of the First, eight of the Fifth, and two of the Sixth Volumes. A hundred letters have been written, to gain more information in regard to the lineage of ancestors' service in the Ninth Volume of the Lineage Book, now nearly ready for the printer.

The statement of facts in these books must be as nearly accurate as human endeavor can make them, in order to render them of any lasting value.

In my report last month, I promised to mention, from time to time, valuable historical books obtained through an exchange with our Lineage Books.

Mrs. Blodgett, of Brockport, New York, who gave us in exchange for four volumes of our Lineage Book, Bond's History of Watertown, Massachusetts, a classic in historical and genealogical

value, has also exchanged Scharf's Chronicles of Baltimore for three volumes of our Lineage Book. This work upon Baltimore had been long desired by the Registrars General. In Vermont the histories of the towns of Cornwall, Middlebury, and Salisbury have been obtained through exchange with the Lineage Books. Whitney's Genealogy, an invaluable reference book, admirably arranged for facilitating genealogical research—a book selling for \$10—has been exchanged with us, for eight of our Lineage Books, by Mr. Seymour Morris, of Chicago. Five very valuable volumes of New Hampshire State Archives have been obtained through exchange with our Lineage Books. Nearly all the patriotic societies exchange with us.

Not much more than two decades have passed since the organization of many of what are called the Patriotic Societies, which were a product of the Centennial at Philadelphia, and the centennial celebrations of the battles and important epochs of the Revolution, which ushered in the dawn of American Independence. The amount of historical data amassed by all these Patriotic Societies, during these last two decades, cannot be estimated. Several of the thirteen original States have freely given away published volumes of their archives. This is notably the case with the State of New York. So great has been the demand for the volume of the New York State Archives, called "New York in the Revolution," that the Comptroller of the State has been obliged to issue a third edition. This New York History, in our own Daughters of the American Revolution Library, bears on its title page this form of gift: "Compliments of James A. Roberts, Comptroller." We also have the promise of a copy of the third edition as soon as it is issued.

Now, should we not, as a Society, "go, and do likewise?" If we are to hoard up the treasures of historical and genealogical research and knowledge, gathered into our archives within the nearly nine years of our organization, we become utterly selfish, unworthy of our patriotic ancestry, through whose gifts of their lives, their fortunes and their all, we enjoy our free institutions. Ought not the command: "Freely ye have received, freely give," as our watchword, lead us to send forth our archives, carefully prepared as fountains of historic lore, not only to our contemporaries, but to those who shall hereafter inherit our places and our blessings in this Society?

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies:* In accordance with the Board's instructions of May 3d. I have had the following circular printed and issued to Chapter Historians:

(Copy.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—*Dear Madam:* Kindly give your attention to the following recommendation presented to, and adopted by, the Eighth Continental Congress:

"I earnestly recommend that hereafter the work assigned to the Assistant Historian General be the compilation of the current history of the Society, and that Chapter Historians be requested to send to this officer the reports of Chapter work. By the adoption of this suggestion accurate data for the preparation of the annual report to the Smithsonian Institution could be obtained from the records kept by the Assistant Historian General, and the valuable work done by each and every Chapter would be properly preserved in the archives of the National Society.

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General.

This order of Congress is not intended to interfere in any way with the reports of Chapter work and entertainments sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication.

Address: Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

In order to save postage, the circulars were enclosed with the printed matter now being sent out to Regents of Chapters, with the request that they be given to the Chapter Historians.

I anticipate that the issuing of this circular will be of mutual assistance to Chapters and National Officers, as Chapter reports are now being sent regardless of system, to the Corresponding Secretary General, the Recording Secretary General, the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and other officers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The books and periodicals added to the library since the last Board meeting are as follows:

1. Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1896; 2. Year Book for 1899 of the Maryland Society of Colonial Dames, from the Society; 3. History of the Clan Macfarlane, from the author, Mrs. Cynthia M. Little; 4. History of St. John's Parish, from the author, Mrs. Jane C. Harvey; 5. Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar, from Mrs. H. F. Hunt, in exchange; 6. Medical History of the County of Warren, from Mrs. Jessie Glenn Schultz; 7. Genealogical and Reminiscences, from Mrs. Leander J. McCormick, the author; 8. History of Salisbury, Vermont, from the Ethan Allen Chapter, in exchange; 9. Volume XIV of Early Records of the Town of Providence, Rhode Island, from Mrs. Joshua Wilbour; 10. Irvines and their Kin, from Mrs. George B. Saunders.

Unbound volumes: 1. Year Book of General Israel Putnam Chapter, from the Chapter; 2. Report of the Third General American Tyler Family Reunion, from W. G. Tyler Brigham, the author; 3. Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, 1760-1804, from W. J. Rhees; 4. Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel T. Lourey and Esther Fleming, his wife, from Miss Batcheller; 5. Genealogical History of the Felton Family, from Joseph Jackman, Marlboro, Massachusetts; 6. Fourth Report of the Record Commissioners, from Mrs. Joshua Wilbour.

Periodicals: Bulletin New York Public Library, May; Genealogical Advertiser, for June; Publications of the Southern History Association, April; Putnam's Historical Magazine, March-April; Connecticut Quarterly, June; Essex Antiquarian, June; The Keim and Allied Families, March, 1899; Avery Notes and Queries, for May.

I would recommend that two drawer cases be purchased for the library.

It was moved and carried, that the report of the Librarian General be accepted with the recommendation.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies:* The Printing Committee has the honor to report that the 10,000 copies of the revised Constitution, and the 20,000 Continental Hall circulars, ordered by the Board have been printed and are ready for distribution.

The committee also ordered 1,000 vouchers for the Treasurer General, and 500 circulars for the Assistant Historian General.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

KATHARINE L. ALDEN,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
BETTY MCGUIRE SMOOT.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO SECURE HALL FOR CONGRESS.—*Madam President and Ladies of the Board:* After receiving the accompanying letter from the trustees of the Congregational Church, stating that it was impossible for us to secure the Church for the next Congress, I went, in obedience to a letter from our President General, with Mrs. Hatcher, former chairman of this committee, to see the managers of the Grand Opera House, and ascertain if we could not make better terms.

As we stated at a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee, our visit was of no avail, except that the Manager agreed that everything would be included in the terms named—stage carpenter, electrician, property man, attendance, etc., and that there would be absolutely no extras.

The Executive Committee took no action, deciding that as the Board meeting was so near, and as they were evidently holding the

theater for us, it was better to wait and let the National Board decide the matter. I have within the last few days received a letter from the Manager of the Lafayette Square Opera House, offering us that theater for \$1,600 for the week. These are the only available houses large enough to accommodate us. Your committee makes no recommendation, preferring to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the National Board.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

CAROLINE R. NASH,
Chairman.
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
BETTY MCGUIRE SMOOT.

Report accepted.

The President General requested Mrs. Nash to take the Chair.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from the Daughters of the Revolution, as follows:

The report of the Committee on Union of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was duly received and considered by the Board of Managers of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, at an executive meeting, April 17th. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"In view of the fact that the resolutions as adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution Society offer the Daughters of the Revolution Society absorption and not union, and also entail the loss of State organization, which is one of the elements of strength and harmony of the Daughters of the Revolution, we, the members of the Board of Managers, do not approve of the resolutions presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, and therefore cannot recommend them for the consideration of the General Society."

The Daughters of the American Revolution propositions were presented under the head of Special Business, at the annual meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution, at Philadelphia, April 24th. On motion of a delegate from New York, seconded from all parts of the house, with only one dissenting vote, a resolution was carried ratifying and endorsing the sentiment and action of the Board of Managers.

Will you kindly communicate this action of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, to your Executive Board.

Very truly yours,
(Signed)

VIRGINIA S. STERLING,
Cor. Sec. Gen., D. R.

No action.

The President General resumed the Chair.

It was moved and carried, that the contract for the rent of the Grand Opera House be drawn up and signed, for the use of the Ninth Continental Congress, 1900.

Mrs. Sperry was requested to take the Chair.

The Registrar General read the form of circular prepared, in accordance with instructions of the Board, at the May meeting, for obtaining proof in application to membership in the National Society. This was approved by the Board.

A communication was read from Miss Huey, of Philadelphia.

The President General appointed a committee to meet Miss Huey at 2.30 o'clock p. m. This committee consisted of Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Stakely and Miss Forsyth.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the National Board of Management have heard with great regret of the illness of Mrs. Charles O'Neil, our honored ex-member, and earnestly hope for her speedy and complete recovery." Motion unanimously carried.

A voluntary subscription was made by the members present for a floral offering to accompany the resolution, to be sent to Mrs. O'Neil.

The President General resumed the Chair.

At 1 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.

Thursday Afternoon, June 8, 1897.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 2.45 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report, which, upon motion, was accepted, and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these new applicants.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters requested permission to add to her report the name of Mrs. Lillie Montague Copeland as Chapter Regent at Laurens, South Carolina. This was confirmed by the Board.

Mrs. Smoot was appointed a member of the Finance Committee, and empowered to countersign bills in the absence of the chairman of this committee, Mrs. Sternberg.

The President General requested the Treasurer General to furnish her a monthly report of the contributions to the Continental Hall fund.

It was moved and carried that the office be closed on Saturday at noon during the months of July and August.

Mrs. Darwin spoke of the illustrations that had been prepared for the report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution, stating that through the kind offices of Mr. De Lancy Gill, of the Bureau of Ethnology, the photographs that had been sent for this report had been made suitable for illustrations.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That a vote of thanks be offered to Mr. De Lancy Gill for his kindness in preparing illustrations for the Smithsonian report." Unanimously carried.

The Treasurer General stated that there was a sum of \$1,100 belong-

ing to the Permanent fund, to be disposed of, and asked if this could be invested in a bond.

It was moved and carried that this money be so invested.

Mrs. Sperry asked that some answer be made by the Board to the communication from Miss Desha in regard to the filing of papers in the office.

Mrs. Akers moved that Miss Desha's offer to direct this work during the summer be accepted with thanks. No action.

The President General said: "Miss Desha's letter is before you. Is it your pleasure that the request contained in this letter in regard to the filing of the correspondence, etc., of the office be granted according to the suggestions made?"

This matter was discussed at length. The motion of Mrs. Akers, to accept the offer was voted on and lost, it being stated that the work involved some expenditure which it was not convenient to make at present.

Mrs. Akers then moved: "That a vote of thanks be extended Miss Desha for her kind offer to direct the filing of papers in the Daughters of the American Revolution office." Carried.

Mrs. Nash made a report of the interview of the committee with Miss Huey.

The President General read communications from Miss Huey's Chapter, and the Recording Secretary General read again the resolutions offered by the Chapter at the last meeting of the Board. This matter was discussed in detail. The Board recommended that the Chapter act according to the resolution of the Board.

The committee again withdrew to discuss the matter with Miss Huey, renewing the request in regard to selecting another name and it was answered that this would be presented to the Chapter at its first meeting in the fall.

The following was read from the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

In accordance with permission granted by the National Board, I consulted a lawyer in regard to the authority of the Committee on Ways and Means to act in the cause of the Meadow Garden farm appropriation. He informed me that there was no doubt that the above-mentioned committee was empowered to consider the matter. This opinion, I find, agrees with that of two at least of the committee of three, to whom the matter of Meadow Garden Farm was referred at the Eighth Continental Congress.

The lawyer called my attention to the fact that while the Congress evidently intended to appropriate two thousand dollars, it had simply recommended that two thousand dollars be appropriated, and had neglected to add the words "and hereby is appropriated," or words of similar import. Under the circumstances he felt that there was room for doubt as to whether the Treasurer General had the right to draw the check or not.

Wishing to get all possible information on the subject to lay before the committee, I wrote to Mr. Leonard Phinizy, and to the State Regent of Georgia; at my request, the Regent of the District wrote to Mr. C. A. Rowland. From none of these people was any reply received.

In answer to a letter from a Chapter Regent of the Augusta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to Mrs. Manning, and by her referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, I asked certain questions, a copy of which I enclosed, together with her reply, a copy of my second letter and a letter from Hon. W. H. Fleming.

You will note that the Advisory Board, as he gives it, and as Mrs. Moore gives it, differ in regard to one name, that of Hon. J. C. C. Black. Evidently Mr. Fleming was not aware that Mr. Black was a member of the Advisory Board, and probably did not ask him to sign the statement. The absence of his signature, under the circumstances, is not a proof that he might not have signed, if called upon.

I would call your attention to two facts, plainly stated: First, that George Walton did not own the property himself after May 7, 1774, more than two years before the Declaration of Independence; second, that the real value is estimated to be between one thousand and fifteen hundred dollars less than the price asked for it.

Your attention is also called to the fact that the Augusta Chapter agrees to put the property in good repair, if bought; to keep it so, and to pay all taxes and insurance premiums on the place.

Several attempts have been made to call a meeting of the committee, but it has been impossible to get a quorum, owing to the fact that so many of the members are out of town. As it is not probable that a meeting can be held until fall, I deemed it advisable to report to you all the facts in my possession in regard to the case, that you might decide what was best to be done.

(Signed)

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,
Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means.

The chairman of this committee turned over all papers and correspondence bearing on this matter, which were again read by the Recording Secretary General, and carefully considered by the Board.

The President General asked for a full expression of opinion from all the members.

Mrs. Sperry said: "In view of the protests that have been received in regard to the purchase of this property, as well as the legal opinion that has been obtained, are we not justified in delaying action in this matter until the next Congress?"

Mrs. Nash expressed the opinion that the Board had no right to appropriate the money for anything except current expenses, and that this money was recommended, but not appropriated by the Congress.

Mrs. Stakely stated that it would be necessary to make these ex-

planations to the Chapter in Augusta, Georgia, and to inform them of the legal advice that had been procured on the subject.

At the request of the President General the motion carried at the Congress on this point was read in full from the proceedings of the Congress, from which it appeared that while the Congress evidently intended to appropriate the sum of two thousand dollars for the purchase of the property in question in its action it merely recommended this appropriation.

This discussion of the matter being closed, Miss McBlair moved: "That inasmuch as the Continental Congress recommended, but failed to make, the appropriation for the purchase of Meadow Garden Farm, and also referred the matter to the Committee on Ways and Means, and inasmuch as the National Board has obtained legal advice to the effect that this insufficient action of Congress fails to authorize the Treasurer General to pay the money; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Board of Management is compelled to defer action in the matter." Motion unanimously carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Emily H. Park, expressing her regret at being unable to attend the meeting of the Board; also, sending a program of the State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution.

A letter from Mrs. Daniel Newman, written from Honolulu, giving an interesting account of her visit to the hospital ship "Solace," and accepting appointment on Prison Ship Committee.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE.—I was authorized at the last Board meeting to solicit bids for printing the Magazine.

I first communicated with the ladies of the Magazine Committee, asking them to send me the names of any printers to whom they wished me to send specifications. I received several names from the chairman and one from Miss Temple. I finally wrote to thirteen printers and publishers in this and other cities—New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Mount Vernon, New York, Albany, Lancaster and Harrisburg, asking if they cared to receive specifications with a view to making bids. Five requested specifications, only two, however, finally submitted bids, one firm admitting that it could not compete with Harrisburg prices. The Harrisburg company's bid, you will see, is much lower.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

It was moved and carried that the Harrisburg bid be accepted.

Miss Lockwood submitted designs for cover of Magazine that had been solicited, according to instructions of the Board, and was directed to reply that the Board would consider this matter at the meeting in October, the time for adjournment being near at hand, and the attendance at this afternoon's session small.

At 7 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Saturday at 4 p. m.

Saturday, June 10, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.20 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members to unite with her in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General read the motions of Thursday's session of the Board.

Mrs. Hatcher made a short verbal report of the Franco-American Committee, which, upon motion, was accepted.

The matter of money for postage and expressages on Continental Hall circulars was brought up for consideration, and the required sum appropriated for this purpose.

The President General asked Mrs. Darwin to accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Smithsonian Report.

Mrs. Darwin said: "Madam President, I have thought very earnestly about this matter, and I cannot see how it will be possible for me to prepare that report and at the same time attend to my work as Treasurer General without another clerk. If you will remember, I said last year, when I undertook the work of the Smithsonian report, that I could not do that work and attend to my duties as Librarian General at the same time without extra clerical assistance, and if I take the preparation of this report again, it will be equally impossible for me to combine the work it requires with my regular duties without I have another clerk to aid me. Moreover, it would be necessary for me to take the records home, having no time for the work here at the office, and I believe this is not allowed.

The President General requested that some arrangements might be suggested which would render it possible for Mrs. Darwin to act as chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report.

Mrs. Nash moved: "That the Treasurer General be allowed to employ such clerical assistance as she finds necessary in the preparation of the report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution." Motion carried.

Permission to take to her home the necessary records was also granted Mrs. Darwin.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Admiral O'Neil acknowledging, on the part of Mrs. O'Neil, the flowers sent Mrs. O'Neil the day previous by the members of the National Board present.

Mrs. Nash read the contract for renting the Grand Opera House for the Congress of 1900. This was approved.

It was moved and carried that this meeting resolve itself into a meeting of the War Committee.

Mrs. Henry, Secretary of the War Committee, read the report of that committee, dated September 9, 1898.

The Treasurer General stated that the books of the former Treasurer General are at her home, and that the books that were returned to the office were simply a list of articles received during the summer, but the vouchers did not accompany them. The Auditor had reported that these books were of no service without the vouchers. The Treasurer General further stated that the former Treasurer General will be ready to confer with the Auditor on Tuesday next.

Mrs. Darwin requested that the committee named by the President General on Thursday last, viz: Mrs. Stakely, Miss Forsyth and Miss McBlair, be added to the Auditing Committee. These names were presented to the Board and upon motion, accepted.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That the quorum of the Auditing Committee be three during the summer months." Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the committee appointed to confer with and assist the Treasurer General be empowered to ask for and receive the books, papers and all funds in the hands of the former Treasurer General of the War fund." Motion carried.

It was decided that it would be discretionary with this committee whether they receive these papers or wait to have them audited.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That the quorum of the Finance Committee be reduced to two during the summer." Motion carried.

The President General explained that this committee should not be confused with the Auditing Committee; that it is a separate committee, appointed to assist the Treasurer General, as requested by her, and that the members of this committee are also members of the Auditing Committee. The object of the committee requested by the Treasurer General was for to facilitate and hasten the work on hand.

At 6.15 p. m. it was moved and carried that the War Committee adjourn to meet on Thursday, June 15, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It was moved and carried that the Board adjourn to meet the first Wednesday in October.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.



Monument in Memory of Mary, the Mother of Washington.
Also showing Grounds and Lodge.
Dedicated in May, 1894.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XV. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1899. NO. 3.

DOMESTIC LIFE AMONG THE QUAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(Read before the Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia, April 3, 1899, by Mrs. Caroline McKean.)

THE subject of the present sketch is an important one because Philadelphia was the virtual capital of the colonies and was largely settled by Quakers. We will present a few notes illustrating the life of the day, though not always restricting ourselves very closely to the subject; and in doing so we will draw freely from the first volume of the diary or "Remembrancer of Christopher Marshall," a work which, in its way, is more interesting to Americans than the celebrated diary of Samuel Pepys is to Englishmen.

Marshall was in many respects a remarkable man. To our organization he should be particularly noticeable, as he was first of all an ardent and patriotic American of revolutionary times, and for the purposes of this sketch he is doubly so, as being a Quaker, the two characteristics forming a combination not usual in those days which tried men's souls. In considering the public action and non-action of the respectable Society of Friends during the Revolutionary War we must never forget that two of their strongest tenets were striving for peace at all costs and opposition to negro slavery; their conscientious scruples on these points placing them in a false light among their more excitable neighbors, and rendering them unpopular.

They were not unanimous, however, and the debates ran high at the monthly and yearly meetings (which were by no

means "silent" ones) at the beginning of 1775. Among Marshall's co-religionists there were a few who worked and spoke for independence. Elizabeth Shipley, "a public Friend," or as we would say, an avowed Quaker preacher, said these following words just before she died: "Hold out, Americans; your cause is good, and God will give you your country." Mary Harris, another Quaker preacher, visited the three meeting houses in Philadelphia, and showed that she did not approve the action of the elders in reference to the war; and Robert Walker warned them to take care, "because," says he, "the Lord is departed from you as he did from Saul and has given you over to your own devices." But after much discussion "the members were enjoined not to concern themselves in the public disputes, not to interrupt any of the King's officers in the discharge of their duty, but to pay all humble and dutiful obedience unto the King or his ministers' mandates from time to time: not to join or to be in any of the city, county, provincial or general committees; if so, whoever offends is to be dealt with as walking contrary to their discipline." Of course this "epistle" gave "great offense to the friends of freedom and liberty in America."

But excommunication or "disowning" had no terrors for Marshall, who proceeded to join all manner of patriotic committees, though he stopped short (probably on account of his age and poor health) at actually bearing arms. His conscientious piety also was such that he was once "buffetted and extremely maltreated by sundry persons" for supporting a religious form of declaration to be made and subscribed before any one could serve as a member of the convention called to form a new government in the province; while on the other hand, a reward, large for those days, was offered for him by the British.

That many Quakers deliberately chose country instead of the dictation of a small majority of preachers and elders speaks well for the spirit which our organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution, is so successful in keeping alive; and it is refreshing to read that in a single establishment in Philadelphia "a company of young men, Quakers, asked leave

of the managers to learn the military exercise in the factory yard, which was granted." While those "stiff Quakers" whose ardor did not carry them so far, not only sent supplies to the Bostonians after the battle of Lexington, but raised collections for the relief of distress caused by the war, sending money to the poor of all religious denominations in New England, suffering from the doings of the British, an instance of spiritual liberality unusual one hundred and twenty years ago in any country, and worthy of being followed by Christian bodies in every age. There was also a Prison Society, for alleviating the miseries of prisoners; also a "Bettering House," which seems to mean a hospital for convalescents; while those of our Daughters who passed through the Civil War will be reminded of old times when we quote that the Philadelphia Committee of Safety, of which Marshall was a prominent member, recommended to "the good women of this City and Province that they supply the Surgeons and Doctors who attended their families with as much scraped lint and old linen for bandage as they can conveniently furnish, for those who shall happen to be wounded in the defense of their country."

Having briefly glanced at the general standing and public acts of the Quakers, we will note that the "Remembrancer" to which we have called attention contains mention of every notable battle on sea and land inclusive within its dates, excepting that of the Kegs (even Homer nods betimes), together with other events of the period, accompanied often with pious thanks for victories and good news, and fervent regrets for defeats and misfortunes. Here also, history repeats itself, and as in our war with Spain, there are many entries bewailing false and contradictory items, and the slowness with which news came and the truth was obtained. There was also, in those days, fault-finding as to supplies and criticism even of Washington, whose enemies said that "his slackness and remissness * * * are so conspicuous that a general languor must ensue, except that some heroic action takes place speedily;" upon which Christopher observes: "but it's thought by me that G. W. must be the man to put such a scheme into practice." Not that Marshall was always optimistic; he oc-

casionally had spells of despondency, and writes of the gloomy appearance of public affairs, especially when the British were in Philadelphia, and he himself being old and sickly had gone to Lancaster. In one place he mourns :

"Our city with its virtuous inhabitants that could not escape, in the hands of cruel taskmasters, the country around ravaged, stripped and destroyed, with houses, barns, etc., burnt and leveled with the ground by * * * worse than savages; no priests nor prophets, but such as are delineated by Jeremiah in his Lamentations. The thoughts of these things and having children and their lovely offspring in the very jaws of their enemies, afflict me sorely, break my peace and disturb my rest, but here I must stop, because the Lord is good, and does not afflict willingly. The cause is of our side."

In a very few days Christmas comes, his spirits revive and he notes :

"We had a good roast turkey, plain pudding and minced pies."

Allusion has been made above to army matters, so, for the benefit of the navy members of our Chapter it may be noted that there is mention in the diary of the launching of armed gondolas and building of galleys, and news of naval engagements, one of which, by the way, "lasted for seven glasses," whether hour glasses or minute is not stated; while the vessels of that day had such pleasant old-fashioned names as "Peace and Plenty," "Prosperity," "Patty," "Peggy," "Polly" and "Charming Polly," and a certain privateer was called "The Fair American." Moreover, if we were allowed to digress from Philadelphia life we might remind the naval ladies of the well-worn story of the Quaker passenger whose ship was attacked by the enemy about these times, but who could not conscientiously repel them with the ordinary weapons of the flesh. Seeing that the English sailors were swarming up a convenient rope and in the act of boarding, Brother Broadbrim addressed the nearest and said: "Friend, thee is not wanted here," and cutting the rope he dropped the party in the water and their boat drifted astern.

To return to Marshall. He discourses of many things besides those connected with active defenses, and as he was one of the managers of a company for making woolens, linens and cottons in the war, it is natural that his book should quote the address, "To the Spinners of this City and County." The

subject is not a dry one by any means, and we will copy a paragraph which should be the most interesting to Daughters in general, and those of the American Revolution in particular.

"One distinguishing characteristic of an excellent woman, as given by the wisest of men, is, That she seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hand holdeth the distaff."

How it would have pleased the old gentleman to see our insignia!

Travelling in those days was of course chiefly on horseback, by carriage or wagon and by chair, frequent stoppages at inns being necessary; thus, in returning to Philadelphia from Lancaster, sixty-two miles by one of the oldest turnpikes in the United States, Mr. Marshall rode in a chair:

"Baited at the sign of the Hart, dined at the sign of the Wagon, slept one night at the sign of the White Horse, baited next day at the Black Horse and crossed the floating bridge at Market Street, the desolation (of war) with the dirt, filth, stench and flies in and about town scarcely credible."

And his own house had been almost destroyed by the British.

The prices paid for domestic articles were of course high, even considering the currency of the time, and we find potatoes quoted in November, 1777, at 6 shillings a bushel; beef, 7 shillings and 6 pence per pound; a chicken at 10 shillings, etc. (and this in English hard money); brown sugar at another time, 7 shillings a pound; salt, "Three Dollars per bushel (so inhuman are some of our citizens to poor people);" 117 pounds sterling for 117 gallons of whiskey (not for himself, let it be noted); flour, £5 per hundred in hard money; \$4 in currency for two loaves of bread; fire-wood, £4 per cord, etc. Obtaining the winter's fuel was sometimes a matter of great difficulty. On one occasion he writes: "My wife rose early to visit the wharves for wood; all bare;" and it was after much trouble that they got their winter supply, "eleven and a half cords of oak, hauled, carried and piled," and yet he mentions incidentally that near Pittsburgh vast quantities of what's called sea-coal for firing, are to be had for very little labor—but there were no railroads to bring it to Philadelphia. The chimney

being swept cost \$15, etc. As to dry-goods—his wife being away, he says: "I took much pains to find pieces of green, broad worsted binding, and at last completed it by 36 yards; cost me 140 dollars;" and in the appendix, among the expenses at the poorhouse, there is an item: "To cash for four yards Osnabrigs, for a shift for Rachel Glover, 5 shillings 4 pence," Pennsylvania currency. He bought "dyes for Mammy's counterpane," while Mammy herself went to the potter's and bought 800 dollars worth of earthenware. Now and then they fared pretty well, and we note: "a lovely hind-quarter of veal, 17 pounds at 2 shillings;" also the present of a small keg of pickled oysters; while at marriages, punch and wine were drunk, and gammon (which seems to be ham) was eaten. In 1780, his daughters Patience and Betsey bought 50 pounds of coffee at 8 dollars per pound; and one pound of Souchang Tea, sent by Daughter Sally as a present to Mammy, cost 2 silver dollars.

This leads us to mention more at length that subject dear to the feminine heart—tea. Every one knows of the Boston Tea Party, and the stern resolve never to touch the herb again; our chronicler writes metaphorically on March 1, 1775: "Early this morning, departed these parts, universally lamented by the friends of slavery, but to the joy and satisfaction of the lovers of freedom, that baneful and detested weed, East India TEA, whose return is never desired or wished for by the true sons of American liberty." We respectfully bring this condemnation to the notice of any tea-drunkards who may happen to be Daughters of the American Revolution. However, the cup which cheers but not inebriates declined to be dashed aside so easily. Christopher mentions that a committee "published the behaviour of Silas Newcomb, Esq., respecting persisting in drinking tea," and though we read for awhile of Balm Tea, we almost imperceptibly meet occasional mention of a dish of the real article, and of such purchases as the one by Daughter Sally aforesaid, which of course had not paid obnoxious English duties, and that made all the difference in the world.

We have mentioned marriage festivities. There were also,

even in those war times, such amusements as balls, horse racing and other occasional diversions, accompanied by some drinking; and this brings us to an alleged plot by which certain kegs of poisoned rum were to be sent from the West Indies, in such a way that they would be captured by the Americans, who, finding the kegs directed particularly to General Howe, would conclude that the liquor was of superior excellence, and would therefore send it to the headquarters of the American Army, there to work its worst. Certain too boisterous merry-makings distressed the righteous soul of our annalist, who much preferred quiet meetings where, as he says, "We were pleasant and agreeable, as sundry humorsome spirits were present," and still more the companionship of his beloved books, the quaint and very religious titles of some of which are given in "The Remembrancer," together with at least one not so religious, and called "Common Sense."

If we had time we would like to touch upon many points of difference as well as of resemblance in the life of those days as compared with ours, but we must be brief and can only allude to a few. In legal matters we find that Marshall once "went into court, where ———— was burnt in the hand for manslaughter." Branding is now restricted to cattle. Profane swearing was punished by a fine of five shillings per oath, which most of us will consider little enough. "Two men stood in the pillory this morning for horse stealing," upon which we may remark that a hundred years after, there were some territories in this country where the men would have stood upon nothing and at the end of a rope. On one occasion while a certain parson was praying with a certain prisoner the latter "walked off with himself without bidding the keeper farewell." In the appendix we find the item: "To cash—a fine paid by Laughlane McClain for kissing of Osborn's wife, £24 5s;" let us hope that the canny but too familiar Scotsman found consolation in the fact that this enormous sum was in Pennsylvania currency, in which, at one time, \$2.66 2-3 (please don't forget the two-thirds of a cent) made a pound. We might also gossip about pounds, guineas, moyadores, half-joes, Congress money, counterfeits, lottery tickets and Continental dollars, which last seem to have been sometimes cut for change, and

there was the old talk, new once more, of printing unlimited paper which was to be equal to the precious metals without the necessity of metal being forthcoming to back it; and how, in that day of small beginnings, the States of Holland, "it is said," agreed to lend the Independent States of America one million of money. Think of it, ladies, a whole million—sufficient a short time ago to carry on our natural expenses for nearly a whole day! But we spare your impatience and refer you to the diary.

As to medical practice we find that Christopher being "severely handled by a pleuritic pain in the side," he was "blooded and blistered," but through the mercy of God and through the vigilance, industry and care of his wife, who has been, and is, a blessing to him, he still lives.

The good people of those times kept their holidays and other days; "the Dutch kept firing guns on New Year's Day," and on a certain 17th of March, four Sons of Erin were bound over for assaulting a pestilent German who would not acknowledge St. Patrick; now and then Congress appointed a fast day; on a May-day or thereabouts, our chronicler "drops into poetry," as follows:

"The cooing doves in pleasing strain,
Soothæ their kind mates in sweet refrain;
The blackbird and the mockbird sing.
To welcome in the pleasing spring:
They chirrup, hop from tree to tree.
This raises thankfulness in me." etc.

The glorious Fourth of July, though young and new, was already kept with a fervor which should please the Daughters, and was marked with flying of flags, bands of music, firing of guns, drinking of punch, attendance at collations and making of speeches. We are tempted to allude to one of these festive occasions on which Marshall was toastmaster and proposed the following: To the States; the Great Council; Louis XVI.; His Excellency General Washington; The Army and Navy, may they be victorious and invincible; the Allies; the Ambassadors; the Memory of the Fallen; Pennsylvania; May only those Americans enjoy Freedom who are ready to die for its defense; Liberty Triumphant; Confusion to our

enemies; and last: "May the rising States of America reach the summit of human power and grandeur by enjoying every blessing." That night the toastmaster, being aroused by a serenade in honor of his services, was compelled to dismiss the patriots "with a very short speech, it being the unseasonable time of 1 o'clock" a. m. Upon another feast-day still observed, and after a bountiful dinner to a select company, Mr. Marshall records: "I read to them a thanksgiving sermon * * * Paid two shillings and six pence for two pence worth of yeast." Christmas we have already alluded to.

Those of our ladies who subscribe to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be gratified to read in July, 1779: "I was favored with four American Magazines, April, May, June and July * * * took the pains and time to go through them."

Of course there is frequent mention of world-wide celebrities like Washington, Lady (also Mistress) Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, and at the other end of the scale, notoriety like Benedict Arnold and a few more under a cloud; while the book teems with local names, such as Allen, Bache, Bayard, Cadwallader, Clymer, Cope, Cruse, Captain Dorsey, Parson Duch , Eldridge, Fooks, Gerry, Harbeson, Hazlehurst, Matlack, Mr., Col., and finally Judge McKean, Morton, Muhlenburg, Nixon, Parish, Penn, Potts, Roberdeau, Esq. Shippen, Snyder, Winston, Zane, and others as well known.

It may be here stated that Marshall's family consisted of himself, his wife Abigail, sons Christopher or Kitty, Benjamin or Benny, son and grandson Charles, and daughters Sally, Betsy and Patience.

Among localities, we read of "The Lower Counties," now Delaware; Bambay, now Bombay Hook; Carpenter's and Philosophical Halls; several churches still existing; the City Fountain and other taverns; Harris's Ferry, now Harrisburg; Yorktown, now York, etc., etc. The original *Public Ledger* is also mentioned. This patient company will doubtless be glad that circumstances prevented the compiler from having access to the second volume of the work (said never to have been published), but it would be well if some one fitted for the task would undertake to favor our Magazine with an adequate

article based upon Marshall's "Remembrancer," which may be found in the State Department Library in Washington.

The diary passes from grave to gay, from lively to serene; and so on one day our annalist will solemnly thank heaven for the fruits of the earth, and on another will record: "After breakfast I planted coxcombs (although there is a number of two-footed ones in and about this borough)." Again he may describe weighty and important matters of public interest, and presently his kind heart dictates: "Buried my poor cat this morning, that was sick some time past. I set great store by her."

The servant question we have always with us, and some of the funniest, though to him most vexatious, remarks of Mr. Marshall have reference to the doings and non-doings of various domestics, including the negro Dinah, also Diana; of the girl Poll, and the man-servants Charles and Anthony; and as we read, we stop to wonder if it is really the days of Seventy-Six or those of 1899. At the risk of being expelled from this worshipful Chapter for extreme proximity, we must quote upon the scarcity of servants: "There is no person, white or black, male or female, old or young, to be had at any price, as we can find, and I have taken a good deal of pains on that head." It appears that Dinah was generally reliable, but once she was saucy and impertinent to her mistress, and we read: "This obliged me to give her sundry stripes with a cowskin, but as she promised to behave better in future, I was pacified for the present." (What salve would the police court apply nowadays for those "sundry stripes?") The man-servant Charles was "very careful not to work too hard nor too long at a time," and at last, without any notice, "said he was for setting out for Baltimore. I accordingly paid him his wages for five months at four pounds per month, which amounted to twenty pounds." Poll was an orphan taken in for sweet charity's sake; Mrs. Marshall having known her mother, but she was a sore trial to the old folk; not only is it recorded that "all the good Miss Poll does in the house is not worth half the salt she eats," but she had a practice of staying out at night, though the good master and the good mistress forbade her doing so, and used to sit up late for her, and get up before the sun for

her; it was in vain that they arose early and took no rest. Poll was incorrigible, even after, or perhaps because Mr. Marshall told her it was not worth his while to "lick" her, though she really deserved it, but that he would keep all her clothes except what she had on, and if she went away he would send the bellman around the borough to cry her as a runaway servant, wicked girl, and offer a reward. But Poll kept up her practices, insomuch that the long-suffering master of the house (so-called) writes: "I think that my old enemy Satan is much concerned in the conduct and behavior of that poor, unfortunate girl * * * he knows that her actions give me much anxiety, and indeed at times raise my anger so, that I have said what should be avoided, but I hope to be on my guard and frustrate him in his attempts." Poll, on the other hand, thought she was very harshly treated by being lectured (it must be confessed that she and Dinah had to attend Quaker meetings), and she threatened to "go quite away, as she would not be so served," etc., and finally she went to York. The last servant mentioned (and mentioned very often for awhile) was Anthony, a professing Quaker, who "on First Day would not cut grass for the horse, yet after eating a hearty dinner, went abroad;" he also used "wicked expressions," and is described thus: "Indeed we have the most lazy, impertinent, talkative, lying fellow that I think ever any family was troubled with;" per contra, Anthony maintains that he is a righteous good man; everything he does is right." After being discharged several times and not going, he exasperated poor Christopher beyond endurance with his insolence, so that the latter told him to take his traps and clear out, as he wouldn't stand it; at least that is what he meant, and what one of the "World's People" would have observed with warm embellishments; what Mr. Marshall really said was: "'I desire thou mayest in the morning pack up thy things and go somewhere else, for I cannot bear it,' so I left him and I went and put up the creatures" (the horse and cow).

While noting the domestic features of the diary, it would be difficult to describe the affection our chronicler used to express for his wife, who, judging from the obituary notice in the appendix, was as estimable in her way as her husband was in

his; he never tires of singing her praises, whether of skill in making cheeses and preserves, or of kindness to her neighbors, while at the same time he apologizes for not doing so oftener and more adequately. We would like to quote some of these quaint testimonies of love, but they are sometimes too touching and too sacred for an article like this.

As we read of the past the heart warms to all worthy, gentle, devout souls who have striven conscientiously to fight the good fight, and who so often shame us in our endeavors or want of endeavor. Among those who have thus gone before we must truly respect Christopher and Abigail Marshall, Philadelphia Quakers in the spirit if not always strictly in the letter, and who, like many others of that persuasion, did their part well in the domestic life of the War of the American Revolution.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

WE gladly print the part taken by some of our Daughters in the observation of Forefathers' Day by the Society of Colonial Wars and Colonial Dames in Dubuque, Iowa.

May Rodgers, at the New England supper, said:

It is December and the year is 1620. The "Mayflower" compact is signed on the little vessel by the "band of exiles." The exodus from old England is finished. The genesis of New England has commenced.

It is December and the year is 1898. The treaty of Paris is signed. America's international greatness is recognized and despotism is ended in these western waters.

It is a far cry from the sighing of Plymouth Rock to the raising of our flag over the islands saved from Spain. These 278 years are links of logical sequence in the chain of race tendency.

The "Anthem of the Free" was sung by our remote teutonic ancestors. Their Anglo-Saxon descendants forced the Magna Charter from King John and secured parliamentary representation. Their children's children in Elizabeth's golden age drove the invading Armada from England's inviolate seas. The Puritan Commonwealth overthrew feudalism and the divine right of English kings became ancient history. Their kinsmen suffered persecution and dared to emigrate for religious liberty. Their grandsons fought in the Ameri-

can Revolution for the political independence of our republic. This year, their successors in the knight errantry of freedom, heard the call of destiny to uplift the weak of another race. To doubt our intentions toward those we have rescued from tyranny, is to malign the motive of our crusades.

To doubt our ability to solve the future problems of our new territory is to ignore the wisdom with which in the past, we have governed our domain, acquired by purchase, cession and conquest.

These are days of kinship between us and our mother country. We feel we are obedient to hereditary impulse when we seek expansion for our energies. It is our race history to civilize where we colonize.

The poet says the Puritan brought here "freedom to worship God." Their descendants do not make this claim. We know they sought a freedom they denied to others. The Episcopacy they rebelled against was less intolerant. The Catholicism they hated granted the Maryland colony the first religious freedom of this continent.

Those who think the Puritans were dominated by Holland precedents, forget they were not influenced by her unique virtue of tolerance in an intolerant age. The national spirit made them restless even in the Netherlands. They longed for a home all their own and English too. They found it where Cabot had claimed it for England by the right of discovery.

The government of the Puritans was an exclusive theocracy because they believed they were a chosen people. This conviction was not peculiar to them. It has been often proclaimed, before and since, by many creeds and other peoples.

European nations have defeated the union of State and Church by the plea of political expediency. The Puritan might have plead the necessity of cohesion of faith amidst their lonely dangers.

Religious persecutions was the shame of many centuries and it was the custom of that time. Intolerance was but a brief fanaticism in the new world. We reverence the Puritans for what they did for democracy and for mankind. Believing their faith needed only to be understood to be accepted, they early began to educate. They established Harvard and Yale and a public school system. Thus commenced our educational citizenship which is the protection of our institutions.

They came here to build up a new Zion. In this they failed, but they began a republic whose government by the people is the hope of the world. The emigration of those of a different view and the encroachments of the crown, made a rising tide of secular interests which submerged the theocracy.

The New England colonies recognized their common perils and their common needs. For mutual protection, they formed federations of independent towns and this was the prophecy of our federal Union. The individual responsibility which was the strength of the theocracy was now the defense of the Commonwealth. Puritan democracy was

the assertion of individualism. The fathers of the republic would have thought socialistic suppression of individuality despotic, not democratic.

We are holding our feast of commemoration in the home of a Connecticut dame and in the presence of many sons and daughters of the old Commonwealth. It is timely to remember that the first written constitution of modern democracy was the fundamental orders of the Connecticut Congregationalists in 1639. Their pastor, Thomas Hooker, led his people into the promised land of civil liberty. His preaching inspired their covenant. He said: "They who have power to appoint officers and magistrates, it is in their power, also, to set the bounds and limitations of the power and place unto which they call them."

This compact provided for the independent government of the towns and their representation in the Colonial Assembly by delegates, elected by a suffrage, not restricted to church membership. Federal representation and local government of to-day were thus outlined.

Alexander Johnson in his luminous history of Connecticut tells us how she colonized the western reserve with her system of free towns. Thus her children, like their sires, were pioneers of democracy. As it was in the beginning, it is now. There is no burden of imperialism on the nation's conscience. We, the people of the United States, will in the fulness of time teach our island colonies the self-government inherited from our forefathers.

Among the "foremothers" whom Mrs. Adams praised were Mrs. John Cotton, who was hostess of Boston, Elizabeth Sallonsall, who married Rowland Cotton, and Margaret Crane, who married Nathaniel Rogers. She also spoke of Mrs. Governor Wyllys and of Rev. Solomon Stoddard's daughters Hannah and Esther. Esther was the mother of Jonathan Edwards. She also mentioned Mrs. Whitefield, Guildford, Connecticut, and Mrs. Hitch, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Mrs. W. F. Peck at the New England supper:

I feel honored to have been invited to meet with these interested friends around the banqueting board in your fair city to commemorate the proudest and most fruitful event of American history, the landing of the "Mayflower."

That I have been asked to say a few words on the subject is not because of any particular merit in myself, but because an accident of birth, for which I am not responsible, made it seem fitting. Making a personal application of the doctrine of degeneracy, I assure you I assume the role of special representative of your Pilgrim fathers and mothers with great diffidence and humility. I am glad to note, however, that the day is passing when to accentuate our democracy we speak flippantly and jestingly of the early founders of our republic.

Now the emigrants that landed on Plymouth Rock or came to our shores with Winthrop's fleet are as worthy of honor, in the estimation of the serious minded, as those that came later and landed at Castle Garden. From a patriotic point of view I consider that this reactionary sentiment is wholesome and within reasonable limits to be encouraged. As a deadly protest to the absolutism of Midas it is most commendable. We can all remember when to speak of distinguished lineage was to court adverse criticism. I remember of mentioning at one time to a school chum that my grandfather had told me that one of his ancestors came over in the "Mayflower." Her response was, "My ancestors came over in the 'Cauliflower,'" with over much emphasis on my ancestors. The sarcastic rejoinder dampened my enthusiasm for Pilgrim descent and I was careful ever after not to mention the subject.

I once read a very humorous account of that historic voyage and the various possessions of the passengers with which it has been claimed the ship was laden. The writer said that to accommodate the numerous articles credited to it, not only the deck and all the other available space must have been crammed to overflowing, but they must have been fastened to the masts, flapping with the sails, nailed to the sides and trailing several leagues under the sea. And in this state the pioneer ship sailed majestically into Plymouth harbor and straight up to Plymouth Rock pier. Agile Mary Chilton taking first prize money for getting on the rock first, the others following with all possible haste. The other story of how they all immediately fell upon their knees and upon the Aborigines you have all heard. Making generous allowance for exaggeration concerning the supercargo and details of landing, it still remains a fact that the craft was not a mythical creation and that it did arrive in this western wilderness after a perilous voyage of sixty-seven days duration in December, 1620. It is also a fact that it had on board one hundred human beings, and in all probability as much pewter plate, as many pieces of furniture, agricultural implements, weapons and tools of all sorts as could conveniently be stowed away. Another very suggestive fact is that in the cabin of the "Mayflower" shortly before landing, the first New England town meeting was held and the first election, resulting in the choice of John Carver as Governor. Another significant and illuminating fact is that before going ashore an incipient constitution or platform of government, known as the "Compact," was drawn on the lid of a chest and subscribed to by forty-one of the male passengers called "Signers," the remainder being women, not voting, and children under age. But the saddest of all the first recorded facts about that band of exiles is that before the spring time came fully one-half of their number was laid to rest in unmarked graves on Burial Hill. And yet, when on one early morning of the following April the ship which had brought them thither, and had been their only refuge during a long, cold,

dreary winter was ready to spread her sails to return to the distant home they had quitted with such light hopes, not one went back.

It is an old story, but it will ever be a pathetic one. As the years go by and we become more and more familiar with the history of that supreme struggle for conscience's sake, which led a handful of men and women to renounce wealth, luxury and ease in their native land for poverty, distress and toil in a new world, the subject is invested with new interest and a deeper meaning.

The persecuted Huguenots fled to England for protection; the persecuted Pilgrims, to establish for themselves "a church without a bishop and a country without a king," fled across the Atlantic to a savage inhabited wilderness. Could convictions be carried to greater lengths? Was it not the sublimity of heroism? That the religion they professed and wished to practice unmolested was not a kind religion, was not a cheerful religion none can deny. It had no place in it for art, for music, except dreary psalm singing, but such as it was, it was the corner-stone of our republic, and the Puritan conscience has been and still is an important factor of our civilization. While time lasts let us hope it will continue so to be. Yet, can we have any adequate conception of the rigid exactions of the faith of our colonial ancestors or the sacrifices required to uphold it? The story has been told that soon after the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Governor Winthrop paid a visit of state to Governor Bradford. To make the journey from Boston to Plymouth it now takes about two hours, but Winthrop was on the road over two days, being ferried over the streams on the backs of Indians.

With our ideas of welcoming a distinguished guest we would imagine that the little Plymouth town was all in a flutter of excitement and that a number of special functions were planned on the spur of the moment to celebrate the momentous event. That as a matter of course Governor and Mistress Bradford had a reception and invited the Brewsters, the Winslows, the Standishes, Hopkins, Cookes, Aldens and all the other immortals, young and old, to meet him.

Not so. It was not reported that these pious souls indulged in any such frivolity. In fact the first thing that was done was to call the Plymouth congregation together in the old fort and meeting house on the hill to listen to a wearisome discussion of many hours' duration over some disputed doctrinal points—justification by faith and original sin, possibly.

The men went with their trusty muskets, as usual the women with their veils on. For that was before they were prohibited by ecclesiastical authority, and the tithing man was there, of course, with his long rod with a fox's tail tied to one end to gently brush the faces of the sleeping sisters and a deer's hoof on the other to let fall on the head of an offending brother should he be caught napping or inattentive.

But together with their own religious and political convictions, those of the old colony and of the new were saturated with other traditions of the mother country which were clung to tenaciously. They believed devoutly in education, and true to these inherited ideals, institutions of learning were counted as among the "first fruits of New England."

It has been said that whenever they found the land too stony and barren to raise corn they simply built school houses and raised men.

It is a noteworthy fact that within sixteen years after the first landing, Harvard College was founded "in order," as the moving spirits said, "that the light of learning may not go out nor the study of God's word perish."

And in this connection, to show that the first generation of the old comers were not illiterate as has been claimed sometimes, I will mention that Elder Brewster's library at the time of making his will numbered four hundred bound volumes, and the reasonable supposition of the antiquarians is that it answered the purpose of a general library.

At least three-fourths of the books were printed before 1620 and from this and other evidence the conclusion is reached that his portion of the library must have been brought over in the "Mayflower," the "Fortune" or the "Anne," these being the three ships which transported all the worldly possessions of the Pilgrim Fathers at the time of the exodus.

The library, as listed, would scarcely meet the demands of popular public library of the present day, but since the oldest library in England, the Bodleian at Oxford, is now celebrating its tercentenary, the fact that such a collection of books existed at so early a date in the Old Colony seems extraordinary and interesting.

Another point which is of special interest is that our Pilgrim forefathers were greatly addicted to marriage. The only difference between them and the Latter Day Saints was that they married often though not indulging in more than one wife at a time, while our Mormon brothers took them in a bunch.

A large family in colonial times was considered a great blessing in a pecuniary point of view. It was estimated that for every son born 100 pounds was added to the family wealth and for every daughter fifty pounds.

Of the domestic tragedies mixed up with the record of three and oftentimes four wives the annalists are discreetly silent. And too often the record is to be read only in the churchyard, and then with no more positive identifications than is found in the name, "Sarah, Hannah or Jane, wife of, and so forth."

This merging of the wife's existence into that of the husband is giving the genealogists to-day no end of trouble, yet I know of no more profitable and satisfactory study than to unravel these tangled webs of family history, for through it we find that our own ancestors have

contributed to that great store-house of human endeavor, whose printed ledger we call the history of the world.

The heroes of the "Mayflower" need neither eulogist nor apologists, for nothing should be added to nor taken from the plain story of their efforts for humanity. Yet may we not on this anniversary occasion point with pardonable pride to some of the greater achievements?

It is well to remember that the torch of liberty lighted by them nearly three hundred years ago on English soil has been kept steadily burning through all the succeeding generations down to our own. That the same determined and independent spirit that broke with the old faith, braved the unfriendly ocean, cleared the forests, and subdued the savages for religious liberty, was at Lexington and Yorktown, and the Constitution, the realization of the twin desire for civil liberty and religion was the immortal spouse of Plymouth Rock.

WHAT THE SPANISH INQUISITION HAS DONE.

THE Spanish Inquisition has awakened thousands of minds to embrace the truths which inspired the Spanish martyrs three hundred years ago to suffer loss of all things and life itself for their faith. One of the first to suffer death was San Roman, who was burnt for his faith at Valladolid in 1556. When fastened to the stake he was told that if he would retract his heresies he might escape the flames and suffer death by strangulation instead. He replied, "That heaven was too near for him to betray his Master," a testimony which has inspired, strengthened and encouraged hundreds since. It was the Spanish Inquisition which made Protestants. Valladolid, Leon, Castile and Seville were the most affected with the reformed truths as set forth by Luther, chiefly among the wealthy and educated classes.

Soon far and wide the news spread and the Inquisition began; many were put to torture and to death; young and old, noble and humble, timid and courageous all shared the same fate. Dr. Juan Guild, surnamed or latinized into "Aegidius," from his learning—a native of Antwerp, and a descendant of the old Saxon Counts of Holland—had been appointed by Charles the Fifth of Spain to the Bishopric of Tortosa, the richest office in ecclesiastical circles in the gift of the King. This preferment having aroused the envy of some of his fellow

prelates, they preferred a charge of Lutheranism against him, which charge was sustained. He was condemned to three years imprisonment in the prison of the Inquisition at Seville, and to ten years silence from preaching; his heart was broken and he died soon after his release. His last words, "to die rather than belie their faith," were a warning to his friends. Among his earlier acquaintances was Sir Thomas Moore, who appears to have set great value upon his opinion as to some of his works. Soon the prisons of the Inquisitions were full; in one day the support of the family was gone; families lived in terror by day and by night. Some were burnt as obstinate heretics; others were remanded long years to prison as penitents or in convents and monasteries; day after day brought some fresh tidings of woe, of ruin and despair.

The noblest, firmest and most enlightened were seized. Mothers, brothers, sisters and friends were parted and as lost from each other as though hidden in the grave. The cruelties of the Inquisition were as of hell itself; victims were gagged for fear that their words would sink into men's hearts. Carlos de Seso, Juan Sanches, De Rojas—the Dominican Friar—Antonio Herguelo, Augustin Cazella, his brother Francisco, and hundreds of others whose names will ever be emblazoned in letters of living fire upon their country's history, perished at the stake, martyrs to their principles and to their religion.

Maria De Bohorgues, a member of a noble house in Andalusia, young, accomplished and learned, was seized, tortured and bound to the stake, gagged, her confession of faith in her Redeemer was cut short by the garotte. At Seville, December, 1560, three foreigners were burnt, contrary to the law of nations; one of these, one Nicholas Burton, an English merchant, is said to have caused a war between England and Spain. Families separated for months, or years, met for the last time upon the scaffold, where, bound together, they died amid the flames, ere their farewell words could be spoken.

The Spanish Inquisition made of sacrifice a slaughter, and turned the altar into a scaffold. Martyrs of Spain, ye offered up your bodies a living sacrifice indeed to Him who has said: "Take my yoke upon you and learn of Me." Oh ye racks! ye

pulleys! ye flames! they endured them all for Christ's sake, and great has been their reward. Oh Catholic Spain, how have ye perverted the name, ye who was once the queen of nations, how have ye fallen! How have your misused powers, like your Armada, crumbled into dust. With your own hands have ye slain your sons and daughters; the bands of noble men and women, trained and endowed by Almighty God, to have been the teachers, leaders and preservers of the nation. The Spanish Inquisition, ye lost the low countries by your mistakes, your greed, your cruelties; ye are the darkest spot upon the names of Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second.

MARION GUILD WALPORT.

REDDY AND RED—A STORY OF SIXTY-ONE.

REDDY and I were apprenticed out
 In the summer of sixty-one,
 Both of us worked at the same smith's forge,
 Where the heaviest work was done.
 Reddy was older by just a year,
 While I struck the heavier blow,
 Reddy struck quickly and in between,
 While I swung heavy and slow.

Both as to hair were no doubtful hue,
 Though Reddy was redder, they said;
 They called us "The twins of the heaviest forge,"
 "The babies," and "Reddy and Red."
 'Twixt the big heats of the heaviest forge,
 One day as to rest we pause,
 Reddy proposed that we answer the call
 To strike for the Union cause.

So Reddy and I went over the way
 That summer of sixty-one,
 With aprons upturned and smut-begrimmed brows—
 We left the heat undone.
 Reddy was first to enroll his name,
 And he shaded the page with grime
 Of iron and smoke from the heaviest forge,
 Where we were serving our time.

Proudly I followed with similar pledge,
 As the captain looked over the page;
 "Both of you seem to be young," said he,
 "Suppose you enroll your age."
 Reddy at once set down "eighteen years,"
 But the captain still looking at me,
 Just smiled as in doubt when Reddy replied,
 "We're twins, sir, don't you see?"

"We swing the sledge at the heaviest forge
 And I am just eighteen:
 Red swings heavy and slow, and I
 Strike quickly and in between.
 They call me 'Reddy' and call him 'Red,'
 He's the bigger twin of the two:
 He swings the heaviest sledge in the shop,"
 And the captain smiled, "you'll do."

Drilling and training were over at last,
 And the day of our marching set;
 But the parting of friends when the hour arrived
 Was something I ne'er shall forget.
 There were weeping and sighs, and cheeks all pale,
 And a sadness too bitter to tell,
 For many of those who were marching away,
 We knew 'twas the last farewell.

Standing all thoughtful and watching our file
 Was a maiden alone and mute;
 I noticed her steadfastly looking at us,
 And I noticed, too, Reddy's salute.
 Reddy was silent, but now and again,
 As we stood there awaiting the sign,
 I saw that his glances had meaning for one
 Who still kept her place near the line.

"Forward," at last came the word along,
 And the files were promptly dressed;
 Into the line sprang the fair young girl,
 And clung upon Reddy's breast.
 Passionate grief for a moment—then
 One kiss, and she was gone.
 Ere he pressed her close and said "good-bye,"
 The line was moving on.

Many the jokes that were passed about
 By comrades familiar grown;

Raillery rules in the camp's discourse,
Few things are sacred known.
But never a man ever passed a jest
Or mentioned when Reddy was nigh
That the maiden that entered the line betrayed
Her love when she kissed him "good bye."
Safely with other dear memories kept
On love's own sacred shrine,
They rev'renced that conflict of grief and love
Expressed by the kiss in the line.

Reddy just once, on a dark picket night,
Talking the by-gones o'er,
Told me in confidence—" 'twas but the once—
I never had kissed her before.
Love her? I'd die for her." That was all
That passed till a later day,
When, "On to Atlanta," became the word,
And Kenesaw forward lay.

"Forward to Kenesaw Mountain, boys,"
"On to Atlanta," the word,
Georgia was scourged by the hand of war;
Her slavery atoned by the sword.
Lookout, Resaca, and Dallas were passed—
"Forward by center and flanks;"
Slowly and bloodily all the way
Till Kenesaw halted our ranks.
Darkly forbidding she raised her head,
And slowly our lines closed in;
Echoed her rugged and death built sides
To the cannon's thundering din.

"Push on your rifle pits twenty rods"—
The order by Hooker was sent.
"Volunteers called to advance the works"—
Echoed from tent to tent.
"Answer who will as I call the roll,
Step to the front and say 'aye,'" "
Nobody spoke till he came to the Rs,
When Reddy made prompt reply.
"One volunteer," said the sergeant grim,
"Six are required in all."
Five in succession then stepped to the front
Before he had finished the call.

Filling our boxes with cartridges
 And cleaning our guns for fight,
 Waiting for dusk as the order said:
 "Advance under cover of night."
 Reddy was serious, talked of home—
 Spoke of the girl left behind.
 "Should I not meet her again," said he,
 "Tell her I kept her in mind.
 If you should love her and she consent,
 Wed her for she will be true;
 Both of you think of the lad down South
 Who would die for either of you."

Over the ramparts at dusk we went,
 Leaving the pits in the rear—
 Pushed on the line as the order read,
 And waited for morn to appear.
 Twenty rods nearer were we to the foe
 Who greeted us early with lead;
 Kenesaw frowned like a giant in wrath,
 While cannon shot screamed over head.

All the day long was the fighting hot,
 They focussed and cross-fired our pit,
 Splintered our head log and feinted a charge,
 But we yielded never a bit.
 All the day long on the anvil of war,
 In the heat of that mountain gorge,
 Swinging the sledge on the unyielding foe,
 We struck at the heaviest forge.

Steady we held till the night's relief
 Were forming to take our place,
 When suddenly Reddy lay quickly down,
 And I noticed a change in his face.
 "Reddy, you're fainting—or are you hurt?"
 I pushed back the locks from his brow—
 Redder his hair and all wet with blood—
 No reason to ask him now.
 Closing his eyes, not a word he spoke
 And when the relief was sent,
 Reddy was sleeping on Kenesaw's breast
 And I went alone to our tent.

* * * * *

After the war when the boys came home,
I greeted the maiden one day,
Who broke in the line to kiss Reddy "good-bye,"
When the regiment was marching away.
Still she was lovely and time's light hand
No shadows had left on her face
Where the beauty of innocence lingered still,
Perfected by womanly grace.

Often I met her and often told
Of the struggles and fight so near
To Kenesaw's deadly rifle pits,
When he was the first volunteer.
Often I gave her the message he sent,
For a solace she seemed to find
In the words he had spoken that fateful night—
"Tell her I kept her in mind."

Speaking of Reddy one Christmas night,
A year or two after, she said:
"Would he not think we are traitors now,
If he were to raise from the dead?"
Promptly I answered: "No, for once
Reddy in speaking of you,
Said, 'If you love her, and she consent,
Wed her, for she will be true.'"
Then as I looked in her eyes I saw
The light of a new love shine;
And I whispered that Reddy would happier be
If he could but know she were mine.

We have been wedded for thirty years,
Love by good fortune is blest;
Both of us cherish remembrance of one
Who sleeps upon Kenesaw's breast.
Five happy children, and three of them
Are boys, and the youngest son
Is eighteen this summer, just the age
Of Reddy in sixty-one.
"Reddy" we call him, and proud he is
Of his name; though it seems to tell
The hue of his hair, he has heard the tale
Of the lad who at Kenesaw fell.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON.

PATRIOT MOTHERS.

[Read at the annual celebration of Washington's Birthday, of Eschscholtzia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Echo Mountain, Los Angeles County, California, February 22, 1899. Written for the occasion.]

HONOR's great seal has long been placed
Upon the names of those who faced
The foe, in conflict fierce and red,
And for the sake of Freedom bled,
 Beneath the battle's leaden hail.
The deeds of those great heroes shine
With lustre still undimmed by time,
When children gather 'round the knee
To list the songs of liberty,
 And hear the oft-recounted tale.

The valor of those men of might,
Who fought for Freedom and the Right—
Who died that we might now enjoy
The precious gift, without alloy,
 Has oft been sung with tongue and pen.
But, on this day we celebrate
The birth of him both brave and great,
Amidst the sound of mirth and cheer,
I bring this little tribute here,
 To the brave mothers of those men.

Theirs was the saddest lot of woe—
To work and wait, and never know
From day to day if those they loved
Unharm'd among the living moved,
 Or had been stricken in the fray.
To give their all and show no grief—
To strengthen with their own belief,
The patriot's cause—the soldier's heart—
This was the sad and trying part
 Performed by mothers of that day.

To take man's place in home and field;
To cause the fertile soil to yield
The wherewithal to stay the hand
Of stealthy famine in the land,
 And yet, to do a woman's part.

To plow and sow—to weave and spin—
To till the ground their bread to win.
To make the clothes the soldiers wore—
And, 'midst the tasks they bravely bore,
 To wait and hope with anxious heart.

And, when from battle-smoke afar,
There rose the bright and guiding star
Of Freedom to a valiant band,
Fighting for their native land,
 Against a graceless tyrant's rod,
Think you those mothers bore no arms,
In that sharp conflict's wild alarms?
Through their brave sons—*their more than life*—
They bore their part in battle strife,
 And strongly placed their faith in God.

And coming down to present times,
I fain would sing in fitting rhymes,
The praise of mothers, no less brave,
Who freely to their Country gave
 Their loyal sons at Duty's call.
But lest there be those with no sons
To send to war—to face the guns—
Whose hearts are still as true—I raise
My humble voice and sing the praise
 Of patriotic mothers all.

Though silent be their magic power—
From dawn of time till final hour,
Wherever shine great deeds of worth,
To bring renown to sons of earth—
 Be pen or sword within the hand,
On battlefield; in civil life;
In humble walks, or sterner strife;
Of deeds heroic told in songs,
The inspiration still belongs
 To the brave mothers of our land.

Alice J. Stevens.

TO MARK FORT JENKINS.

THE movement inaugurated by Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to place an appropriate marker on the site of the old frontier fort that once stood within the limits of West Pittston is a most commendable undertaking, and we are pleased to note that the borough authorities have indicated their approval of the project by taking action looking to the setting apart of necessary ground for the purpose, says the *Pittston Gazette*.

From a sketch on Fort Jenkins printed in the *Weekly Gazette* more than twenty years ago, which was written by Mrs. Mary B. Richart, we make the following extracts:

"John Jenkins, a member of the Society of Friends, was sent from Connecticut in 1753 by the Susquehanna Company to explore the country, and to purchase the interest of the Indians in the lands in Wyoming Valley, and a large tract of the adjoining country known as the district of Westmoreland. A deed of the purchase was subsequently made in a convention at Albany, signed by the Chiefs of the Six Nations. Two thousand pounds of money, in silver, were given in payment of the purchase. After the Declaration of Independence a meeting was held, and it was voted that the people of Wyoming should build forts for their protection at their own expense. Thereupon Fort Jenkins was built just above the western terminus of the Ferry Bridge, by John Jenkins, his relations and neighbors, on land belonging to him.

"The portion of Judge Jenkins's estate on the site of the fort, and including the ferry, was inherited by Thomas, and the next tract below fell to Stephen Jenkins, whose house stood on the bank of the river nearly opposite the residence of R. J. Wisner (now the home of G. W. Benedict). The estate of Stephen Jenkins was next owned by his son, Jabez, and sold by him to the late Peter Polen. ('Squire Polen's home was on Susquehanna Avenue, later the site of the Everhart mansion, and now the residence of Joseph H. Glennon.)

"The old burying ground on Wyoming Street was given by Judge Jenkins, the first owner of the land after the purchase from the Indians, for a place of public burial. This plot of ground was included in Stephen's portion, and Stephen's son, Jabez, respecting the wishes of his father and grandfather, made a reservation of it when he sold the farm. Thus this spot, hallowed by sorrowful tears shed over tragic events which transpired a century ago, alone remains unchanged by the hurried transitions of modern improvement. The portion of land belonging to Thomas Jenkins, lying on the river, was afterward

owned by his grandson, A. York Smith, who sold the principal portion of it to Messrs. Theodore Strong and R. D. Lacoe. That portion lying toward the mountain was long owned and occupied by Daniel Jones, a son-in-law of Thomas Jenkins, and sold by him to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

"John Jenkins's wife was Lydia Gardner, of New London, Connecticut, and her sister, Amy, was married to Captain Stephen Harding. Thus the Gardners, Hardings and Jenkinsees were all connected by marriage, and, with other families, resided in the fort at the time of the massacre. Of the burial of the Harding boys, Strikely and Benjamin, I have learned from Hon. G. M. Harding, that the mother of the two boys prepared the murdered and mutilated bodies of her sons for the grave with her own hands, and that during the burial, which took place the day after the massacre, in the old Jenkins and Harding Cemetery, on Wyoming Street, the low piece of ground on the rear was filled with Indians, who kept up a continual hooting and whistling during the whole time of that most sad and solemn service. Mrs. Harding and all the other inmates of the fort then being prisoners of war, the funeral was conducted under the protection of British officers with a flag of truce.

"When Fort Jennings surrendered to Colonel Butler (the Tory), the persons of all the prisoners were searched and their clothing taken from them, the women being only allowed a chemise and petticoat, and sometimes a short gown. Feather beds were ripped open and their contents given to the sport of the winds. Every cruelty that could be thought of was practiced. Thomas Jenkins, a young lad, the youngest son of John Jenkins, Sr., was dressed by his mother in woman's clothes on the day of the surrender, and with an old sun-bonnet was passed off for a female prisoner, as his life might not have been secure, as a few years would have fitted him for soldier life.

"At the time of the massacre, John Jenkins, Jr., a young lieutenant, had been a prisoner at Niagara all winter, where the British Army, officers included, had been indulging in the most immoral mode of living. Many offers had been made for the ransom of young Jenkins, but on account of the prominence of his father, the enemy would not release him except in exchange for an Indian chief. At last a chief was offered in exchange for him in the spring of 1778, and he was taken to Albany to be exchanged, but, upon reaching that point, it was found that the chief had died of smallpox. The Indians then returned to Niagara, carrying their prisoner with them. The savages indulged nightly in the most fearful drunken revelries, and Lieutenant Jenkins thought that every night would be his last, his life having been frequently threatened during their orgies. But there was a young Indian brave, who acted as a friend, often restraining the savages, and showing kindness in many ways. One night, when the Indians had drunk to a greater degree than usual, there seemed no hope for the prisoner's life; but the same dusky friend, abstaining

from all participation in the savage revelry, still kept a faithful watch over him, and when his captors had fallen into a heavy drunken sleep, silently unbound him and led him away from the camp, opened his pouch and divided with him its scanty store of provisions, gave him directions how to reach home, and left him. Young Jenkins was some time in reaching home. Following the streams, he would float down on a raft at night and lie still in the woods by day, living upon whatever the forest afforded him. When he arrived at home he was so emaciated from his privations and hardships that his mother did not recognize him. When the fighting men were mustered at Forty Fort he was among the number, but, being still in a weak state, Colonel Butler would not allow him to march out to battle, but left him in charge of Forty Fort. Thus he was spared for future usefulness.

"After the massacre, Lieutenant Jenkins was summoned to the headquarters of General Washington to give such information as he had gathered while a prisoner at Niagara. Another man was in camp at the same time, and of these two one was chosen guide for General Sullivan's army when he came to drive the Indians and Tories from Wyoming. These men were not allowed to have any intercourse with each other, but were kept in different parts of the camp, and were examined carefully to ascertain their fitness for this important enterprise. Jenkins had the honor to be stationed in Mrs. Washington's apartments, and while occupying them was called upon to relate incidents of his captivity to the ladies—wives of officers in camp. He also entertained them by talking, singing and dancing like the Indians, and Mrs. Washington thanked him for the entertainment he had afforded them. He served during the whole time of the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of colonel, and this title distinguishes him from his father, both having the same name.

"John Jenkins, Sr., was Provisional Judge of the District of Westmoreland for many years, and also at one time represented the district in the Connecticut Legislature. After the massacre an appeal was made by him and Mr. Denison to the Connecticut Legislature for aid for the surviving sufferers, which contains the only reliable description of the battle of Wyoming. The appeal was made in vain. The massacre of Wyoming did not end the troubles at Fort Jenkins. The settlers were driven away by the cruelties of the Pennamite War, carried on between the Connecticut people and the Proprietary Government of Pennsylvania. In their flight they went for succor to Goshen, Orange County, New York, to the Society of Friends, of which, as before stated, the senior Jenkins was a member. Mr. Jenkins, who was lame and also burdened with the infirmities of age, walked the whole distance. He died while the family were at Goshen, and was buried in a place called the 'Drowned Lands.'"

THE MARY WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

At the first meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on October 11, 1890, when the organization was happily completed, the first motion made and resolution offered was "that we make it our first work to aid in the completion of the monument to the mother of Washington." This was received with enthusiasm, put to vote and passed by acclamation.

The Mary Washington Association had been officially recognized by President Harrison the preceding May, (1890), at a meeting at the White House, opened by the President, who proclaimed himself heartily in sympathy with the movement.

On May 10, 1894, the completed monument was dedicated at Fredericksburg, in the presence and with the coöperation of President Cleveland, Governor O'Ferrall, Senator Daniel, several cabinet ministers, judges of the Supreme Court, members of both Houses of Congress and thousands of others.

The accompanying concise history will give a slight idea of the work accomplished. The Secretary is engaged in writing a more complete history of the work, which she hopes to have soon ready for publication.

THE NATIONAL MARY WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

In the spring of 1889 "the grave of the mother of Washington," at Fredericksburg, Virginia, was advertised in the newspapers: "For sale at auction to the highest bidder."

A few women in the city of Washington, aroused to indignation at this outrage, organized the "National Mary Washington Memorial Association," for the purpose of rescuing the grave and completing the unfinished monument, if practicable, or erecting a new one.

They persevered steadily with their work; the Fredericksburg Monument Association gave the deed for the lot and the title is now vested in three National Trustees—the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Governor of Virginia—all *ex officio*.

A new monument (the old one being found an irreparable ruin) was fully completed and dedicated May, 1894. It is an obelisk of Barre granite, fifty feet in height, of classic form and proportions, graceful, harmonious, and beautifully executed, eminently suited to the character of the noble woman it is designed to honor. Upon the plinth are the words, "Mary, the Mother of Washington;" on the reverse side.

"Erected by her Countrywomen." The shaft, a monolith of forty feet in height, was placed on its base on December 22, 1893, there to stand, we hope, for thousands of years, proclaiming the hallowed memory of the mother of the greatest American hero and patriot.

A beautiful lodge is built at the entrance of the grounds and a Fredericksburg lady of distinguished family and of great intelligence and character is the custodian. The grounds are being enclosed and laid out. Willows from Mount Vernon have been planted near the monument by the last daughter of the Washington family born at Mount Vernon, who is also the First Vice-President of the Mary Washington Association.

It remains now only to complete the Endowment Fund for the future care and protection of the property. Five thousand dollars in addition to what we have now is needed, and we earnestly desire all our Vice-Presidents and friends everywhere to use their best efforts to collect it.

We have now a list of four hundred and eighteen Hereditary Life Members who are privileged to care for the grave and monument of the Mother of Washington, which charge is inherited by their daughters or heirs. The silver star is presented to every member after paying the membership fee of \$25, and those giving \$35 receive a gold medal. One hundred and eighty-two more members only can be admitted, as the number is limited to six hundred.

Another monument will not be allowed to fall to ruin through neglect and vandalism.

With grateful thanks for all your noble work in the past, and trusting hopefully that you will be able to aid us in the good cause, I remain,

Yours truly,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Secretary N. M. W. M. A.

617 Nineteenth Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Among the Hereditary Life Members are Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Miss Hetzel, Registrar General; Mrs. Hatcher, Assistant Historian General; Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Cheney and Mrs. Roebbing, Vice-Presidents General, with the State Regents of Louisiana, Connecticut, New York and Arkansas. Among the many distinguished women that are not on the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution, are Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Stanford and Mrs. Maddox, of

California; Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Donald McLean and Miss Vanderpoel, of New York; Mrs. Roger A. Wolcott, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Wilcox, of Connecticut; Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, of Maryland, and Mrs. Terhune.

A medal of the Hereditary Life Members was presented to Mrs. McKinley by the Ohio delegation to the Eighth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, on February 24, 1899. The presentation took place in the Blue Room at the White House. The Ohio ladies led by Mrs. Rathbone were first received by the President and Mrs. McKinley, followed by the ladies of the Mary Washington Association, led by Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard. Mrs. Rathbone made a short but beautiful address, presenting the medal to Mrs. McKinley, and the members of the Mary Washington Association present, among whom were three descendants of that honored woman, welcomed the wife of the present executive into the Society organized in memory of the mother of his first and greatest predecessor.

The President and Mrs. McKinley expressed themselves much gratified at the gift and the welcome.

A few days previously the New York officers of the Children of the American Revolution had presented a medal to Mrs. Harriet N. Lothrop, the President of that Society.

In the latter part of May, 1899, a party of Hereditary Life Members met in Fredericksburg around the tomb of Mary Washington. After visiting the beautiful monument, they were invited to a bountiful luncheon at the Lodge, by the Fredericksburg Monument Association. Mrs. Fleming, the Second Vice-President of the National Association; Mrs. Wallace, the President of the Fredericksburg Association; Mrs. Goolrick, the Custodian, with a host of charming women and beautiful girls with a fair sprinkling of the male sex, entertained the party. An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. William A. Little on Oratory Rock, followed by a very interesting paper on the work of the Mount Vernon Association, and the Mary Washington Association, by Mrs. Louise Levering Weber, of Philadelphia.

The wall enclosing the grounds, the latest work of the Association, was then examined and admired. Mrs. Schu'tz, of

New Jersey, planted a beautiful hydrangea near the Lodge. The Lodge was also an object of much interest. The Board room has been beautifully decorated and furnished with old colonial furniture, by Mrs. Wilcox, the Vice-President for Connecticut, assisted by her friends and constituents. The Virginia Daughters resolved at their State Conference in December, 1898, to furnish another room at the Lodge, the parlor. This was decided by the kind offer of Miss Eugenia Washington, to place a fine, old piano in the Lodge.

After a drive to the National Cemetery (the battlefield), the day concluded with a tea at the old Mary Washington House, given by the Fredericksburg branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. This Association bought the house in 1890, they are now filling it with handsome antique furniture. The old garden is there, but little is left of Mary Washington's careful tending except the high box hedges, which must have been there when she welcomed Lafayette, in her large hat and gardening outfit. Among the Hereditary Life Members present were Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch and Miss Eugenia Washington, both great-great-granddaughters of Mary Washington.

After a delightful evening with songs, recitations and an impromptu dance, concluded by "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Auld Lang Syne" sung by all present, led by Mrs. R. J. McKnight Moses, the ladies left for Washington, hoping to go another day and bring with them more members to visit the monument and enjoy the many memories of that old historic town and the never-failing hospitality of Old Virginia.

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

RUTH WYLLYS CHAPTER TRANSFERS DEEDS OF LAND TO CITY.

NATURE was kind to the members of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Saturday, the day selected for the exercises attending the presentation to the city of the deeds for the land on Gold street adjoining the ancient cemetery where lie many of the founders of Hartford. The exercises were carried out in the cemetery in the rear of the Center Church. The national colors were conspicuous on many of the buildings in the vicinity, and the stirring addresses and the patriotic music, by Colt's Band and the Putnam Phalanx Drum Corps, aroused the utmost enthusiasm in the vast crowd which gathered in the cemetery and on the rejuvenated Gold street. Everybody was delighted with the way the celebration was conducted. General Hawley, after it was over, declared that it was a poem in itself. It was a memorable scene and a great occasion in the history of Hartford. Especially gratifying to all was the presence of the Rev. Dr. George Leon Walker, pastor emeritus of the Center Church, whose address some years ago gave the impulse to this work of improvement and public spirit.

The dominant feeling of the great gathering was one of gratitude that the shame of the old Gold street, with all its uncanny and wicked associations, had vanished forever before the unremitting efforts of the women of the Chapter and their friends, and that in its place there was a wide avenue, full of June sunshine, and that just where the line of the old rookeries backed up against Hartford's precious but neglected God's acre, there was the open of sweetness and light just tempered by the shade of a few trees that have withstood bad treatment and lived until their tall branches could once more

drink in the warmth of the sun. The audience, made up largely of those who could trace their ancestry to the men who have rested these many years in the cemetery, was one that was good to see, and the inspiration of the hour seemed to affect the speakers, whose addresses, excellent in themselves, were given with an unusual and a true ring. The auditors remained until the close, apparently charmed with the loveliness of the scene, and it was indeed one long to be remembered. The platform, finely decorated with palms and roses, colonial chairs in the center to bring back those days of old of which the orators told in such thrilling sentences; its backing of the walls of the old Center Church decorated with the State flag and its venerable motto, *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*, with the later Stars and Stripes, made a splendid out-of-door picture, none the less dignified and charming when the brilliant assembly upon it was made a part of it.

The exercises began at 4.15. Mayor Preston and the members of the city government were escorted to the grounds by the Putnam Phalanx, in command of Major Shedd, with the Phalanx Drum Corps at the head of the line. The mayor and other heads of the city government occupied seats on the platform and the members of the common council occupied chairs in the grounds. A flag of the State of Connecticut was fastened to the west wall of the Center Church, in the rear of the platform, and the national colors were on both sides of the State emblem. Placed conspicuously throughout the grounds were shields, representing the thirteen original States. In the decorations were branches from an oak at the home of Mrs. Holcombe, the Regent of Ruth Wyllys, which was grown from an acorn of the Charter Oak. All the city offices were closed for the exercises.

The members of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter formed in the Center Church chapel at 3.30, and after formation Mrs. Holcombe, who has been untiring in her work in behalf of the Gold street improvement, was presented with a loving cup by Mrs. William H. Palmer, the Vice-Regent, in behalf of the members of Ruth Wyllys Chapter. The cup has the following inscription:

Presented to
Emily Seymour Goodwin Holcombe,
Regent
of the
Ruth Wyllys Chapter
of the

Daughters of the American Revolution, of Hartford, Connecticut.
On June the seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
As a token of their greatful appreciation of her valued services in
restoring the
Ancient Cemetery
and the
Widening of Gold Street.

The procession of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, invited guests and the speakers formed in the chapel of the Center Church and headed by the advisory board, the Rev. Francis Goodwin, Charles E. Gross, John M. Holcombe and Joseph G. Woodward, entered the grounds. Following the speakers came Mrs. Holcombe, Regent of the Chapter; Mrs. Palmer, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. N. D. Sperry, of New Haven, National Vice-President General from Connecticut; Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim, ex-State Regent of Connecticut, with Miss Antoinette R. Phelps, First Vice-President of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, at whose home the Chapter was formed. The officers followed, with the Gold street committee and the Chapter members. Mrs. Kinney, who has been State Regent since 1895, was heartily welcomed and has the satisfaction of knowing that since her regency the Daughters of the American Revolution are more numerous by two thousand eight hundred than when she was first elected.

Colt's band was stationed on a platform in the west of the cemetery yard and played several selections before the beginning of the exercises. Promptly at 4.15 the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Lamson, which was followed by the doxology, sung by all. Mrs. Holcombe, who presided, made the first address, which included the presentation of the deeds of the land bought by the Chapter, to Mayor Preston, as the executive head of the city. Her address in full is given below :

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CITIZENS OF HARTFORD AND CONNECTICUT.—The long period of waiting is over; the rays of suspense and anxiety are gathered in the records of the past. Gold street is widened, and in behalf of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I bid you all a cordial welcome, and ask you to rejoice with us and to take part in a celebration of a somewhat unusual character; one which commemorates an event in which many of you have borne a valuable part. The widening of Gold street, and the improvement of the ancient cemetery, has been a field of labor so wide that there was room for many workers, and I am sure we may all rejoice that to us has fallen, not only the duty, but the high privilege of "building up the old wastes and repairing the desolation of many generations." For, although this redemption work has been carried on under the auspices of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter—and I know their hearts are filled with satisfaction and even pride to-day—still I can but feel that no line should be drawn or distinctions made, for we have all borne our part; in countless ways of interest, influence, as well as contributions, have many aided in this undertaking, and under the impetus of such a force has the movement rolled along to the beautiful fulfillment of to-day. It has been a grand, harmonious work from the very beginning, when with many misgivings, I laid the matter before some of you, and received that encouragement which makes labor a happiness. As gold is our standard for highest and purest value, so the Gold street improvement has created a story so full of the brightest and best qualities of human nature that it shines as with the lustre of pure gold, and the splendor of nobility.

Two years ago I had occasion to say, "In that long neglected graveyard, shut in on all sides by high buildings and the tenement houses of a slum district, hidden away from God's bountiful and beautiful sunlight, in a damp, dark spot, lie, in apparently forgotten graves your ancestors and mine! Men whom the historical scholars of to-day term great and illustrious men. Originators of a new form of government and founders of this great nation." One year ago this month of June a local paper in an article entitled "Progress of Gold Street," said, "There is a little gleam of light in the matter of Gold street widening, that widening which will permit the improvement of the old Center burying ground in which we are all so much interested. The graves in which the forefathers sleep have, so many of them as have escaped the ravages of time and the encroachments of abutting owners, too long been hidden by brick walls and uncanny tenements. Let them come again into the light of day and respectability."

Now are they come into the light indeed; and is it not a joy to behold the open, generous surroundings and know that very soon the old yard will become a transfiguration of its former self, bearing harmonious contours and enjoying clean and upright conditions. Gold street, a thoroughfare and a part of our city's best and busiest

life, bearing upon its northern border in place of singularly squalid and evil tenements, an ancient heritage, long hidden, it is true, but now restored with honor, where sleep that body of picked men of whom I was brought up to believe "that the Lord sifted three kingdoms to procure the material wherewith to settle New England." It was the best and truest quality of old England, the intrepid, honest, intelligent Anglo-Saxon that came to Massachusetts and Connecticut between the years 1620 and 1650; in this same peerless month of June, 1636, two hundred and sixty-three years ago, came Thomas Hooker and his company to Hartford, an event of momentous significance in the history of civilization, and our nation. Among the voices lifted in glad hosannas to-day, will be heard that of the old church bell, which came with that band of Puritans, and the only voice of that noble company that outlived its generation. It is the first church bell that came to this part of America, being brought from Braintree to Newton in 1632. In its long term of service it has suffered the infirmities of age and been twice re-cast, and enlarged, thus renewing its strength and continuance of service by the infusion of young and fresh material—the type of harmony between the old and the new. Through passing centuries it has continued to speak in its own tongue and from its lofty watch tower it has beheld the shifting scenes of many generations, and witnessed the interment of six thousand persons while it tolled in solemn note the passing of the dead. To-day, it will ring forth its own period of life in Hartford, not in solemn voice as it tolled the ages of those six thousand mortals, nor yet the calling notes of service hour, but in a very jubilate will it peal forth the sum of two hundred and sixty-three years. Just what woman's province may be after we leave the time-honored mission of stocking darning—that inalienable privilege of woman and the type of all domestic virtues—is a question involving perhaps as great a variety of opinions as a new name for Gold street and one which we have no occasion or desire to enter upon; but the province of woman's patriotic societies admits of no argument; clearly the restoration of crumbling gravestones and the preservation of family records are as orthodox as the stones themselves, and any Chapter may be happy to find itself the sponsor of such fitting patriotic responsibilities. So we may assume that the Ruth Wyllys Chapter was fortunate in having a cemetery of such rare qualifications in its immediate vicinity. The dilapidation of the stones was so extreme, however, and the general conditions so apparently impossible to restore and redeem, that we hesitated to enter upon such untried labors, and we had an existence of three years before sufficient courage was summoned to even make a beginning, and then the situation was most hopeless with the awful problem of Gold street before us and about us.

Among the fundamental philosophies of early life we learn that "many hands make light work," and no matter how many "isms" may arise and disappear in later life, there is no reason to question the

truth of this principle, and to-day we look forth upon a very realistic demonstration, for Gold street would never have been widened and the great work of restoration in the cemetery would never have been accomplished were it not for the combined force derived from hundreds of willing helpers. The cordial sympathy of many; the strong and unvarying help of a few men of power, all have combined to make this fine work not only a possibility but a glad reality, and I want to take this opportunity—the only one probably when so many friends and co-workers will ever be assembled together upon this spot, rich in historic quality and sacred to the ties of kinship—to thank each and every one who has aided in the work of our Chapter, and most deeply and sincerely would I thank those gentlemen, who from the very beginning have been my inspiration and my support. From days crowded with the heavy responsibilities of professional and business duties have they cheerfully devoted hours of labor and given, without stint, the value of their experience and wisdom. To that beloved pastor and leader, whose voice rang forth in eloquent appeal to redeem "God's Acre," who awoke slumbering chords of civic pride, as well as filial respect, and whose presence upon this stage to-day is a matter of congratulation and rejoicing to us all, would I express the loving thanks of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter. To those gentlemen whose pledges gave a basis for practical operations and whose confidence inspired the courage which proved a necessary element in the long campaign; to the gentlemen of the press, without whom all would have been as naught; to the ex-president, the present president and gentlemen of the street board, without whose approval and labor all would still have been as naught; to those friends who have advised, sustained, encouraged and labored, and to that one whose hand never failing, whose patience never wearying, has guided me through most unusual and puzzling paths; to all would I, personally, and for the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, express the deepest and sincerest thanks. There are some services that are far beyond money value, and such have I received without limit and without price, and to you all, to our many, many friends, I offer for the Ruth Wyllys Chapter thanks that no words can measure; as your services have been beyond price, so our gratitude is beyond the power of expression.

Mr. Mayor, it is my very happy duty and privilege to present to you for the city of Hartford, these deeds of land upon Gold street from the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, which, through the aid of many friends, have been purchased for this purpose. Our labor upon this spot is one in which you are all interested. You will realize as you look about how much there is to be done, but with the Gold street houses removed, the work of improvement is progressing rapidly and adornments will follow. In another year we anticipate great changes here. For awhile the necessary processes of work must create disturbed and unsightly conditions, but from all this will emerge a spot of rare interest and beauty. How soon the family memorials can be restored and

made perfect depends upon the family representatives themselves and the public. As I look forth I can but hope to behold some time this cemetery carried to the river and park. From testimony of Dr. Walker and Dr. Hoadly the land west of Lewis street was a part of the original burying ground, so we can realize the appropriateness of such an extension, and in that angle formed by the conjunction of Lewis and Trumbull streets, in conspicuous positions and in full view of Main street, is the ideal spot for a statue of the great Hooker. There may Hartford express in fitting mode her appreciation of and her respect for her great founder. I saw recently in Milwaukee a fine statue erected to the first settler, Solomon Juneau. A granite pedestal supports a fine bronze figure; on one side of the pedestal is a bas-relief representing this pioneer citizen dealing in exchange of furs with the Indians, and in his hand he holds the skin of an animal. It memorialized but a simple act of trade and barter, and I could but reflect, with some pride, that in Hartford our founder might be represented, holding in his hand that first written constitution of the world, a document that created a new order of government that made Hartford "the birth-place of democracy." If the boundaries of the cemetery should ever be thus extended, there would then be a sufficiently long outline on its southern border to make appropriate a beautiful entrance, commemorating those founders who wrought out from original conceptions a plan of redemption for mankind which we to-day call liberty. It is something of a surprise to many to find that we have here a really lovely piece of ground, which after grading and seeding will assume the exquisite quality of New England's own picturesqueness; in rolling lines of beauty will it repose green and restful as on a quiet country hillside beside an ancient Puritan Church. It will take a longer time to cover these commercial walls with soft green draperies, but the vines are planted and are already putting forth those shoots which shall clothe them all as with a flowing garment, and convert stiff, brick walls into waving masses of verdure. I wish to urge upon the city's officers the necessity of continuous care of this ancient and sacred ground. If left again to itself, all too soon would our work be but in vain, and in giving these pieces of land to the city of Hartford, the Ruth Wyllys Chapter gives them with the urgent request that this whole plot be placed in the custody of those who have power to preserve and to keep it, that in one hundred years it will be more perfect than now, remembering that our labors of this time will have become a part of its history, and I trust that the generations in the coming years may arise and call our work blessed.

Mayor Preston, in closing his response, said:

To your Association who have awakened public interest in this burial place of the fathers, so long overlooked by the sons and now redeemed by the daughters, who have with sublime courage and patience carried this work to a successful issue, there is due more than can

be repaid by words of acknowledgment to-day, and it remains for the future historian or writer of annals to point to this event, relating the transformation that occurred here at this century's ending, and there shall be brought at once into fame your most illustrious organization, the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom I now extend the greetings of our people.

A MEMORABLE TRIP TO THE COUNTRY SEAT OF MISS FLORETTA VINING, AT GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

[The Editor regrets want of space to publish the whole of Mrs. Upham's charming description of the trip of the John Adams Chapter and "House Party" to Miss Vining, at Groton.]

HIGH up on the hills in the beautiful town of Groton, Massachusetts, stands a fine old colonial mansion built near the middle of the eighteenth century by Oliver Prescott, Jr., a nephew of Colonel Prescott, commander of the forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. Here for nearly a hundred years have dwelt the family and the descendants of Sylvester Jacobs, to whom the property was transferred by the builder soon after the calendar marked 1800. For eighty-six years Miss Elizabeth Jacobs had known no other home, from childhood to womanhood and on to old age she had lived in this grand, historic spot, and dying, bequeathed it to her next of kin, Miss Floretta Vining, senior proprietor of the well known and popular south shore newspaper concern of Vining & Mathews. With her accustomed generosity Miss Vining's first thought was to share her "new found treasure" with her loyal subjects, members of John Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, whose loved Regent she has been since its formation.

The annual meeting of the Chapter has always been a "red letter day," the occasion having previously been celebrated at Vining Villa, Stony Beach. June 10, 1899, was not only a "red letter," but all the letters of the alphabet painted with the combined colors of the rainbow would fail to express the delight and joyousness of the more than a hundred guests who assembled to celebrate the hour.

Subsequent to the eventful day Miss Vining, with wise (?) forethought, invited a house party which were supposed to assist in the preparations for the unexpected guests, and though the thermometer was in the nineties none failed to respond to her cordial invitation, and a merry party took the train on Thursday for Groton. Among them were the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Carrie LeB. Thompson, Mrs. A. E. Page, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. M. Wilson, Madame Arcan, Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, Mrs. E. Y. Pratt, Mrs. Koppmann, Miss Fannie Rothenberg, Misses Alice and Lizzie Hemenway, Mrs. Smith and Miss Mariana Smith, Miss Anna Nash, Mrs. C. B. Worster and the pretty bride, Mrs. Fletcher Sanborn, Mrs. M. Ingraham and Mrs. Lulu Upham, of New York.

The town's people looked wonderingly at the procession of carriages and the big hayrick, redolent with the new mown hay, an improvised conveyance filled to its utmost with the laughing, chattering visitors coming from the hot dusty city it seemed an elysium, driving through the town with its cool, shady roads, its handsome mansions, its beautiful library and its noted Episcopal school, where seven hundred names are already on the waiting list. The showers of the day previous had brightened the verdure, the sky was almost cloudless and the cool of the evening was coming on when we reached our destination, a mile or more from the station. In the center of the circular driveway leading to the house a beautiful fountain was throwing its cooling waters high in air, the setting sun making rainbows glint and glisten, then vanish with the shadows. High up on the hillside above the terraced lawn with its immense trees, flowering shrubs and its old time cinnamon rose bushes, pink with bloom, stands the quaint old mansion white and shining in its new dress of white and green. Over the doorway floats the stars and stripes waving a mute welcome to the patriotic band, while the old-fashioned knocker resounds through the house, bringing stately, cherry Mrs. Mansur, whilom "mistress of the manse." "Wait till you see the inside," was Miss Vining's injunction, while the "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" echoed and reechoed as we voiced our admiration of the picturesque external scene.

Words defy a description. Shut your eyes and like Bellamy

"look backward" a hundred years. Everything in the way of antique furnishing that a family of wealth and refinement could gather has here its abiding place. The great "keeping room" and parlor for, perhaps, fifty years has not been opened save upon great occasions, presented the same cherry appearance that they did in the fifties when Charles Jacobs, its last owner, was welcomed home from Harvard, a full fledged graduate with all his honors, the greater part of his wardrobe in the old-fashioned carpet-sack and tiny hair trunk now resurrected from the garret, for Miss Vining has restored to its pristine freshness all the belongings of the house since the olden time. Garret, cellar and store-room have yielded up their treasures, and the lover of old colonial things has here a feast.

The golden sun never set upon a happier party than those who watched it drop behind the far western hill that bounded that side of Miss Vining's broad domain, while in the gathering darkness the new moon greeted the tall pines of the grove at the further line of the estate. Until the wee small hours sounds of mirth resounded through the old mansion, but at break of day the old horn reverberated over the hills and aroused those who had for a moment seized the coveted boon of sleep. The day and its duties was before us. It was all too short for the many pleasures our hostess had planned, and the morning of the eventful day, the fourth anniversary of John Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, dawned before we could realize it, so fraught with enjoyment had been every moment.

Bunting and flags decorated the house, and the old posey garden was robbed of its treasures to beautify the old manse. Pitchers of invaluable price (so said Mrs. Alice Madocks, of New York and Allerton, a connoisseur in antique china, whose immense collection contains nearly every piece of antique china ever made in America) were filled with fleur-de-lis, syringas, spider lillies, forget-me-nots, Johnny-jump-ups and bachelors' buttons and lavender, all taking us back to grandmother's time.

The first callers to pay their respects to their new townswoman and hostess were Rev. Joshua Young, for the past twenty-five years pastor of the Unitarian Church of Groton;

Mrs. Young and Miss Young, ex-Governor and Miss Boutwell, Mrs. Needham, Mrs. Blood and others of Groton. Their cordial greeting to Miss Vining and her guests was another delightful episode in the already full calendar.

The nine and eleven o'clock trains from Boston brought nearly a hundred members of John Adams Chapter and their guests to Ayer, then a delightful drive of three miles in barges over wooded roads "sweet with the smell of June." The "house party" had availed themselves of the old-fashioned wardrobes of Miss Vining's ancestors and, quaint as the old place itself, the receiving party welcomed the coming guests. Miss Vining, robed in coral brocade and white satin, the wedding gown of her great grandmother, doffed her big apron, arose from the ice cream cellar, where she had been superintending the caterers, and greeted her visitors with the same aplomb as when presenting the Massachusetts' delegation of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress to Mrs. Grover Cleveland at the White House.

The other members of the receiving party were: Mrs. Y. Sanborn, as Mollie Stark; Miss Bessie Torrey, as Mary Allerton; Mrs. E. Y. Pratt, as Mrs. John Adams; Mrs. S. R. Thompson, representing Mrs. Governor Winthrop; Mrs. A. C. Page, a perfect Mrs. Elder Brewster; Mrs. M. Ingraham, of New York, as Priscilla; Miss Fannie Rothenberg, as Patience Morton; Miss Anna Nash, as Dorothy Q. As Dolly Madison, Miss Laura Fowler, Regent of the Old South Chapter, "took the cake," closely followed by Mrs. Lizzie Hemenway, as Mary Parkhurst. Mrs. G. H. Bates appeared as Hope Howland and Mrs. M. L. Koppmann, as Mercy Warren; Mrs. Lulu Upham, as "Jinnie Waglum;" Mrs. C. Y. Smith, as Grandmother Lois; Mrs. C. B. Wooster, as Rose Standish; and Miss Allie Maud, as Anna Bradstreet.

After the collation members and guests gathered on the terraced lawn to participate in the anniversary exercises. The singing of America and the "Salute to the Flag" given by Mrs. Bartlett, a Chapter member, opened the meeting. Then the reports of officers and committees were called for.

Mrs. Lillian Gilligan gave the Secretary's report, telling of the work of the year, as well as its pleasure; Mrs. Annie W.

Chick in the Treasurer's report disclosed the many gifts of the Chapter, among them \$25 to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association; \$25 to the Nurses' fund of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; \$25 toward repairs of Christ Church, Salem street, and many more good deeds, yet showing a good balance in the treasury. Then came reports of the Historian by Mrs. Hosmer, and the flower committee, by Mrs. Page, followed by the election of officers for the coming year with this result:

Regent, Miss Floretta Vining; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Samuel Thompson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James J. Gilligan; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Alice B. Raymond; Treasurer, Mrs. Edson Chick; Registrar, Miss Alice Hemenway; Assistant Registrar, Mrs. Edward B. Wadsworth; Historian, Mrs. Edward B. Hosmer; Auditors, Mrs. Thomas H. Clark and Mrs. George W. Sargent; Directors, Mrs. H. D. W. Morris, Mrs. L. W. Clark and Miss Mary Anna Smith.

Next came the presentation of the State Regent, Miss Sara W. Daggett, of Commonwealth avenue. She spoke of her pleasure in accepting the charming gift of hospitality, and the opportunity of spending the day in that historic spot, so full of memories and associations of a loyal past, and declared it fortunate that those who had died in the fullness of time could commit these gifts into the keeping of one so capable of guarding them as is Miss Vining, so well qualified to appreciate them, and so generous withal that she cannot enjoy them without giving of her pleasure to others.

"I am clearly impressed," said Miss Daggett, "with the widespreading influence of our Society! Let us be proud of our nation! I have given my heart to Massachusetts, and I want the coöperation of every Daughter of every Chapter to make our name glorious among other States."

Next came a poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Pratt, and a short address by Mrs. Fowler; then a toast to the hostess: "May she have a long and happy life, and added riches. John Adams Chapter feels personal pride and pleasure in her latest inheritance, this beautiful old colonial home."

All were unanimous in voicing the sentiment that in no other way could Miss Vining have contributed so much pleasure,

and all were lavish in praise of the memorable visit. In honor of her ancestors, Jacobs and Vining, may we not christen her new country seat Jacobia Vineyard? Surely no vineyard ever bore more lasting, luscious fruit than must come forth from the seeds of loving thoughtfulness, kindly deed and generous action sowed broadcast by the loved Regent of John Adams Chapter this tenth of June, 1899.

HANNAH WOODRUFF CHAPTER celebrated its Chapter day in unique fashion on Thursday, June 29. Owing to the fact that the twenty-fifth fell on Sunday, the celebration was postponed to the twenty-eighth, and again postponed on account of rain to the twenty-ninth. Finally the day was perfect and about twenty-five of the members drove to Wolcott to visit their youngest "patriot's" daughter, Mrs. Lois Johnson Upson, whose father, Levi Johnson, was a soldier in the Revolution. Mrs. Upson was the wife of Lucien Upson, who with her son and son-in-law fought in the Civil War. She is eighty-two years old but her sight and hearing are unimpaired by her increasing years, and she has always enjoyed the best of health. Mrs. Upson has lived at the same place for sixty-one years, though her present home was built on the site of a house burned with its entire contents, while the family were at church many years ago. In revolutionary times a fort stood not far away.

When the party arrived, Mrs. Upson, leaning on the arm of her daughter, Mrs. Garrigus, advanced to meet the guests, greeting each with cordial hospitality. After some time spent socially, playing croquet, etc., a bountiful lunch was spread on tables built on the lawn under great maples. Mrs. Upson sat at the head, with the Regent, Mrs. E. W. Twichell and the honorary Regent, Mrs. F. B. Bradley, at either hand. After singing the doxology, the members enjoyed the dainty viands with the hearty appetites developed by mountain air. In the name of the Chapter, the Regent presented Mrs. Upson with \$5 in gold as a souvenir of the occasion, and later the Chapter received from her, a large old-fashioned tureen which is to form a part of the historical collection of the Chapter. This collection will contain some article belonging to each of its six

"Patriot's Daughters." A group which included the members of the Chapter present, with Mrs. Upson in the center, her great-grandson leaning on her knee, was photographed by Mr. Will Garrigus.

At sunset the party left for home, bearing in their memory the pleasant picture of Maplewood farm, with the home decorated with floating flags and shaded with widespreading maples, in which the Real Daughter is spending her later years, surrounded by the loving care of children and grandchildren. The thanks of the Chapter are due to the entire family who did so much to make the occasion a pleasant one for the visitors.

NEW ALBANY CHAPTER.—One of the most notable social events of the season in New Albany was the charter meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the home of the Misses Hedden, Dewey Heights, Friday evening. The large parlors, beautifully decorated with flags for the occasion, were filled with members of the Chapter and invited guests. The members were dressed in costumes of the revolutionary period with powdered hair, and presented a most charming appearance.

The Regent, Miss Mary E. Cardwill, appropriately represented Mary Washington, the patron saint of the organization, and wore a black embroidered crepe dress, with green silk court train, lace fichu and cap, and carried a beautiful turkey feather fan. Martha Washington was there, impersonated by Mrs. Frank Greene, who wore a handsome gown of dark and light green brocade, with pale green satin train. She also wore a pretty lace cap, over powdered hair. The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frances Maginness, represented Mrs. Israel Putnam, and was attired in a black costume of silk and lace, her hair becomingly dressed and powdered. Mrs. Jefferson, in the person of Miss Fannie Hedden, the Registrar, appeared in brocaded silk and lace, with flowing curls under a tiny lace cap. Mrs. Peggy Chew, in a pretty flowered gown, found her appropriate second self in Miss Susie Hooper. Pretty Nellie Custis stepped out of a picture to embody herself for the evening in the person of Miss Estelle Soule, arrayed in silver gray silk and powdered pompadour hair, held in place by a fine old comb.

Miss Anna E. Cardwill, the Treasurer, admirably personated Madam Livingstone in wine colored satin skirt, ashes of roses silk pannier, cut square neck, with yellow front and trimmings. Mrs. Franklin found herself there in the person of Miss Theo Hedden, arrayed in a handsome blue and black silk costume, en train, with brocaded front. Betsey Ross, Miss Anna Belah Smith, came dressed, as no doubt was her wont, in a black brocaded silk and dainty white apron, emblem of industry.

Mrs. Abigail Adams, Miss Carrie B. Webster, looked most matronly in a plaid cape suit, such as our grandmothers used to wear. Mrs. John Jay, Miss Alice Greene, in blue quilted petticoat, blue overdress and white fichu and cap, had a genuine surprise in meeting her mother, Mrs. Livingstone. Marie Warren, Miss Clara Funk, tried in vain to conceal her bright, intellectual character in grandmother's black silk go-to-meeting gown and lace cap, and to appear thereby simply sweet and demure. Mrs. Patrick Henry must have been quite content to see herself in the person of Mrs. Margaret Johnson, in curls and fancy cap, pretty black gown and fichu, quite the Virginia lady. Mrs. Murray, famous in the history of the battle of Long Island, found her most fitting prototype in Miss Adelia Woodruff, in a rich Quaker costume of silver-colored silk, fine embroidered neck handkerchief and lace cap.

The program of the evening opened with a fine musical selection by Mrs. W. A. Hedden, William and Earl Hedden, who also gave in their inimitable manner, two of the three other musical numbers on the program. The Regent presented the charter to the Chapter in an address, which reviewed the history of the Chapter from its inception, less than a year ago, and told of the purpose and achievements of the national organization. The address closed with the words:

"Members of the New Albany Chapter, it is now my pleasant duty, as your Regent, to present to you, by the authority of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, this charter, the sign and seal of our association, as a Chapter, with the national body. Cherish it now and hereafter, not only as a token of an outward connection with a great patriotic institution, but also as an emblem of an inner

spiritual union, in behalf of American patriotism, which it is your province and your privilege to foster."

Roll call by the Registrar was responded to by the members, as far as possible with sentiments appropriate to the character they represented. Mrs. Maginness read a selection entitled "Our National Patriotic Songs and Hymns," a subject of never failing interest to Americans. Miss Anna Bellah Smith (Betsey Ross), fittingly and most effectively rendered James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "Old Glory." Miss Julia Fawcett, one of New Albany's most brilliant pianists, contributed to the exceptionally good music of the evening. After the singing of "America" by the assembly an invitation to the dining-room was accepted, and, seated at tables beautifully decorated with holly and ferns, the members and guests enjoyed a dainty repast of two courses—delicious chicken salad and rolled bread, the latter tied with blue ribbons, giving the National Society's colors, blue and white, and ice cream in red, white and blue, with cakes. The perfect success of the charter meeting, the first open meeting of the Chapter since its formation, will make it a red letter day in the Chapter's history.

SAMUEL ASHLEY CHAPTER, of Claremont, New Hampshire, celebrated the one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of George Washington's birthday on February 22, 1899, by holding a reception in Knights of Pythias hall from 3 until 5 o'clock.

The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and palms, and lighted by electric lights. The picture of Washington, belonging to the Chapter, rested on an easel on a side platform and was also draped with a flag.

Miss Elizabeth Coburn, the charming daughter of one of our members, dressed as a colonial dame, presented the guests as they entered the hall, with souvenir programs, in the form of small hatchets, the handles tied with red and blue ribbons.

Our Regent, Vice-Regent and the chairman of the literary committee, received the guests.

The Chapter celebrated the battle of Lexington, April 19, at the home of Mrs. Minnie Glidden, Bond street. The rooms were handsomely decorated for the occasion. A large flag

was draped between the parlors, in the center of which was the motto, "Battle of Lexington, 1775-1899." Red, white and blue festooned the windows, while bouquets of American Beauty roses and red and white carnations graced the center tables. The programs were dainty souvenirs tied with red ribbon, printed on blue and to them was attached a miniature silken stars and stripes. An interesting program followed.

On Flag Day, June 14th, the Chapter entertained Lady Anna von Rydingsvärd, who gave them a most interesting lecture on "Ireland; its People and their Customs." The lecture was held in Knights of Pythias hall, which was handsomely decorated with flags, palms and ferns.

Madame von Rydingsvärd related in a most charming manner the story of a recent trip made to that far-away island, of the habits, trials and occupations of the isolated people and of her trip into the interior and its many experiences. She made the lecture doubly interesting by singing, in a rich contralto, several folk-songs, and also by illustrating her lecture from time to time with pen and ink sketches, her own work, which she passed through the audience. At the close of the lecture an informal reception was held during which Madame von Rydingsvärd exhibited many rare and valuable curios and relics which she herself had brought from the island.

The Chapter was honored on that day with the presence of Mrs. Carpenter, our State Regent.—BESSIE RICHARDSON BALCOM.

NORWALK CHAPTER.—Nature lent a kind approval to the exercises commemorating the burning of Norwalk one hundred and twenty years ago by British soldiers under command of General Tryon. The tide was full, the breeze fresh and bracing, and the waters of the river and sound most beautifully blue. At four o'clock an audience of patriotic people gathered about the new wayside tablet mounted on a stone by the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a simple ceremony of unveiling it took place. Colonel F. St. John Lockwood, president of the Historical Society, acted as chairman. The invocation was by Rev. S. B. Pond.

Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, Regent of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, made an address. She said:

"I take this opportunity of extending a sisterly greeting in the name of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the now well organized Norwalk Historical and Memorial Library Association. We are in full sympathy with you, working along the same lines; in fact, we may be said to have anticipated you in the marking of this site, the importance of which was impressed upon us by your Curator.

"Patriotism identifies one with the whole history of one's country, and as we gaze on the simple inscription on the tablet we are reminded of the brutal cruelty of the man who encouraged his troops to imitate his example, glowing in their ferocity, and then turn to our own men who heroically endured where resistance was in vain, and in patience waited the day of triumph, which did not come until Norwalk was reduced to ashes by the enemy. These scenes were just as lovely then as now, the skies as fair, the water as clear, but they looked out with troubled hearts—we, we in the sweet spirit of peace, our hearts filled with the pride of country for never (to quote from a friend), for never was a time in our history when patriotism should be so ardent, when our faith in our country's future should be as strong, when our devotion to its interests should be so intense, when the flag should be so dear to us as in these days, which are hurrying us on to the gates of twentieth century."

The flag on the tablet was then removed by Colonel Lockwood. The inscription reads: "Fitch's Point. Here landed British troops commanded by Generals Tryon and Garth, July 10, preparatory to the burning of Norwalk, July 11, 1779."

Beside it stood the quaint antique chair in which General Tryon sat on Grumman's Hill that day, watching the progress of the flames, the property of Mr. Selleck.

Rev. Mr. Selleck made an historical address, as follows:

"We have gathered on this occasion not to do honor to any heroic name; we meet to mark an historic spot.

"The errand to these shores one hundred and twenty years ago this day was indeed a merciless one; still we choose to indulge in no personal recriminations at this hour. The object of the rock-imbedded tablet, destined from henceforth to signalize this coast, is not to laud nor disparage the one who in a paper executed under his own hand in favor of an ancient Norwalk family designates himself 'His Excellency, William Tryon, Esquire, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral.'

"William Tryon was an enemy, and our red brothers knew him under an appellative of like signification; still he was a man of sumptuous taste, as the twelve thousand British pounds expended upon his dwelling-house in this country attests. We read that his dinners were princely and that the fascination of the ladies of his family was irresistible. We have notice that Thomas Belden, of Norwalk, entertained him and that he was made at home where such Fairfield County colonial gentry as Timothy Dwight and Thaddeus Burr socially met. Nevertheless the spirit of the man as opposed to the high and holy cause espoused by our suffering predecessors is unmistakably discerned in those words which he spoke two years before he headed his army of Norwalk invaders. 'I should,' he declared, 'were I in more authority, burn every committeeman's house within my reach, as I deem those agents the wicked instruments of the continued calamities of this country; and in order sooner to purge the country of them, I am willing to give twenty-five silver dollars for every committeeman who shall be delivered up to the King's troops.'

"Of course, on this anniversary day we plant no memorial to one of such animus towards ourselves. We have uncovered this lettered metal simply to indicate a fact in our local annals, and we believe that this register boulder is susceptible of proving an admirable and important object-lesson.

"What mean ye by this sun's doing? This celebration really means that here a victory befel. It is true that 2,500 of His Majesty's men from hence went forth to fire our property, but they fired our patriotism as well. These men were defeated. They beat a retreat from this beach with colors trailing and prospects blighted, and when their leader stopped, as there seems evidence that before he left he did stop, to inter his dead in these sands, he here virtually interred his cause.

"Our glorious old town from its Indian remains on the north to its now, thank God, several storied stones on the south, is rich in antiquarian information, instruction and interests. May the good work of perpetuating, in granite and bronze, our varied history be carried forward until from Calf Pasture and Fitch's and Naramake's points on the Sound, as far inland even as Winnipauke's seat on the very edge of the province of New York—our twelve miles limit—the entire territory shall be monumentally dotted and constitute an annals-page to be read and revered by our children in the coming generations.

"Honored President of the Norwalk Historical and Memorial Library Association, esteemed Regent of the Norwalk Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and fellow citizens, all who have graced this occasion with your presence, we salute you to-day. Six score years ago this hour the evening breeze was insufficient to entirely dissipate the smoke which curled heavenward from the dying embers, the last remains of our fathers' homes. The scene was one

of ashes, but no sooner had Tryon and Garth's fagotmen re-embarked from this beach and quit our domain than that the torch of liberty-love was relighted, and from that moment the flame has never for an instant paled. William Tryon has now been in his tomb for a hundred and eleven years, but his devastated Norwalk has phoenix-like risen out of its flames and is fair and bright and beautiful and becoming, continually, more and more so. This is the import of this rock's inscription and dedication. We congratulate those whose loyalty has caused the rock to be reared and the inscription written. May the blessing of God reward them and abundantly rest upon all who in born and unborn generations shall ponder our old plantation's rare and recondite story."

ELIZABETH PORTER PUTNAM CHAPTER.—The second annual meeting of the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, Connecticut, held on May 8th, brought out the fact that in the eighteen months previous, the Chapter has purchased and paid for the beautiful forest park of eighty acres on which is located the Wolf Den, made famous by General Putnam's daring exploit.

The financial success of this undertaking is largely due to the wise management, wonderful push, perseverance and devotion of the retiring Regent, Mrs. Mary Hope (Bugbee) Medbury, no less than to the generous response to the call for contributions by Chapters, patriotic societies and individuals scattered all over the country.

The approaches to this scene of wild beauty are yet to be improved, that its many visitors may not travel too rough a road, after quenching their thirst at the old well near the entrance.

This Chapter celebrated the birthday of its hero, General Putnam, January 7th, by holding a mass meeting of citizens and school children in the Opera House, where eloquent historic speeches and patriotic music wrought up a fine enthusiasm.

Death has claimed four Daughters from this Chapter: Mrs. Hepzibah Smith Rhodes, Real Daughter of a revolutionary soldier, Alexander Smith (the gold spoon given her by the National Society has descended to her granddaughter, member of the same Chapter); Mrs. Mary Putnam Sharpe, great-granddaughter of General Putnam; Mrs. Cynthia Johnson, an

enthusiast in Daughter's work; and yet another, Mrs. Bertha Carr McIntyre, wife of Captain McIntyre, of Company G, Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, who bravely fought the last enemy alone while her husband served his country in a southern camp.

ANNE WOOD ELDERKIN CHAPTER.—The one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the birth (June 6, 1755) of the "Martyr Spy," Nathan Hale, was observed by Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, Connecticut, by a visit to his native town. The home of one of its members, Mrs. Sara Scott Kingsbury, is in Coventry, near the Nathan Hale cemetery, in which stands the first monument erected to his memory and two miles from his birthplace. For some years an invalid, Mrs. Kingsbury has never been able to attend the meetings of the Chapter, though most cordially helpful and in deep sympathy with all Daughters of the American Revolution aims and work. Over thirty Daughters accepted her invitation to meet her in her own home on this anniversary. Mrs. Kingsbury was assisted in receiving by her cousin, Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, for some time the youngest Real Daughter in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Two papers were read: "An Old Fashioned Flower Garden," written by the Historian, and a "Historical Sketch of Nathan Hale," by the Registrar. Fine vocal and instrumental music by members perfected the program. A surprise to the guests was the presentation by the hostess of a nicely framed picture of the Hale monument. She gave also an interesting account of John Hale, the brother of Nathan, a revolutionary soldier, and of his wife's gift of one thousand pounds for a library fund and aid to theological students. An old portrait of John Hale was exhibited. A dainty lunch was served. Each Daughter as she left Mrs. Kingsbury's couch and started on the five-mile homeward carriage drive, felt a deeper sympathy and stronger love for the band of Daughters of the American Revolution. A picture of "Hope" was left with the hostess by her guests.

Mrs. Kingsbury is the great-granddaughter of Azariah Sawyer, who served during most of the Revolution. One of the many stories told of his bravery is this: Seeing a woman

and her child in danger from a company of British soldiers he ran to their relief. By their hair he dragged them through a swamp to a place of safety while bullets fell fast around them. He was confined in a prison ship at New York and was ill for a long time after his return from there to his home.—MINNIE POMEROY COOLEY, *Registrar*.

BROAD SEAL CHAPTER.—Mrs. Cornelius Hook, Regent of the Broad Seal Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of New Jersey, entertained the Chapter members at the home of Mr. Charles G. Roebling, at Trenton, New Jersey. A very elaborate luncheon was served, the table being beautifully decorated in orchids from Mr. Roebling's orchid house. Following the luncheon, very interesting papers were read. Mrs. Hook presented the Chapter with a frame for the Chapter charter. This was made from the wood of the tree under which Penn stood when signing the treaty. Mrs. Hook also read a paper upon Penn. Mrs. Hodenpyl, of Orange, read a most interesting paper upon "Old Broadway," giving extracts from a bundle of letters one hundred and fifty years old, written by a resident of New York when Park place was a suburb. The formal program and the social were most enjoyable.

ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A PEN PORTRAIT.

My subject was born in 1741. His birthplace was the little village of Warwick, Kent County, in the province of Rhode Island. He was the second son of an Anchus Smith, a member of the Society of Friends.

The father, like many even of these times, intended his son to be like himself—an Anchus Smith. This state of affairs was not appreciated, however, in this case. This son did not consider the elements of the common English education of that day, which was only allowed him by his father, wholly satisfactory, and consequently resolved to obtain something better. His thirst for knowledge led him to look about for books. Accordingly, with such funds as he could raise, from time to time, he eventually secured a small library of choice books, and devoted his evenings, in fact all the time which was not necessarily occupied in his father's shop, to a course of study. This indomitable will and energy resulted in his being chosen a legislator of his native colony while yet a young man.

This was the beginning of a public career that closed with a luster peculiarly brilliant. He never hesitated to avow his principles. He was inflexible as to every form of tyranny and oppression. Although his character was still undeveloped he fearlessly met those questions that were then troubling the people. He considered the peaceful habits in which he had been reared quite too peaceful for such stirring times. He vigorously declared for a redress of grievances, as open resistance. This state of affairs was too much for the Quaker fellowship, and he, as we say to-day, was turned out.

He began his military pupilage at the age of thirty-three, in a military association, commanded by James M. Varnour, who later became a brigadier general.

In the month of May, 1775, Rhode Island raised three regiments of militia. Our hero, though only a private the previ-

ous October, was placed in command, with headquarters at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The following July, General Washington being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armies, arrived in Boston. Our young officer, amid public demonstrations of joy, embraced this opportunity to welcome General Washington in a personal address. This address, so replete with pleasing and gratifying expressions, resulted in a remarkable friendship, that was only dissolved by death. After an intimate and close acquaintance, Washington was heard frequently to express the wish that in case of his own death, this friend might be his successor in the supreme command of the army. During periods of relaxation under General Washington's immediate supervision he continued his military studies. As a result of this unabated industry, we find this young officer promoted to the rank of major general in the Continental Army.

In the retreat through New Jersey Washington was signally aided by the devotion and wonderful talents of his new acquaintance, or rather friend.

The battle of Trenton, the issue of which made a glorious page in history; also the battle of Brandywine, added much luster to his former renown. Even Lord Cornwallis we find bestowed upon him this lofty compliment: "He is as dangerous as Washington. I never feel safe when encamped in his neighborhood!"

In conversation with a member of Congress Washington said of this same officer: "There is not a man in America more attached to the interests of his country. Could he best promote them I believe he would readily exchange the epaulet for a corporal's knot. Both in the battle of Monmouth and in a very brilliant expedition against the enemy in Rhode Island this officer continued to distinguish himself.

His return to his native State was hailed with general demonstrations of joy. Even the Quaker friends of boyhood, from whose communion he was excommunicated, enjoyed calling upon him and claiming his acquaintance in army quarters. A plain garbed man being joked upon this turning about of the Friends at this time, exclaimed: "Friend, a suit of uniform can neither make or spoil a man!"

In the trial of Major André, over which this officer presided, there was a conflicting sentiment. André, not wishing to close a life of honor on a gibbet like a common felon, but desiring to be shot, made one of the most powerful and yet pathetic appeals to General Washington that ever flowed from a pen. This strange appeal staggered the Commander-in-Chief. The general opinion being let him be shot. The prisoner was, however, executed as a spy, for the president of the court had argued that Major André was either a spy or an innocent man. If the latter, to execute him in any manner was murder. "Hang him, therefore, or set him free!" he exclaimed.

Both Congress and Washington being dissatisfied with the conduct of General Gates, our officer was appointed to the southern command.

He arrived at General Gates' headquarters December 2, 1780. Of the result of this important change in the Continental Army every one is, or should be well informed. Given an army of militia amounting to less than two thousand men, with only three days' rations, our new southern commander was fearfully embarrassed. Before him lay an enemy proud in victory, too strong to be thus encountered. In the month of December, however, he marched the main army to within seventy miles of Lord Cornwallis. The victory of the Cowpens, although achieved under the immediate command of General Morgan, was, however, the first strike of the commanding officer's southern policy, and favorably foretold his future career. The retreat before Cornwallis to the termination of the pursuit of him is said to indicate the genius of a great commander. Perhaps a brighter era does not adorn the military career of any leader.

The engagement at Eutaw Springs was honored by Congress in the presentation of a gold medal and a British standard to the hero in acknowledgment of his wise and magnanimous conduct. With an inferior force he obtained a signal victory. Hundreds of his men were naked as when born. The bare loins of many brave men who carried death into the enemy's ranks were galled and bleeding by their cartridge boxes, while a tuft of moss or folded rag protected their

shoulders from the weight of the musket. By what magic was such a body of men banded together By what supernatural power were they induced to fight, and to fight such a powerful foe too? In his letter to the Secretary of War, the commanding officer says: "This part of the United States has had a narrow escape. We have three hundred men without arms. More than a thousand that can only be put on duty in case of a desperate nature. I myself have been seven months in the field without taking off my clothes."

An interesting episode is related in connection with the severe conflict at Eutaw Springs. Two young officers bearing the same rank met in personal combat. The Englishman was an expert with the saber, but the American, by personal agility and strength, finally conquered, and his adversary was his prisoner. They bore a strong personal resemblance to each other. Possessing the same generous and high-minded characteristics, an intimacy sprang up which soon ripened into mutual attachment. Business of a private nature demanded the American's presence in Rhode Island. A furlough was asked and obtained for this friendly foe (?) to accompany him. They had neither attendant or guard, but were well armed and well mounted. While passing through a settlement bitter towards the American cause, they were attacked by a party of Tories. The American resolved to die rather than be a Tory prisoner, while the grateful Briton determined not to survive the man who had so kindly befriended and distinguished him. Making signals in their rear, as if directing others to follow on, they charged on the royalists. Without injury on either side, this ruse put the enemy to flight.

On arriving at the Rhode Island home a great surprise awaited them. The father, after putting a few leading questions to the Britisher, declared the young men were first cousins. In consequence several weeks were spent most pleasantly in the new found kinsman's family. Particularly so, as a most attractive and accomplished daughter of the house aided in dispensing hospitality to the new British cousin. As we to-day express it, the result of all this cordiality was the youth fell dead in love with the beautiful Yankee girl. Therefore, before the prisoner was exchanged this attachment

became mutual, while the recall message was fatal to their peace. She would not be instrumental in dimming his laurels when he felt military honor demanded the sacrifice. Each bound the other by a solemn promise to remain single a definite time. A prospective arrangement that would eventually cause the lover's return buoyed them up with hope and courage. But alas! there is a tragic ending to this sweet love story of revolutionary days. A few weeks of unalloyed bliss, a tender, sorrowful farewell and this bright young couple, so full of hope and anticipation were parted never more to see each other's faces. While the broad Atlantic bore the happy lover towards British shores, the little Quaker sweetheart died of small-pox, and the fate of the lover is as yet untold.

Before this episode had transpired in his home our hero had returned to the field of action. Soon after this, the anticipated time arrived when, by her brave sons, aided by the "God of Battles," the United States compelled an acknowledgment of her independence. Her armies quitted the tented fields to cultivate arts of peace and prosperity.

The reception accorded by Rhode Island to her brave son on his return, bringing his laurels with him, was only a grateful testimony of her appreciation of his ability and noble character.

Three Southern States rewarded his wisdom and valor by liberal donations. South Carolina's gift was ten thousand pounds sterling; Georgia's, five thousand pounds sterling; North Carolina donated twenty-five acres of land.

This brilliant man of Quaker origin, this general of the Revolution, standing out so prominently; a grand figure in those times that tried men's souls, should be more or less familiar to every one. His death occurred June 19, 1786, from the effects of a sunstroke, at forty-five years of age. Marks of sorrow and respect were displayed throughout the country, but especially was this noticeable at Savannah, Georgia. General Washington mourned the loss of a valued and trusted friend.

It is a reproach to the nation that no monument was erected over his remains. For the neglect of a headstone even, the exact spot where the hero of the South, the man who ranked

next to Washington, lies buried cannot be fully designated to-day. But to-day, I am pleased to write, there are many statues erected over the country in memory of the original of my pen portrait.

MARIA SPALDING LYMAN.

HISTORY OF ANCESTORS' PART IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, OR AS CIVIL OFFICERS ASSISTING IN THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MRS. NELLIE BAKER HODGES' grandfather, Bradford Baker, was a private serving one year in the Massachusetts troops, Revolutionary War; was present at the fortification of Dorchester Heights; served in Captain Turner's company, Colonel John Bailey's regiment, under General John Thomas, in 1775. He was buried in the old burying ground near the meeting house at Marshfield, Massachusetts.

Miss Ella M. Ballou's great-grandfather, Seth Ballou, was a private in the Richmond company commanded by Captain Oliver Capron, in Colonel Samuel Ashley's regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, which marched to the relief of Fort Ticonderoga, July 29, 1777, and served there in repelling the investment of General Burgoyne's forces.

Mrs. Sarah Folger Coffin Baxter, great-granddaughter of Micajah Coffin, an elected officer of the town of Nantucket, Massachusetts. Those men of Nantucket who were members of the Society of Friends could not consistently take part in the Revolutionary War. The geographical and political positions of the island obliged her inhabitants to be neutral.

During the Revolution the town of Nantucket appointed a committee to proceed to Newport and New York and represent to the British commander "the difficulties under which the people labored on account of the war and particularly on account of the British armed vessels which had lately committed depredations on the property and inhabitants. The committee consisted of Benjamin Tupper, Timothy Folger

(an ancestor of Mrs. Baxter on her mother's side of the family) and Samuel Starbuck and William Route.

Micajah Coffin was elected by the town of Nantucket a member of the general court of Massachusetts, and served sometime during the years of 1775-1783.

Mrs. Elmira M. Hall, who died September 8th, was a daughter of John Hitchcock, who enlisted at Somers, Connecticut, and served a part of the three years service with Captain Blackman and Colonel Sherburne, under General Sullivan, with the Connecticut troops.

There is an interesting little bit of history connected with her father's service. It is said that John Hitchcock enlisted when a boy of sixteen, and served three years. During that time his parents lived in New Hampshire.

While at home on a furlough he visited an uncle in Connecticut. While there his aunt had a sheep sheared, and the wool carded, spun and woven into cloth from which a warm suit of clothes was made for the soldier boy.

Mrs. Bertha M. Chatterton's three grandfathers who served in the Revolutionary Army were as follows:

1st. Ashley Morgan, who served as private in General Stark's brigade, and corporal in Captain Nathan Ballard's company, raised part of Colonel Nicholl's regiment and marched from Amherst and Milton, New Hampshire, to Ticonderoga on the alarm of June 27, 1777. He was a participant and was wounded at the battle of Bennington.

2d. Mrs. Chatterton is great-great-granddaughter of Abraham Burton. He was a member of Captain Barrow's company, Colonel Isaac Wyman's regiment, raised for the Canada expedition, July 16th to November 29, 1776; also a member of Captain Benjamin Taylor's company; marched from Amherst, New Hampshire, December 8, 1775, to join the Continental Army at Winter Hill.

3d. Mrs. Chatterton was great-great-granddaughter of Nicholas Purie, of Boston, Massachusetts, who was a member of Captain David Belt's company, of Colonel Symmes' regiment of guards from Boston. She had beside ten great-great-grand uncles who served in the army and navy: namely, Johnathan, Frederick, Royal, Boya and Ezekiel Lincoln, Jonathan

Morgan, Benjamin and David Hamblitt, John and Jonathan Burton.

Mrs. Grace Crowley Hulett's great-grandfather enlisted at Rutland, when nineteen years of age, and served part of the time under Colonel Ethan Allen, in Captain Porter's company. At the surrender of Fort Ethan Allen he was the third man behind Colonel Ethan Allen and distinctly heard that wonderfully original command: "I demand this fort in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." He often mentioned this incident to his grandchildren. He received a pension for thirteen months actual service in the Vermont troops as a private in the Revolutionary War.

Miss Lena Curtis' great-great-grandfather, Simon Pepper, served through most of the war, and was at the battle of White Plains.

Mrs. Edson Wood was great-great-granddaughter of John Mott, a sergeant, a lieutenant and captain in the Revolutionary War. He served as sergeant one year under Captain Fassett, in State of New Hampshire; served in second appointment two years as lieutenant, under Captain Thomas Lee, and Colonel Seth Warner, in New Hampshire. He was then appointed a captain by Governor Thomas Chittenden, and served one year; was commander of Fort Mott, at Pittsford, Vermont, in 1777. Mrs. Edson's great-great-grandfather, Jonathan Rowley, served in various Councils of Safety and committees during 1776 and 1777. In 1778 was on the pay roll of Captain Thomas Sawyer's company. Served at the battle of Hubbardton, Vermont.

Mrs. Nellie Trowbridge Cady's great-grandfather enlisted as a private from Sheffield, Massachusetts, October, 1781; dismissed 1783. He served under Captain Nathan Dicks, Colonel Michael Jackson, and General Neuman. He served seventeen months in the New York troops.

Mrs. Miranda E. Smith's ancestor of revolutionary times who served his country was David Arnold, a lieutenant in the Norton, Massachusetts, militia company, at the time of the battle of Lexington. Enlisted with his company at South Boston, in the regiment of Colonel John Daggett, and served

in the Colonial Army until the British left Boston for New York in 1776. The company was commanded by Captain Isaac Hodges, Lieutenant David Arnold, Sergeant James Hodges and Corporal Paul Sandford. He was called as a soldier fourteen times during the years 1777 to 1783.

Mrs. Charlotte Lucretia Amsden Haukins' (a Real Daughter) father was Abel Amsden, who enlisted at Groton, Massachusetts, March 20, 1775, as a private of Captain Joseph Mon's company, Colonel William Prescott's regiment, and served eight months. He was only twenty when he enlisted. His second enlistment was in Captain John Drury's company, Colonel Ezra Wood's regiment, stationed at North River, New York. He was honorably discharged after participating in some of the fiercest battles, February 10th, 1779. He was paid off in Continental currency, which was so depreciated that he was obliged to pay seventy dollars for a dinner of corn bread and milk, the landlord not considering it equivalent for the dinner. He resided at Southboro, Massachusetts, and Reading, Vermont.

The ancestor of Mrs. Sarah T. A. Leavenworth was David Stockbridge, who served as corporal in Captain John Thomson's company, Colonel Leonard's regiment, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. He enlisted the 7th of May, 1777; was discharged the 8th of July, 1777. Marched to reinforce the Northern Army for two months. Notification of election January 15, 1898.

The ancestor of Mrs. Carlos Sherman, now Mrs. A. P. Childs, was Joseph Huntom, who was recommended to be an ensign in Colonel Poor's regiment, and at the age of twenty he enlisted in the company of Captain Nathaniel Huntom, and in 1777 was first lieutenant in Alexander Scammel's regiment. He served as lieutenant during the Revolutionary War, was wounded in the left arm in the battle of Stillwater, September 9, 1777.

Mrs. Lucy W. Leavenworth's ancestor was David Burt, who served under Colonel Hathorn, of the New York State troops, in the years 1777, 1779 and 1780.

Miss Mary A. Phinney's (now Mrs. Sidney McIntyre, and

transferred from Montpelier Society to the Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, Vermont) ancestor was Nathaniel Wentworth, who served as sergeant in Captain Johnathan Wentworth's company, Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment, from May 28, 1775, to August 1, 1775, being present at the battle of Bunker Hill. He also served as lieutenant in Captain Jeremiah Gilman's company, Colonel Stickney's regiment, General Stark's brigade, from July 20, 1777, to September 30, 1777, and was present at the battle of Bennington.

CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: I note with interest the comments of Alice Morse Earle, in your July number, page 86, anent the set of French china owned by Martha Washington, and described in my annual report to the Eighth Continental Congress. I entirely concur with the writer in her desire that "the gifts under charge of the Revolutionary Relics Committee should be correctly labeled." Also, I heartily echo the sentiment, that these treasures of ours should be the Simon Pure and not a delusion and a snare.

Is the china in question a reproduction of the set given to Martha Washington by Van Braam, the Hollander? Is it the one given by officers of the French fleet? Is it the one presented by Lafayette and so labeled in the National Museum?

Truly I know not.

Mrs. Beverly Kennon, niece of George Washington Parke Custis, and Edmund Law Rogers, who exhibited pieces of it in 1889, say it is the gift of Van Braam. The Hon. William Ashmead Courtenay, who presented these pieces to me for our museum, says they are a fac simile of that presented by the officers of the French fleet. Lossing says the same, but as Mr. Courtenay admits, he is "very inaccurate in some important particulars."

In his description of the china (Mt. Vernon, page 241) he leaves out the symbolic snake with tail in the mouth altogether, speaks of the thirteen States instead of fifteen, and mixes up the Latin very badly. These inaccuracies, however, do not affect the main issue.

Who gave this set of china to Martha Washington?

That is the question for us to solve. The truth above all

things, if by any means we may find it. In all history, there is so much fiction spun upon the web of facts that the patient explorer of the past is apt to find out for certain only one thing—the elusive character of even truth itself. Just as soon as an important event takes place the cloud vapors of an impenetrable Greek myth seem to enfold it. It is not alone amid the incidents of the “Nibel-ungenlied,” nor upon the pages of the “Sage of the Volsungs” that the discriminating mind becomes involved in the thick-coming fumes of a mysterious doubt. Where is the site of Homeric Ilium? And do you know who discovered America? Christopher Columbus, you respond with confidence. But did he really? The Chinese affirm that America was discovered by Hwui Shan and a party of Buddhist monks in the fifteenth century. We cannot even enjoy a sweet certitude of mind on this point. Truth is buried in history. I suppose—in fact, I am almost sure—that a woman named Martha Washington once lived, but I half think nobody ever gave her a piece of china, except Mr. Van Braam; she says he did; but is that the set?

Jesting aside, I would seek in this connection to emphasize the importance of our making, as an historic organization, a clear and unmistakable record of contemporary events. We are busy collecting history. I tremble lest we collect too little or too much of it, and in the fear that we won't make a center shot every time we pull the bow string. Let us hit it as nearly as we can!

Thus I leave the subject for the present, expressing my obligation to Alice Morse Earle for her laudable concern in the matter, hoping for further light and yet with no sanguine anticipation of ever being able to say beyond a peradventure, who gave this set of china to Martha Washington.

MALVINA S. WARING.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, *July 13, 1899.*

At the annual meeting of the American Prison Ship Martyrs' Association, held at the home of General and Mrs. H. C. King, No. 46 Willow street, plans were exhibited and discussed for a memorial, which, if erected, will be one of the

finest of its kind in the country. The plans which have received the most favor, designed jointly by Stanford White and Frederick MacMonnies, call for a mortuary chapel and a surmounting shaft of granite, which is to be 250 feet high, and will be in view from all parts of New York. The design calls for the expenditure of \$250,000, and it is believed that the sum can be raised within five years. It is the belief of Stephen V. White, the well-known broker, that not only the city and State, but also other States, and even the National Government, through Congress, can be induced to contribute to this National memorial.

The meeting in many ways was a noteworthy one, as all of the twenty-four members present are prominent in New York. Among those present was Mrs. Daniel Manning, the widow of Daniel Manning, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. She is the National President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and came from Washington especially to attend this meeting. Others there were General Stewart L. Woodford, Henry Sanger Snow and his wife, who is President of the Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. H. L. Pratt, Mrs. Albert Haley, Mrs. Titcomb, William B. Davenport and several others.

At the election all the present officers were re-elected, and the following trustees, whose terms expire, were also re-elected: Roswell P. Flower, William Berri and Judge Henry C. Howland. As there were less than half of the regular members of the Association present, it was decided that it would not be well to decide definitely on a design, and a special meeting was called for April 17, when it is probable that the design submitted by Stanford White will be selected. It is described by him as follows:

"The design of the memorial is in the form of an old Greek and Roman column, and the fact that it is a raised Tiberius is typified by the incinerating bronze tripod on the top. The design is of the utmost simplicity, but of heroic size, and depends entirely on its proportions for its effect. The scheme contemplates a great granite sign around a column, and a platform, either paved with granite or covered with sod. The essence of the design is, of course, the memorial chapel in the crypt, with the great embossed relief by MacMonnies at the end, with the coats-of-arms of the different States surrounding the chapel.

"This mortuary chapel is to be made in the form of the hold of a ship, and is to be of such size that large memorial meetings can be held in it. There are to be appropriate bronze tablets erected on the walls, and representative and allegorical designs."

The design as submitted calls for the expediture of exactly \$240,675. This money will be required if the memorial is built of the best quality of pink Medford granite. If a cheaper quality of material is used, and if the raised platforms are sodded instead of being constructed of masonry, the estimate can be cut down to \$180,000. The committee, however, is sure that there will be no trouble in raising enough money to put the memorial up in the best possible form.

S. V. White, who is extremely enthusiastic over the idea, says he has no doubt that he can influence the authorities to give liberally. Mayor Van Wyck, it is said, is a lineal descendant of one of the prison-ship martyrs, and has promised to give the project all the aid in his power. Elijah R. Kennedy said that he had succeeded in getting a large appropriation for the Shore Road, and believes that he will be able to arouse even more enthusiasm for this enterprise.

There is about \$16,000 in the treasury at the present time. Of this amount Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has raised about \$10,000 and Long Island Chapter about \$6,000.

The officers of the Association who were re-elected are: President, Elijah R. Kennedy; Vice-President, Mrs. S. V. White; Treasurer, Felix Campbell, and Secretary, Mrs. H. C. King.

CURRENT HISTORY.

SECRETARY ALGER.

Secretary Alger has resigned his office as Secretary of War.

In his brief letter to the President he said: "I wish for your continuous health and the highest measure of success in carrying out the great work intrusted to you."

The President in reply said: "I desire to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the country at a most exacting period and to wish you a long and happy life."

Let us not forget that the history of the late war has not been written.

Results are the bone and sinew of history. Where, in all the wars of the world, is there another Government that has passed through battle after battle by sea and by land and in a hundred days accomplished what this Government did in the Spanish-American war that can say: "We went through the struggle and came out victorious." We transported across the seas more than 15,000 men, one way and the other, without an accident. We fought battles in Manila, in the Philippines, in Cuba, and in Porto Rico, and we never lost a battle, a color, a prisoner, a gun!

Yet, what do we see? The man at the head of an army that won the victories through this war, has been asked to go into retirement.

Secretary Alger can afford to wait until the history of this war becomes a part of the records of the Government.

Secretary Alger's removal from Washington takes also Mrs. Alger, whose presence here for the last two years has endeared her greatly to the citizens of Washington.

We congratulate ourselves and our Society that she was left to us through the trying ordeals of last year, when as a member of the War Committee, her services through the long, hot summer were of inestimable value. Many a soldier around

the camps of Washington were the beneficiaries of her personal thought and watchfulness.

Again we say it was thoughtful in the powers that move such changes, that they were left in our midst until such work was finished.

They have gone home to their friends who have given no uncertain sound to their friendship and the honored place they hold in their hearts, but they have left a host of friends who appreciate and honor them in this city of their adoption.

MODEL CAMP AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco has become a very important point since the Philippino trouble. It is the rendezvous for fresh troops and the landing place for those whose time has expired. The latter go into camp there and remain until mustered out.

A model camp and hospital has been arranged under General Shafter, and Dr. Anita McGee has organized the corps of nurses.

Lessons have been learned from the experiences of last year. The magnificent work which was accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution will tend toward perfection in all hospital work. Through their efforts and the object lessons taught last year, women nurses have become a factor in the army organization.

MONROE DOCTRINE SANCTIONED.

WHAT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE HAS DONE FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THERE has been a deal of talk about American triumphs at The Hague. The real triumph of the American delegates was won almost by accident and at the last moment. They have secured deliberate international sanction for the broad American principle of which the Monroe doctrine is only one conspicuous expression. This is the natural result of the voluntary or enforced recognition of the principle by nearly all European powers, at different times and on different occasions. It sets formal seal on the reluctant policy of non-interven-

tion in our Spanish War, when it seemed to concern American interests only, and on the far-seeing policy that led Great Britain to acknowledge our American primacy in the Venezuelan affair. This is the way international law grows. A principle contended for through generations, and stubbornly resisted in theory, is silently accepted in practice here and there, until it gains all authority but that of formal sanction. Then, a convenient occasion arising, this is granted suddenly, apparently without reflection and is as if the matter were of no consequence.

The American principle concerns only America, in its relation to other powers, and it was not needful that the conference should guarantee it by affirmative sanction or pledge the concert of Europe to uphold it. We never have asked any aid in maintenance of the principle; we have asked only that we should be expected to do nothing and to endure nothing from others in opposition to it. This is precisely the meaning of the clause we have been allowed to intrude into the convention relating to arbitration. It was needful only that the powers should permit this definite statement of American policy to stand without dissent in a convention signed by all of them, to give it the formal sanction of international law, as it had perviously the practical sanction of international usage.

The American declaration simply is that we do not bind ourselves, in signing the meditation clause, to intervene in purely European affairs or to endure European intervention in purely American affairs. This is treated as if it were a small matter, but it is really a great matter. We have stated the principle scores of time in diplomatic correspondence; now we are permitted to write it in an enduring treaty with all the nations, on the most conspicuous occasion of international assemblance since the congress of Berlin. The conference was called with little regard to the United States. It has done for the United States more than for any other nation, and probably we shall be selfish enough to value this more than all it has done for civilization. —From the *New York Commercial Advertiser*.

Page ninety-one, July number, second paragraph, should read: "The assault on President Loubet, of June 4th, all Americans will regret, for Count Castellane drew his wife, who was Miss Anna Gould, into the affair."

A typographical error made Count Christiani, the attempted assassin of the President, the husband of Miss Gould.

* * * * *

The French people seem to be settling down and recovering their senses. Ambitions, jealousies and race hatred have

overpowered every sense of right. Officials of all ranks have bowed to the censorship, and at times the courts of justice seemed ready to be overwhelmed. Men of highest rank in the army or in the State seemed to think that the stability of the Government depended on military esprit de corps, and not on the administration of justice, and fraud, forgery, falsehood, held the balance of power. Sometimes the friends of popular government have questioned the possibility of a Republic among Latin races, but the outlook is more hopeful and they hope the crisis is passed. With Dreyfus returned, Zola once more on his native heath, Paty de Clam forgiven and out of prison (we could forgive him all but his name if he really repents), France we hope will again take her place among the nations who believe in justice and law.—[ED.]

LIST OF UNITED STATES ARMY NURSES APPOINTED
ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE DAUGH-
TERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-
TION HOSPITAL CORPS.

[Prepared by Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., U. S. Army]

Officers of the D. A. R. Hospital Corps.

Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., Director.
Miss Mary Desha, Assistant Director.
Mrs. Frances S. Nash, Assistant Director.
Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Treasurer.

D. A. R. Committees on Nurses.*

Connecticut.

Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, State Regent.

District of Columbia.

Mary Washington Chapter, Washington.
Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.
Miss Virginia Miller.

Illinois.

Chicago Chapter, Chicago.
Mrs. Frederick Dickinson, Regent; Mrs. Frederick A. Smith,
chairman; Mrs. Bradford Hancock, Mrs. P. F. Pettibone.

Iowa.

Mrs. Clara C. Cooley, State Regent.

Kansas.

Mrs. Mattie A. Hand, State Regent.

Kentucky.

Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell, State Regent.

Louisiana.

Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans.
Mrs. Leonora F. Hadden, chairman; Mrs. Nugent B. Varin, Mrs.
William P. Johnston, Mrs. E. John Ellis.

Maryland.

Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, State Regent.

*This list of committees has been carefully compiled from all
the papers at hand. It is possible, however, that there are errors
in it, and corrections will be gladly received.

Massachusetts.

Old Colony Chapter, Hingham.

Miss Sara W. Daggett.

Michigan.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.

Mrs. William Chittenden, Regent.

Saginaw Chapter, Saginaw.

Mrs. Wm. S. Linton, Regent.

Sophie de Marsac Campan Chapter, Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister, Regent.

Minnesota.

Mrs. Anna M. Torrance, State Regent.

Distaff Chapter, St. Paul.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams.

Missouri.

Mrs. George M. Shields, State Regent.

St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis.

Mrs. Western Bascome, chairman; Mrs. Wallace Delafield.

New Jersey.

Mrs. David A. Depue, State Regent.

Morristown Chapter, Morristown.

Mrs. Helen Mason Headley.

New York.

Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.

Mrs. Herman Mynter, chairman; Mrs. Frank W. Abbott, Mrs. Charles G. Williams, Mrs. Bainbridge Folwell, Dr. Jessie Shepard.

Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester.

Miss Sophia F. Palmer, chairman; Mrs. Arthur Robinson, Mrs. William R. Hoyt, Mrs. Samuel Porter, Mrs. Edward B. Angell.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City.

Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpoel, Regent.

Onandaga Chapter, Syracuse.

Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, Regent; Mrs. Chas. C. Halcomb.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.

Miss Mary I. Forsyth, Vice-President General.

Ohio.

Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati.

Miss Annie Laws, Regent; Mrs. Nellie Anderson Judkins, chairman; Mrs. Mary Perry Jenney.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.

Mrs. J. A. Stephens, chairman; Mrs. H. W. Osborn, Mrs. P. H. Sawyer, Mrs. N. D. Prentiss, Mrs. D. Beckwith, Mrs. H. W. Kitchen, Mrs. H. J. Lee, Mrs. G. O. Fraser.

Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Thos. Roberts, State Regent.

Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison, Regent.

Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville.

Dr. Susan F. Rose, Regent.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre.

Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney, Regent.

Rhode Island.

William Ellery Chapter.

Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander, Regent.

Virginia.

Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, State Regent.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee.

Mrs. Alice L. Brown.

Organizations that Furnished Nurses to the United States Army Through the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps.

The abbreviation preceding each name is the designation by which the organization is shown in the lists of nurses.

The Superintendents of Training Schools for nurses, twenty of the largest of which are included in the Associated Alumnae of Trained Nurses of the United States and Canada, furnished nurses, but no attempt has been made to distinguish these from the others in the lists of nurses. It may be stated that, with comparatively few exceptions, all the nurses of these lists were endorsed by the Superintendents of their respective Training Schools.

Each of the organizations named below is entirely independent of the others, in spite of the fact of an occasional similarity of names.

A. A. T. N.—Associated Alumnae of Trained Nurses of the United States and Canada: Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb, Pres.

C. A. S.—Congregation of American Sisters [Indians], Fort Pierre, South Dakota: Rev. Francis Craft, Chaplain.

Gr. N. Pr. A.—Graduated Nurses' Protective Association of the State of New York: Miss Ellen Enright, Vice-Pres.

- M. T. N. C.—Metropolitan Trained Nurses Club of the city of New York: Mrs. M. H. Willard, Pres.
- N. E. A.—National Emergency Association of Women Physicians, Surgeons and Nurses: Dr. Gertrude G. Wellington, Pres.
- N. H. N. B.—New Haven Nurses' Bureau: Mrs. John T. Kerrigan.
- O. E. C.—Oregon Emergency Corps: Mrs. F. E. Lounsbury, Sec.
- R. C. Minn.—Red Cross Society of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Dr. J. W. Macdonald, Pres.; Dr. Bessie P. Haines, Sec.
- R. C. M. T. N.—Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, Auxiliary No. 3 to the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, New York: Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Acting Pres.
- St. P. R. C. A. S.—St. Paul Red Cross Aid Society, St. Paul, Minn.: A. S. Talmadge, Pres.; Dr. Jennette M. McLaren, Cor. Sec.
- St. Bar. G.—St. Barnabas Guild, New York.
- Sr. Ch.—Sisters of Charity, Emmitsburg, Md.; Mother Mariana, Sister Superior.
- Sr. H. C.—Sisters of Holy Cross, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.: Mother Annunciata, Sister Superior.
- Sr. Mr.—Sisters of Mercy, Mount Washington, Md.: Mother Aloysia Ady, Sister Superior.
- Sr. St. M.—Sisters of St. Margaret (Protestant Episcopal), Boston.
- W. C. A.—White Cross Society of America, Portland, Oregon: Mrs. Jane Creighton, Pres.; Mrs. Laura W. Schnectenberg, Sec.
- W. N. W. R.—Woman's National War Relief Association, New York: Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Director.

Orders for Nurses.

Dates on which the calls for nurses were received and the number sent in response to each call:

May	6.	U. S. A. General Hospital, Key West, Florida,	4
"	13.	Hospital Ship "Relief,"	6
"	30.	Leiter U. S. General Hospital, Chickamauga, Georgia,	6
June	13.	General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia,	5
July	4.	U. S. A. General Hospital, Key West, Florida,	4
"	4.	Leiter U. S. General Hospital, Chickamauga, Georgia,	15
"	9.	General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia,	5
"	13.	General Hospital, Fort Myer, Virginia,	6
"	14.	Santiago de Cuba, various hospitals,	16
"	15.	General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Virginia,	8
"	20.	General Hospital, Fort Myer, Virginia,	10
"	20.	Leiter General Hospital, Chickamauga, Georgia,	10
"	22.	General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia,	4
"	28.	General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia,	15
"	30.	General Hospital, Fort Myer, Virginia,	5
"	31.	Hospitals, Fourth Army Corps, Tampa, Florida,	11

Aug. 1.	General Hospital, Fort Myer, Virginia,	20
" 4.	Santiago de Cuba,	12
" 4.	General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, ..	10
" 6.	General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Virginia,	9
" 8.	General Hospital, Fort Myer, Virginia,	10
" 9.	Sternberg General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Georgia,	22
" 9.	Camp, Sheridan's Point, Virginia,	2
" 10.	General Hospital, Fort Thomas, Kentucky,	50
" 11.	General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Virginia,	5
" 13.	Sternberg General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Georgia,	37
" 15.	Leiter General Hospital, Chickamauga, Georgia,	3
" 15.	General Hospital Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, New York,	25
" 16.	General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, ..	19
" 18.	Camp Hospital San Francisco, California,	1
" 18.	General Hospital Annex, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, New York,	37
" 18.	Sternberg General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Georgia,	60
" 19.	General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Virginia,	10
" 20.	Third Division Hospital, First Army Corps (Sanger-Hoff), Chickamauga, Georgia,	23
" 20.	Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida, Seventh Army Corps Hospitals,	50
" 22.	General Hospital, Fort Thomas, Kentucky,	5
" 22.	Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, New York, various hospitals,	36
" 22.	Third Division Field Hospital, Fourth Army Corps, Fernandina, Florida,	20
" 22.	General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, ..	6
" 22.	Camp Alger, Falls Church, Virginia,	10
" 22.	Sternberg General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Georgia,	26
" 23.	Third Division Hospital, First Army Corps (Sanger-Hoff), Chickamauga, Georgia,	45
" 23.	Leiter General Hospital, Chickamauga, Georgia,	5
" 24.	General Hospital, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, ..	15
" 25.	Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida,	14
" 26.	Third Division Hospital, First Army Corps (Sanger-Hoff), Chickamauga, Georgia,	10
" 26.	General Hospital, Fort Myer, Virginia,	1
" 28.	Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, New York, various hospitals,	34
" 29.	General Hospital, Porto Rico,	25
" 29.	General Hospital Annex, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, New York,	17

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Sept. 2.	General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Virginia,	16
" 2.	General Hospital Annex, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, New York,	45
" 3.	Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, New York, various hospitals,	29
" 3.	Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida, Seventh Army Corps Hospitals,	33
" 3.	Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky (Gibbs General Hospital),	11
" 6.	Camp Black, Hempstead, Long Island, New York, ...	7
Total,		925
In Supplementary Lists,		156
		1,081

List of Appointments.

All nurses are classed under the hospital at which they first served, although large numbers were afterward officially transferred to other hospitals. The formal address of all the nurses is "Miss" unless otherwise specified. The place appearing under the name shows the nurse's residence and the date following her name is the date of her contract. The third column contains the names of the Daughters of the American Revolution who endorsed the nurse, though when the endorsement was by a committee the name of the chairman only is given. The letters "D. A. R. H. C." in the third column indicate that the nurse was not endorsed by any Daughter other than the officers of the Hospital Corps. The abbreviation in the fourth column, when it occurs, indicates that the nurse was also endorsed by some other organization, for name of which reference should be made to the list of organizations. In all cases where the term "army nurse" or "nurse" is used, women nurses only are referred to.

The main lists of nurses include those whose names were, in response to calls, sent to the Surgeon General for contracts, and also those who, by authority later given, were ordered by telegraph to go directly to certain hospitals or camps at which their contracts would be made.

The "Supplementary Lists," which appear under the headings of various hospitals, include the names of nurses who were endorsed by the officers of the Hospital Corps or by other Daughters, but who were selected for appointment either on recommendation of Dr. McGee, as Acting Assistant Surgeon in charge (i. e., after September 7th), or else who secured contracts directly from a Chief Surgeon.

Every hospital at which army nurses served before September 7th appears in the following lists, so that the exact relations of the

Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps work can be readily seen. Of these hospitals for which only supplementary lists are given, army nurses were serving at only one (Josiah Simpson—one nurse) before September 7th.

The total number of nurses who had army contracts before July 1, 1899, was 1,563, of which number 1,081 had been endorsed by Daughters of the American Revolution.

Albany, Georgia, 1st Division Hospital, 1st Corps.

Supplementary List.

Jones, Helena Emily,Jan. 9, Mrs. B. B. Goodloe.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Shipp, Anniston, Alabama.

Supplementary List.

Bartholomew, Annie Moree, ..Sept. 21, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Cooper, Isabel K. K.,Sept. 10, Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander, Miss Alice Patton Lyon.
New York City, N. Y.

Tricoche, Margaret Nestler, ..Sept. 10, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.

Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A. General Hospital, Fort McPherson.

Babcock, Charity B.,Sept. 3, D. A. R. H. C.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Bates, Mary E.,July 16, Mrs. Julia T. Fuller.
Batavia, N. Y.

Bennett, Cora Catharine,Aug. 1, Dr. Susan Fisher Rose.
Meadville, Pa.

Booth, Emma Keith,Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
Utica, N. Y.

Brecht, Margaretha,Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.

Bronson, Bertha C.,Aug. 28, D. A. R. H. C.
Detroit, Mich.

Burwell, Mary Grymes,June 16, Mrs. Alice P. Jamison.
Salem, Va.

Cappeller, Fanny Melaney, ..Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.

Caughey, Mary E.,Aug. 28, Dr. Millie J. Chapman.
Allegheny City, Pa.

Collier, Caroline,July 29, Mrs. N. D. Sperry.
Washington, D. C.

Coulter, Ida Delle,July 16, Dr. Susan Fisher Rose.
Venango, Pa.

- Craig, Mary Eunice,.....July 29, Miss Ivy M. Green.
Martinsville, Ind.
- Crist, Zella,July 16, Mrs. E. G. Rathbone.
Hamilton, Ohio.
- Danford, Caroline Lee, M. D., July 30, Miss Mary B. Temple, Mrs.
St. Clairsville, Ohio. Daniel Manning.
- Diehl, Caroline,Aug. 4, Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell.
Louisville, Ky.
- Dilts, Elese, Mrs.,.....Aug. 8, Mrs. Leonora H. Christian. R.C.Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Doherty, Kate A.,Aug. 18, Mrs. Frances Saunders
Milwaukee, Wis. Kemster.
- Fisher, Olivia,June 20, Mrs. Emily Jane Snowden
Oil City, Pa. Crosby.
- Foote, Carolyn Crandall,Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
- Gates, Annie L.,.....Aug. 11, Mrs. Fred'k Dickinson. N. E. A.
Canton, Ill.
- George, G. Eliza,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C.
Reading, Pa.
- Gottschalk, Helene M.,.....June 17, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Wal-
New York, N. Y. worth, Mrs. Marie Clinton
Le Duc. M. T. N. C.
- Graham, Frances Annie,Aug. 5, Miss S. Palmer.
New York, N. Y.
- Graham, Jennie May,.....Aug. 19, Mrs. D. N. Cooley,
Clarinda, Iowa.
- Hall, J. Della,June 21, Miss Annie Laws, Mrs.
Salisbury, N. C. James A. Frazier.
- Hallock, Mary H.,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C.
Pittsburg, Pa.
- Hasemeyer, Augusta D.,....Aug. 19, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
- Helder, Anna E.,Aug. 19, Mrs. Fred'k Dickinson. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.
- Henderson, Harriet M.,....July 28, Mrs. Mary P. Jenney, Mrs.
Parkersburg, W. Va. Nellie Anderson Judkins.
- Hewitt, Elizabeth M.,....July 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.
Smethport, Pa.
- Holland, Emma,Aug. 11, Mrs. Fred'k Dickinson. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.
- Holmes, Amy Elizabeth,....July 18, Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alex-
New York, N. Y. ander. M. T. N. C.
- Huston, Margaret,July 30, Mrs. J. H. Evans.
Omaha Neb

- Ilynes, Florence B.,.....Aug. 20, Mrs. Eliza E. Newport.
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Illiar, Martha W.,Aug. 19, Mrs. Frances B. Smith.
Chicago, Ill.
- Jacobsen, Dina,Sept. 3, Mrs. Anna M. Torrance. R.C.Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Kallem, Hannah A.,Aug. 11, Mrs. Fred'k Dickinson. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.
- Karnopp, Sophia,Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
- Kimper, Allier E., Mrs.,....Aug. 1, Mrs. Alice B. Hanford, Miss
Camden, N. J. S. M. Carpenter.
- Lamb, Myrtle,Aug. 28, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Lathrop, Helen M.,.....Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
- Latimer, J. Hattie,.....Aug. 5, Mrs. J. A. Stephens.
Cleveland, Ohio.
- Lide, Julia Edith,.....July 30, Miss Mary Livermore
Washington, D. C. Smith.
- Lowe, Flora Lucy,Aug. 18, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson.
Chicago, Ill.
- Lyons, Mary Victorene,....July 30, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- McCormick, Mary Louise,....Aug. 30, Mrs. Charles G. Williams.
Buffalo, N. Y.
- McCoy, Elizabeth,Aug. 5, Mrs. J. H. Webster, Mrs.
Cleveland, Ohio. James A. Stephens.
- McElroy, Mary Douglass,....Aug. 18, Mrs. Philo F. Pettibone.
Chicago, Ill.
- McKinley, Eliza,.....July 16, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Rochester, N. Y.
- MacLennan, Christina,Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
- Marryat, Florence Caroline...July 29, Mrs. Thomas L. Tulloch.
Washington, D. C.
- Monette, Lillian A.,.....Aug. 30, Miss Annie F. Doyle.
Omaha, Neb.
- Moore, Marie,.....Aug. 19, Miss Caroline M. Rice.
Peoria, Ill.
- Moshier, Maud,.....Aug. 19, D. A. R. H. C. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.
- Mullen, Mary,Aug. 19, Mrs. Frederick A. Smith. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.
- Parsons, Louisa,Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.

Pennell, Mrs. Mary H.,.....Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.	
Pickel, Helen M.,.....Aug. 11, Mrs. Calvin R. Corbin.	N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.	
Pinner, Adele, .....Aug. 19, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson.	N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.	
Rees, Jessie Leone,.....Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.	
Chicago, Ill.	
Rice, Margaret Van Schaick, July 30, D. A. R. H. C.	
Catonsville, Md.	
Roberts, Alice, .....July 29, Mrs. Thomas L. Tulloch.	
Washington, D. C.	
Rodgers, Nancy Jane, .....Aug. 29, Miss Millie J. Chapman,	
Pittsburg, Pa.	M. D.
Rood, Emily A.,.....Aug. 19, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson.	N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.	
Rupp, Caroline Elizabeth,....Aug. 27, Miss Susan Fisher Rose,	
Meadville, Pa.	M. D.
Schmidt, Bertha, .....Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C.	
Chicago, Ill.	
Schwartz, Alma, .....Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C.	
Chicago, Ill.	
Scott, Jennie, .....Aug. 30, Mrs. Benjamin B. Clark.	
Clarinda, Ia.	
Severance, Bessie E.,.....July 30, Mrs. Katie H. Dyer.	
Washington, D. C.	
South, Margaret Hay,.....July 30, Mrs. Harriet Kelley Horst-	
Philadelphia, Pa.	man.
Thirsk, Lela C.,.....Aug. 19, D. A. R. H. C.	
Chicago, Ill.	
Thompson, Clorinda F.,.....Aug. 26, Mrs. Hugh Hamilton.	
Harrisburg, Pa.	
Tischner, Lucille A.,.....Aug. 3, Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell.	
West Parish, Va.	
Tweed, Rose Anna,.....June 30, Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell,	
Louisville, Ky.	Mrs. William M. Lyons
	Mrs. S. M. Hamilton.
Welsh, Mary Anorah, .....Aug. 18, Mrs. A. C. Dennison.	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	
West, Frances Marie,.....Aug. 11, Mrs. Frederick A. Smith.	N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.	
Wiedmann, Barbara, .....July 29, D. A. R. H. C.	
Newark, N. J.	

Wolfe, Effie,Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C.
Logan, Ohio.

NOTE.—Prior to September 30th, no other army nurses served at this hospital except three transferred from Key West; one who was not a nurse though under nurses' contract; and Miss Scott (see Supplementary List).

Supplementary List.

Cosgrove, Annie,Oct. 14, Mrs. Helen Mason Headley.
Morris Plains, N. J.
Farrell, Catharine T.,Oct. 14, Mrs. Helen Mason Headley.
Morris Plains, N. J.
Harper, Nannie S.,Oct. 14, Mrs. Helen Mason Headley.
Morris Plains, N. J.
Macrae, Mary Eliza,Oct. 13, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.
Scott, Ada Krey,Aug. 26, Miss Catharine Collins, Mrs.
Covington, Ky. Margaret W. McBaxter.
Van Sickle, Elizabeth M., ..Oct. 12, Mrs. Helen Mason Headley.
Morris Plains, N. J.

Leiter United States General Hospital, Chickamauga, Georgia.

Aldrich, Ethel Maud,July 11, Mrs. Daniel G. Manning.
Albany, N. Y.
Bissell, Helen W., M. D., ..July 25, St. Paul Chapter.
St. Paul, Minn.
Blackman, Lora Elizabeth, ..Aug. 14, D. A. R. H. C.
Kenosha, Wis.
Bushey, Lucy May,July 15, Mrs. J. A. Stephens.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Chandler, Emma J.,July 11, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.
Clark, Cora,July 11, Mrs. Huldah L. Richards,
Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Mary Louise C.
Hutchins.
Comfort, Annie Estelle,June 10, Mrs. Thurman G. Avery,
Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Herman Mynter.
Conners, Katharine,July 25, Mrs. Clara Noble Bacon.
Milwaukee, Mich.
Curley, Ella C.,July 23, Miss Annie Laws, Mrs. Mary
Cincinnati, Ohio. P. Jenney.
Davenport, Caroline C.,July 9, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison, Mrs.
West Philadelphia, Pa. A. H. Pugh, Mrs. A. L. M.
Thompson, Miss Mary Desha.
Dreyer, Mary E.,July 23, Miss Alice Hasbrouck.
New York City, N. Y.

- Dunmire, Annie T.,July 6, Caroline B. Gaston.
Washington, D. C.
- Frazier, Mary,June 10, Mrs. Geo. H. Shields.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Gillette, Alice Mary,Aug. 24, Mrs. Chas. G. Williams.
Buffalo, N. Y.
- Guthrie, Maud W.,July 11 Mrs. Clarence E. Allen.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Holliday, Mrs. Mary Eliza-
beth,July 25, Mrs. Mary A. Karnes.
Kansas City, Mo.
- Hunter, Elizabeth H., Mrs...July 25, Mrs. James A. Stephens.
Cleveland, Ohio.
- Kaestner, Bertha F.,Oct. 5, Mrs. Amelia W. H. Dada.
Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Eva J. H. Hamilton.
- Laurie, Jessie,Aug. 14, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
- McDill, Elizabeth,July 11, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, Mrs.
Syracuse, N. Y. Jas. M. Belden.
- Mickle, Rebekah,June 10, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, Mrs.
Memphis, Tenn. Calvin Perkins.
- Morrison, Henrietta C.,June 10, Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden.
Detroit, Mich.
- Nelson, Mary Carter,July 11, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor,
New York City, N. Y. Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander.
- Nicholson, Elinor B.,July 26, D. A. R. H. C.
Des Moines, Iowa.
- Parkes, Ida Virginia,June 9, Mrs. Maria P. Holabird, Mrs.
Evanston, Ill. Mary H. Graves, Miss Isa-
bella W. Welles.
- Parr, Edith L.,Aug. 28, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
- Pfeifer, Mathilde,July 22, Miss Annie Laws.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Robinson, Edna W., Mrs, July 9, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.
Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Groce.
- Shaw, Mabel Annie,July 14, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Anna F.
Kingston, N. Y. Kenyon.
- Staveley, Mary A.,July 9, Mrs. Donald McLean.
New York City, N. Y.
- Stockton, Alice Potter,June 8, Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann.
Princeton, N. J.
- Summers, Susie S.,July 25, Mrs. Mary O. Lee, Mrs.
Cleveland, Ohio. James A. Stephens.
- Sweetman, GeorgeannaSept. 1, Miss Sophia Waples.
Wilmington, Del.

Thompson, Isadora E.,July 14, Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes, Mrs.
North Cambridge, Mass. Wm. C. Parker.
Weathers, Eloise Mildred, ..July 9, Miss Ellie J. Traube, Mrs.
Washington, D. C. Horatio N. Taplin.
White, A. Mabel,July 25, Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden.
Detroit, Mich.
Whitty, Anastasia,Aug. 24, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Wills, Edith M.,Aug. 24, D. A. R. H. C.
Phialdelphia, Pa.
Wright, Florence H.,July 26, Oneida Chapter, through
Utica, N. Y. Mrs. W. Stewart Walcott,
Regent.

Supplementary List.

Jean, Sally Lucas,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
Baltimore, Md.
Leaverton, Emma,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Tyson, Florence,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
Baltimore, Md.

NOTE.—No other army nurses served at this hospital.

Sternberg United States Army General Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

Bailey, Lucretia Marie,Aug. 22, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Bates, Carrie A.,Aug. 26, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Rochester, N. Y.
Benham, Mary Katherine, ..Aug. 15, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.
New York City, N. Y.
Bertels, Daisy,Aug. 27, Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Biermann, Helene,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
Brand, Lily,July 16, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.
New York City, N. Y.
Bruce, Margaret,Aug. 22, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bushfield, Grace,Aug. 15, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.
New York, N. Y.
Buxton, Azuba H.,Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Call, Sylvia,Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C.
Wilson, Kansas.
Chambers, Anna,Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.
New York City, N. Y.

Clark, Marie B., Mrs.,	.....Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.		
Cleary, Julia,	.....Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
Rochester, N. Y.		
Cope, Annette,	.....Aug. 22, Mrs. Chas. M. Dodson, Mrs.	
Bethlehem, Pa.	Amanda E. Yoder, Mrs. Joseph P. Mickley.	
Cremerieux, Leontine,	.....Aug. 24, Mrs. Sarah C. Wyeth, Mrs.	
Harrisburg, Pa.	Reginia Calder Mitchell,	
	Mrs. Annie B. Lamberton,	
	Miss Mary C. McAllister.	
Dalglish, Elspeth,	.....July 23, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
Brooklyn, N. Y.		
Davis, Lala J.,	.....Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C.	N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.		
Denning, Elizabeth E.,	.....Aug. 22, D. A. R. H. C.	
Brooklyn, N. Y.		
Dewey, Elizabeth,	.....Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
Brooklyn, N. Y.		
Dowding, Ella C.,	.....Aug. 26, Mrs. Chas. H. Halcomb.	
Syracuse, N. Y.		
Duncan, Jeannette E.,	.....Aug. 12, D. A. R. H. C.	
Chicago, Ill.		
Edmunds, Jennie S.,	.....Aug. 13, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.	
Rochester, N. Y.		
Edwards, Nannie M.,	.....Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
Sewickley, Pa.		
Eriksen, Theresa,	.....Aug. 29, Mrs. Rufus Davenport, Mrs.	
St. Paul, Minn.	C. C. Williams n.	
Esser, Mary Ellen,	.....Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
Philadelphia, Pa.		
Flanagan, Alice M.,	.....Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
Philadelphia, Pa.		
Forbes, Mary,	.....Aug. 22, Miss Anna M. Forbes.	
Minneapolis, Minn.		
Franklin, Jessy Strother,	..Aug. 23, Miss Virginia Miller.	
Washington, D. C.		
Friton, Emily,	.....Aug. 29, Mrs. Anna M. Torrance.	
Sleepy Eye, Minn.		
Ginkinger, Imogene A. C.,	..Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.	
Philadelphia, Pa.		
Goldsmith, Laura, Mrs.,	..Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
Worcester, Mass.		
Goodrich, Beatrice Landon,	Aug. 5, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.		

- Greenfield, Margaret Jessie, Aug. 22, D. A. R. H. C.
Duluth, Minn.
- Griffith, Mary, Mrs.,Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Griffiths, Bertha,Aug. 10, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Chicago, Ill.
- Gunn, Annah Maye,Aug. 20, Mrs. Martha C. Hollister.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Hall, Rebecca Ann,Aug. 22, Dr. Susan Fisher Rose.
Meadville, Pa.
- Haltern, Laura,Aug. 22, Mrs. S. W. Bishop.
New York City, N. Y.
- Hanson, May C.,Aug. 26, Miss Isabella Hurst Braw-
Meadville, Pa. ley, Dr. Susan Fisher Rose.
- Harrah, Ella M., Mrs.,Aug. 25, Mrs. Pauline W. Christie.
Pittsburg, Pa.
- Hart, Blanche Page,Aug. 24, Mrs. Angus Cameron.
Chicago, Ill.
- Hartner, Juanita Rose,Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
Denver, Col.
- Henderson, Margaret E., ...Aug. 22, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Higgins, Annie L.,Aug. 7, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Hill, Fannie Elizabeth,Aug. 20, Mrs. Mary White Emery.
Williamsport, Pa.
- Hill, Josephine,Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Holmes, Annie F.,Aug. 15, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Hooker, Anna Maria,Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Howell, Mrs. Ellen W., M. D., Aug. 21, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Orange, N. J.
- Johnson, Minnie Ruth,Aug. 22, Mrs. Joseph P. Mickley.
Bethlehem, Pa.
- Johnston, Ella,Aug. 22, Mrs. Edward C. Gale, R.C.Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Jones, Caroline Marion,Aug. 8, Mrs. Charlotte J. Bell, Mrs.
New York City, N. Y. Caroline E. Thompson.
- Joyner, Mary D.,July 22, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Orange, N. J.
- Keenan, Mrs. Laura V.,Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Kelly, Florence M.,Aug. 22, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.

Kemmer, Alice S.,Aug. 22, D. A. R. H. C.
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Kepner, Carrie M.,Aug. 25, Mrs. Clara Cooley.
 Clarinda, Ia.
 Kolp, Marie Anna,Aug. 26, Mrs. W. D. Bethell.
 Denver, Colo.
 Kornegay, Mary E.,Aug. 15, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lamont, Mary,Aug. 19, Mrs. Julia M. Barnes.
 Duluth, Minn.
 Lane, Lillian Gertrude,Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 Salem, Mass.
 Leary, Minnie,Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Lee, Mrs. Florence,Aug. 15, D. A. R. H. C.
 New York City, N. Y.
 Lewis, Winifred E.,Aug. 26, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Linton, Florence Margaret, Aug. 18, Miss Mary VanB. Vander-
 New York City, N. Y. poel.
 Lippert, Ida,Aug. 22, Miss Annie Laws.
 Cincinnati, O.
 Lockridge, Anna,Aug. 26, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Loud, Iva E.,Aug. 22, Mrs. Lucie J. Loud.
 Detroit, Mich.
 Lounsbery, Mrs. Harriet
 Camp,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
 Charleston, W. Va.
 Lustnauer, Marie Louise, ..Aug. 22, Mrs. Geo. M. Rogers.
 Louisville, Ky.
 Lynch, Ida,Sept. 2, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Susan
 Rochester, N. Y. R. Hoyt.
 MacArthur, Harriet Fran-
 ces,Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 New York City, N. Y.
 McCaughey, Mrs. Mary,Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 McCool, Geravere,Aug. 22, Mrs. Edward C. Gale. R.C.Minn.
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 McDonald, Alice,Aug. 15, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 New York City, N. Y.
 McElin, Mary,Aug. 12, D. A. R. H. C.
 Chicago, Ill.
 McEvoy, Anna *Elizabeth, ..Aug. 23, Mrs. A. P. Moss, Mrs.
 St. Paul, Minn. Wm. D. Cornish, Mrs.
 Joseph E. McWilliams.

- McGrath, Theresa J.,Aug. 22, Miss Stella Frances Cope.
Faribault, Minn.
- McKee, Lillian Eliza,Aug. 19, Mrs. Carolyn P. Hamilton.
Clintonville, Pa.
- MacLennan, Annabella,Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Magee, Catherine,Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Maher, Mabel Jane,Aug. 24, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. P.
Cleveland, O. H. Sawyer.
- Markert, Wilhelmina,Aug. 22, Mrs. M. A. Hand.
Leavenworth, Kas.
- Maxwell, Anna Caroline, ...Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Merrel, Josephine,Aug. 27, Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- Miller, Christina Jean,Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Worcester, Mass.
- Moll, Hannah Louise,Aug. 26, Mrs. Frederick A. Smith. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.
- Moore, Mary Annabel,Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Boston, Mass.
- Mount, Louise Irene,Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Murphy, Julia H.,Aug. 22, Mrs. Mary K. Hancock.
Mercer, Pa.
- Newhouse, Orpha M.,Aug. 27, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Phelps, N. Y.
- O'Reilly, Alice,July 22, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.
New York City, N. Y.
- Parker, Alice M.,Aug. 28, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Dansville, N. Y.
- Parks, Flora J.,Aug. 24, Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- Petersen, Reginor,Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.
New York City, N. Y.
- Pier, Ella,Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.
Staatsburg, N. Y.
- Plummer, Mabel Mary,Aug. 22, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.
Buffalo, N. Y.
- Reed Augusta Goergia,Aug. 20, Mrs. Henry Beam.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Reed, Stella Goodrich,Aug. 22, Mrs. R. A. Mercur.
Towanda, Pa.
- Richie, Amelia,Aug. 21, Mrs. Alice L. Brown. •
Weyauwega, Wis.

Rieger, Emma, .....Aug. 20, Mrs. Katherine Vincent Jersey City, N. J.	Gridley, Mrs. Henry W. Taft.	
Riley, Jane F., .....Aug. 13, Miss Daggett. Boston, Mass.		R.C.M.T.N.
Robbins, Jane E., M. D., ....Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C. New York City, N. Y.		
Robertson, Florence, .....Aug. 24, Mrs. Ida M. Linton. Bay City, Mich.		•
Robinson, Edith M., .....Aug. 1, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis. New York City, N. Y.		St. Bar. G. Gr.N.Pr.A.
Ruttinger, Cora Ellen, .....July 23, D. A. R. H. C. New York City, N. Y.		R.C.M.T.N.
Schaffer, Anna I., .....Aug. 21, D. A. R. H. C. Philadelphia, Pa.		R.C.M.T.N.
Schetky, Marcia Parrish, ...Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. New York City, N. Y.		R.C.M.T.N.
Schue, Anna Josephine, ....Aug. 12, D. A. R. H. C. Utica, N. Y.		R.C.M.T.N.
Schwartz, Elvira A., .....Aug. 25, Mrs. Andrew Squire, Cleveland, Ohio.	Mrs. Ori B. Stephens.	
Shanks, Margaret A., .....Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. Rochester, N. Y.		R.C.M.T.N.
Sickle, Emma A., .....Aug. 22, Mrs. W. D. Bishop. New York City, N. Y.		•
Sieverts, Wilhelmina W., ...Aug. 15, D. A. R. H. C. Providence, R. I.		R.C.M.T.N.
Sigsbee, Harriet E., .....Aug. 12, Mrs. Margaret J. Francis. Chicago, Ill.		
Skinner, Jessica E., .....Aug. 20, Mrs. Ida Carey Burns. Monmouth, Ill.		
Somerby, Clara Ada, .....Aug. 20, Mrs. Sherman. Chicago, Ill.		
Stevens, Stella R., .....Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. Rochester, N. Y.		R.C.M.T.N.
Stewart, Anna M., .....Aug. 22, Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		
Stewart, Ruth Mildred, ....Aug. 22, Mrs. Elizabeth E. McIn- Cleveland, Ohio.	tosh, Mrs. J. A. Stephens.	
Stone, Frances Abbett, .....Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. Baltimore, Md.		
Stone, Mrs. Hermine D., ...Aug. 16, D. A. R. H. C. New York City, N. Y.		R.C.M.T.N.
Swainson, Mrs Emma M., ...Aug. 22, D. A. R. H. C. Brooklyn, N. Y.		

- Talcott, Mary Bird,Aug. 12, Mrs. Mary T. Pettibone.
Chicago, Ill.
- Thompson, Philena Eustis, Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Tull, Caroline B.,Aug. 22, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
Roslyn, Pa.
- Tullis, Victoria A.,Aug. 22, Mrs. M. A. Hand,
Leavenworth, Kas.
- Turner, Adelaide Elizabeth, Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Unger, B. Matilda,Aug. 22, Mrs. Charles G. Williams.
Buffalo, N. Y.
- Van Sickle, Harriet Frances, Aug. 12, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Cayuga, N. Y.
- Warren, Lillian W.,Aug. 24, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.
- Weinberg, Else,July 30, Miss Mary VanB. Van-
New York City, N. Y. derpoel.
- Welch, Alice Grace,Aug. 26, Mrs. Anna M. Torrance. R.C.Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Westbay, Fanny Bartram, ..Aug. 26, Mrs. Belle Clay Lyons.
Louisville, Ky.
- White, Mrs. Mary B., M. D., Aug. 26, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
Beatrice, Neb.
- White, Meriel Richards,Aug. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Wieland, Minnie A.,Aug. 22, Mrs. Frederick A. Smith.
Chicago, Ill.
- Williams, Mary Esther,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C.
Kansas City, Mo.
- Wilson, Charlotte,Aug. 7, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Toronto, Can.
- Wilson, Genevieve,July 23, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Stapleton, N. Y.
- Wilson, Lenna Dolorous, ...Sept. 1, Mrs. M. A. Hand.
Wichita, Kan.
- Wilson, Marian Helena,Aug. 8, Miss Minnie F. Mickley.
New York City, N. Y.
- Worthington, Helen E.,Aug. 22, Mrs. Amelia W. H. Dada,
El Paso, Ill. Mrs. Eva J. H. Hamll-
ton.
- Wright, Matilda P.,Aug. 29, Miss Palmer.
Attica, N. Y.
- Xander, S. Elizabeth,Aug. 23, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
Lehighton, Pa.

Zink, Josephine,Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.—One other army nurse served (though not as a nurse) at this hospital before Sept. 7. The dates given above are those on the contracts, but a number of errors were made in dating contracts before service began.

Supplementary List.

Kasson, Marion A.,Sept. 13, D. A. R. H. C.
St. Paul, Minn.

Chickamauga Park, Georgia, Third Division Hospital, Afterward Sanger U. S. Army General Hospital, Afterward Alex. H. Hoff United States Army General Hospital.

Beltzhoover, Mary J. (Sr.
Berchmans).....Aug. 27, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Boyle Frances (Sr. Stella),...Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Bres, Aurora (Sr. Jerome),...Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Brookey, Emma (Sr. Calista), Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Brown, Anastasia (Sr. Jose-
phine),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Butterly, Mary Eliz. (Sr.
Aimee),Aug. 27, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Cardigan, Ann Catherine (Sr.
Isidore),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Carlin, Rosalie Clare (Sr.
Teresa),Sept. 1, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Cherry, Ida (Sr. Angela),....Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Cleary, Mary (Sr. Augus-
tine),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Clifford, Margaret (Sr. Mar-
garet),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Colgan, Margaret (St. Cal-
ista),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.

- Connolly, Margaret (Sr. Ambrose),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Coyle, Annie Jane (Sr. Mary Frances),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Daly, Margaret (St. Camilla), Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Davis, Sarah A., Mrs.,Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Mr.
Baltimore, Md.
- Deery, Elizabeth (Sr. Tati-ana),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Dinkgreve, Frances L. (Sr. Loretto),Sept. 1, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Doerson, Anna (Sr. Vincent), Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Donohoe, Elizabeth (Sr. Mary Loretto),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Domery, Julia (Sr. Mary Rose),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Doyle (Sr. M. Celestine),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Mr.
Mt. Washington, Md.
- Drennan, Josephine (Sr. De-chantal),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Fenwick (Sr. M. Loyola),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Mr.
Mt. Washington, Md.
- Fitzpatrick, Helena (Sr. Mary Ellen),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Flanagan (Sr. Margaret Mary),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Mr.
Mt. Washington, Md.
- Foye, Margaret (Sr. Blanche),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Greiner, Margaret (Sr. Blanche),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Haurahan, Margaret (Sr. Antonia),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.

- Martnett, Johanna (Sr. Margaret),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 Messler, Theresa (Sr. Margaret),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg Md.
 Moch, Lilla Agnes (Sr. Clare), Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg Md
 Moolehan, Mary (Sr. Stella), Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 Morrison, Mary Jane (Sr. Regina),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmi burg, Md.
 Nehoe, Ellen (Sr. Scholastica),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 Kelly, Ellen (Sr. Bernard),...Aug. 27, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 Kelly, Julia (Sr. Julia),.....Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 Kelly, Mary Ann (Sr. Sabina),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 Klinefelter (Sr. Mary Alexius),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Mr.
 Mt. Washington, Md.
 Landry, Louisiana (Sr. Carmolite),Aug. .29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 Leonard (Sr. Mary Francis Borgia),Aug. 21, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Mr.
 Mt. Washington, Md.
 Lynch, Catherine (Sr. Baptist),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 McColm (Sr. M. Nolasco),...Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Mr.
 Mt. Washington, Md.
 McCullough, Abigail (Sr. Remigius),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 McElroy, Mary Ann (Sr. Julietta),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 McElwee, Annie (Sr. Mary de Sales),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.

McNamara, Mary Ellen (Sr. Aloysia),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Mahoney Julia (Sr. Rose),...	Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Middleton (Sr. Mary Bonaventure)	Aug. 21, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Mr.
Mt. Washington, Md.		
Minton, Ellen (Sr. Louise),...	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Mullin (Sr. Mary Ursula),...	Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Mr.
Mt. Washington, Md.		
Munyon, Mary Florence (Sr. Ignatia),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Nangle, Maria (Sr. Tatiana),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Nelson, Elizabeth (Sr. Angelica),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
O'Brien, Ellen (Sr. Isidore),...	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
O'Connell, Mary (Sr. Mary Louis),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
O'Hara, Harriet (Sr. Harriet),.....	Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
O'Kane (Sr. Mary Bernard),	Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Mr.
Mt. Washington, Md.		
Park, Clara (Sr. Clara),	Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Pendergast (Sr. M. DeSales),	Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Mr.
Mt. Washington, Md.		
Ratty, Jane (Sr. Aloysia),	Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Rielly, Catherine (Sr. Veronica),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Riley, Dora (Sr. Dora).....	Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Roach, Mary Ellen (Sr. Benedicta),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Scott, Caroline (Sr. Placida),	Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		

Seery, Margaret (Sr. De-		
Sales),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Sheehan, Johanna (Sr. Cathe-		
rine)	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Shevlin, Marie (Sr. Julia),...	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Smith (Sr. M. Ignatius),....	Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Mr.
Mt. Washington, Md.		
Stone (Sr. M. Bernadine),...	Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Mr.
Mt. Washington, Md.		
Straub, Frances Teresa (Sr.		
Anthony),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Sullivan, Catherine (Sr. Gene-		
vieve),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Tynan, Jane (Sr. Veronica),...	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Wall, Mary Ann (Sr. Steph-		
anie),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Wallace, Elizabeth (Sr. Mar-		
garet),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Weld (Sr. Mary Mercedes),...	Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Mr.
Mt. Washington, Md.		
Wolfe, Caroline (Sr. Caro-		
line),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Woods, Bridget (Sr. Ambro-		
sia),	Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		

NOTE.—No other army nurses served at this hospital.

Falls Church, Virginia. Camp Alger, 2d Army Corps.

Forest, Ellen (Sr. Gonzaga), Aug. 24,	Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Gavin, Stella T. (Sr. Paul-		
ine),	Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		
Keenan, Annie (Sr. Annie),...	Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.	Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.		

- Leonard, Isabella (Sr. Mary Joseph),Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McCarthy, Mary (Sr. Isabella),Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McCreary, Mary (Sr. Mary Agnes),Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McKoune, Ellen (Sr. Mary Bernard),Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Neville, Frances Jane (Sr. Rose),Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Sheehan, Eliza (Sr. Mary Elizabeth),Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Taaffe, Ellen (Sr. Florence), Aug. 24, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

NOTE.—No other army nurses served at this hospital.

Fernandina, Florida. 3d Division Field Hospital, 4th Army Corps.

- Berridge, Mary Rose,Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C. White House, Ohio.
- Bingham, Elmira A.,Aug. 25, Mrs. Wm. S. Linton. Saginaw, Mich.
- Boehm, Mattie Adamson,Aug. 27, Mrs. Wm. B. Mitchell. St. Cloud, Minn.
- Chapline, Elizabeth,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C. Chicago, Ill.
- Graves, Charlesetta S.,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C. St. Paul, Minn.
- Heldman, Anna Beale,Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C. Allegheny, Pa.
- Hinds, Flora B.,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C. Milton, Ind.
- McLane, Cora F.,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C. Indianapolis, Ind.
- Mac Taggart, Mary,Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C. Jeansville, Pa.
- Pierce, Cornelia F.,Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C. Elizabeth, N. J.
- Pollard, Frances,Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C. Philadelphia, Pa.

Rafferty, Elizabeth, Mrs., ...Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.

Reynolds, Lucy D.,Aug. 25, Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Al-
New York, N. Y. ander, Louise N. Eld-
ridge.

Russell, Genevieve R.,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C.
St. Paul, Minn.

Sharp, Ella M.,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Swan, Madge Robertson,Aug. 27, Mrs. Daniel Noyes.
St. Paul, Minn.

Swift, Cecelia Jane,Aug. 31, Mrs. John H. Osborne.
Auburn, N. Y.

Ward, Eugenie M.,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C.
St. Paul, Minn.

Washington, Euphan Mac-
rae,Aug. 24, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.

Watson, Henrietta,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia Pa.

NOTE.—No other army nurses served at this hospital.

Hempstead, Long Island, Camp Black Hospital.

Echelsbach, Jennie, Mrs.,...Sept. 5, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Flushing, N. Y.

Ellingsen, Martha B.,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Chicago, Ill.

Hazleton, Olla R.,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Port Jervis, N. Y.

Holderman, Susan,Sept. 9, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Chicago, Ill.

McIntosh, Miriam B.,Sept. 10, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Boston, Mass.

Shaw, Mildred,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
New York, N. Y.

White, Sadie P.,Sept. 5, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Pittsburg, Pa.

NOTE.—No other army nurses served at this hospital.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Supplementary List.

Ridley, Albertie E.,Nov. 16, Mrs. Marie E. Gibbons.
Alameda, Cal.

Huntsville, Alabama. Various Hospitals of the 4th Army Corps.*Supplementary List.*

- Langstrom, Sara Reeves,
Mrs.,Dec. 10, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Michael, Emma E.,Nov. 30, Mrs. Western Bascome,
St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Clara Hancock
Scudder, Mrs. Margaret
H. DeWolf.
- Salazar, Helent (Sr. Victor-
ine),Sept. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg,
Md.
- Hooper, Annie (Sr. Blanche), Sept. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida. 1st, 2d and 3d Division Hospitals, 7th Army Corps.**
- Ahring, Emma,Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
Cincinnati, O.
- Allan, Jean,Aug. 24, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.
- Baker, Elizabeth Taylor, ...Aug. 22, Mrs. Alice Newcomb Al-
Auburn, N. Y. exander, Mrs. Porter
Church, Mrs. Ira Bliss
Stewart.
- *Baker, Ellen Mary,Sept. 10, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Bauskett, Mary T'lie,Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
Columbia, S. C.
- Bines, Viola J.,Sept. 7, D. A. R. H. C.
Paoli, Ind.
- Bonninghausen, Paula,Aug. 31, Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden.
Detroit, Mich.
- Brady, Genevieve M.,Sept. 1, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Brown, Evalyn Blanche,Sept. 16, Mrs. Louise C. Stevenson, N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Frederick A. Smith.
- Burke, Helen,Sept. 6, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Rochester, N. Y.
- Casey, Anna Frances,Aug. 22, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Chamberlin, Anna B.,Sept. 6, Mrs. John Quincy Adams.
St. Paul, Minn.

- Copeland, Edna,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Cosgrove, Eleanor,Sept. 9, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Courtney, Ellen H.,Aug. 31, Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden.
Detroit, Mich.
- Courts, Mollie,Aug. 22, D. A. R. H. C.
Reidsville, N. C.
- Creelman, Bessie M.,Sept. 9, D. A. R. H. C.
Arlington, N. J.
- Dabbs, Mrs. Ellen Lawson;
M. D.,Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C.
Fort Worth, Tex.
- Daly, Mary C.,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
Boston, Mass.
- DeVeney, Margaret,Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Dorsett, Lillian D.,Sept. 5, Mrs. J. A. Stephens.
Cleveland, O.
- Dunne, Agnes Cummings,....Aug. 20, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth.
Kingston, N. Y.
- Eastham, Marian,Sept. 3, Mrs. Belle A. Gemmell,
Salt Lake City, Utah. M. D.
- Fischer, Amelia Clark,.....Aug. 25, Mrs. James L. Kernochen.
New York City, N. Y.
- Foulke, Ella Virginia,Aug. 20, Miss Alice Ives Breed.
Lynn, Mass.
- Fox, Margaret,Sept. 10, Mrs. John Quincy Adams.
St. Paul, Minn.
- Freeman, Anna Maria,Aug. 26, Mrs. Mary H. Williams.
Buffalo, N. Y.
- Frein, Anna,Sept. 6, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Freming, Thora Helen,Sept. 6, Mrs. John Quincy Adams.
St. Paul, Minn.
- Gallagher, Annie Agnes,Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.
- Garrow, Henrietta V.,Aug. 22, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Griffin, L. A. Hodge, Mrs.,....Aug. 20, Mrs. Mary H. Williams.
Buffalo, N. Y.
- Hagar, Emma J.,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C.
Brecksville, O.
- Hand, Lizzie Rueanna, Mrs., Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
Louisville, Ky.

- Hibbard, Mary Eugenie,....Aug. 22, Mrs. John S. Newberry.
Manchester, N. H.
- Hill, Mary B.,Aug. 27, Mrs. Herman Mynter.
Buffalo, N. Y.
- Hiller, Julia,Sept. 7, Mrs. Harriet B. Newberry.
Reed City, Mich.
- Hiscock, Jessie E.,.....Aug. 23, Mrs. Minnie B. Hazen.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Hopkins, Josephine,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C.
New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
- Howard, Clara F.,Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Huff, Minnie,Sept. 9, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Rochester, N. Y.
- Johnson, Martha A.,Aug. 22, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Johnson, Mary Constance,....Aug. 22, Mrs. Fannie D.H. Bulkeley.
Hartford, Conn.
- Keller, Mary E.,Aug. 20, Mrs. Mary S. Wilder, Miss
Waltham, Mass. Grace Crafts Alden, Miss
Nora Franklin Sumby,
Mrs. Cora I. Chaffin.
- Kilroy, Harriet Madeline,....Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- King, Myrtle Alice,Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
Columbus, O.
- Knapp, Hester Naomi,Aug. 20, Mrs. Mary H. Williams.
Jamestown, N. Y.
- Lansing, Grace,Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
- Lewis, Nellie A.,Aug. 22, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Rochester, N. Y.
- McClannin, Helen Maria, ...Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
Rockland, Mass.
- McCurdy, Frances,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
- Philadelphia, Pa.
- MacDonald, Mary D.,Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
- Macdonald, Mary Ellen,....Oct. 3, D. A. R. H. C.
New York, N. Y.
- MacLennan, Rose A.,Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.
- Mahan, Irene L.,Aug. 24, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.

- Mann, Margaret E.,Aug. 26, Mrs. Augusta R. Fitzsim- N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill. mons.
- Marsh, Mary Frances,Sept. 6, Mrs. James A. Johnston.
Xenia, O.
- Morris, Florence M.,Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.
Montour Falls, N. Y.
- Morris, Lucy E.,Aug. 26, Mrs. Harriet L. Scribner.
Washington, D. C.
- Morrow, Edith Alice,Oct. 3, D. A. R. H. C.
Bristol, Pa.
- Murley, Mary Emma,Aug. 27, Miss Eleanor D. L. Athey.
Reading, Pa.
- Myers, Lena Lovell,Aug. 26, Mrs. Julia Miles Downs.
Huntingdon, Pa.
- Myhr, Cathinka,Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Neeb, Adele,Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Negley, Nora L.,Aug. 26, Miss Millie J. Chapman, M. D.
Pittsburg, Pa.
- O'Donnell, Anna Esther,Oct. 3, D. A. R. H. C.
New York, N. Y.
- O'Donnell, Mary Agnes,Oct. 3, D. A. R. H. C.
New York, N. Y.
- Palmer, Louise E.,Sept. 6, Miss Mary J. Pettibone.
Chicago, Ill.
- Peabody, Agnes Burleigh, ...Sept. 8, Miss Edith C. Hancock, N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Frederick A. Smith.
- Penn, Eva Adele,Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pine, E. Estelle,Sept. 7, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Robbins, Annie Almira,Aug. 19, D. A. R. H. C.
Tampa, Fla.
- Rockwell, Olive,Aug. 26, Miss Jessie M. Frick.
Burlington, Ia.
- Ruble, Minnie Helen,Sept. 6, Mrs. John Quincy Adams.
St. Paul, Minn.
- Schmidt, Joanna M.,Aug. 20, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.
New Haven, Conn.
- Schultze, Anna D.,Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
Shelby, N. C.
- Schweitzer, Margaret M.,Aug. 27, Mrs. Edward Maxwell.
Louisville, Ky.
- Scott, Emma G.,Aug. 26, Mrs. M. A. Gilroy, Mrs. M.
Lebanon, Pa. C. Brock.

- Seward, Mary Ann,.....Aug. 27, Mrs. Josephine W. Preller.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Shepherd, Hannah Josephine, Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C.
Milton, Mass.
- Silcott, Mary Elizabeth,.....Aug. 22, Miss Virginia Miller.
Washington, D. C.
- Slater, Belle S.,.....Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
Louisville, Ky.
- Spence, Anna,Sept. 10, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Stack, Elizabeth,Aug. 23, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Boston, Mass.
- Stansberry, Katherine,Sept. 6, Mrs. M. A. Smith.
Chicago, Ill.
- Stasell, Elizabeth,Aug. 29, Mrs. Alice L. Brown.
Milwaukee, Wis.
- Steidel, Frida L.,.....Sept. 9, D. A. R. H. C.
Arlington, N. J.
- Thomas, Elizabeth D.,.....Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
South Bethlehem, Pa.
- Trigg, Louise Ballard,.....Aug. 30, Miss Helen Maxwell.
Glasgow, Ky.
- Tuttle, Mary Ella,.....Aug. 23, Mrs. Caroline B. Stewart.
Yonkers, N. Y.
- Vedder, Mary Isabella,Aug. 20, Mrs. Antoinette S. Alden,
Albany, N. Y. Mrs. Daniel W. Ford.
- Waters, Yssabella Gertrude, Aug. 26, Miss Georgianna A. Boutwell.
Boston, Mass.
- Watling, Daisy Viola,Sept. 10, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Williamson, Annie Stewart...Sept. 6, Mrs. L. M. Hoopes.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Wilson, Sibbie,Aug. 29, Mrs. Frances B. Threlkeld,
Lexington, Ky. Mrs. C. McC. Harbison.
- Withers, Lucile A.,.....Aug. 26, Mrs. Mary T. Pettibone.
Chicago, Ill.
- Zellar, Clara M.,Aug. 27, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.

NOTE.—Several other army nurses served at these hospitals before September 7th, both by contracts made with the Chief Surgeon and by transfer of Daughters of the American Revolution nurses from other hospitals. Some nurses in the list served about a month before making contracts.

Supplementary List.

- Beaton, Annie H.,Sept. 19, Mrs. Frederick A. Smith.
Chicago, Ill.

- Bond, Anna,Sept. 19, Dr. Susan F. Rose.
Meadville, Pa.
- Bordeaux, Susan (Rev. Mother
M. Anthony),Oct. 17, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. C. A. S.
Fort Pierre, S. D.
- Bussell, Nellie Louise, Mrs.,...Sept. 22, Mrs. Alice L. Brown.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Campin, M. Louise, ...Oct. 14, Mrs. Herman Mynter.
Rochester, N. Y.
- Clarke, Ella (Rev. Sr. M. Ger-
trude),Oct. 17, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. C. A. S.
Fort Pierre, S. D.
- Currie, Lylee,Sept. 23, Mrs. George S. Stewart.
New York, N. Y.
- Denning, Annie,Sept. 29, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dundon, Margaret (Sr.
Anna),Sept. 30, Miss S. W. Daggett. Sr. St. M.
Boston, Mass.
- Ecclestone, Mary Louise,...Sept. 30, Miss Annie Laws.
Cincinnati, O.
- Giesemann, Wilhelmina,Sept. 16, Mrs. Samantha W. Sharp.
Detroit, Mich.
- Gleason, Julia M.,Sept. 23, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Glidden, Harriet S.,Sept. 19, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Rochester, N. Y.
- Grable, Chloe,Oct. 4, Mrs. Clara A. Cooley.
Clarinda, Ia.
- Haley, A. Cynthia,Oct. 11, D. A. R. H. C.
Boston, Mass.
- Haverfield, Addie R.; M. D.,...Oct. 1, Mrs. Anna M. Torrance. R.C.Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Haywood, Carrie Driscoll,...Oct. 14, D. A. R. H. C.
Ypsilanti, Mich.
- Jones, Helen Teresa,Sept. 19, Miss Vanderpoel, Mrs. M.
New York, N. Y. H. Tuckerman.
- Kaplan, Rose,Oct. 3, Miss M. VanB. Vanderpoel
New York, N. Y.
- Kennedy, Mary J.....Sept. 28, D. A. R. H. C.
Sparrows Point, Md.
- Kephart, Josephine Hill,...Oct. 18, Mrs. Laura S. Piat. R.C.Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Lamb, Mary Gordon,...Oct. 3, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.

- Lennox, Mary J.,Oct. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- McRae, Henrietta,Sept. 20, D. A. R. H. C.
Galveston, Tex.
- Mann, Emilyn Patterson,
Mrs.,Sept. 30, Mrs. Richard Walke.
Hampton, Va.
- Manning, Margauritte,Oct. 7, Mrs. Mary A. Karnes.
Kansas City, Mo.
- Milligan, Ellen (Sr. Theckla), Sept. 30, Miss S. W. Daggett. Sr. St. M.
Boston, Mass,
- Murray, Mary Amy,Sept. 29, Miss S. W. Daggett.
Boston, Mass,
- Myers, Priscilla Grace,Oct. 1, Mrs. Anna M. Torrance. R. C. Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn. N. E. A.
- Park, Emma Louise,Oct. 12, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Parker, Florence Mary,Sept. 28, D. A. R. H. C.
New York, N. Y.
- Patterson, Caroline L.,Sept. 16, Mrs. Louise Eames Mather.
Chicago, Ill.
- Pleets, Anna B. (Rev. Mother
M. Bridget),Oct. 17, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. C. A. S.
Fort Pierre, S. D.
- Richart, M. Ella,Sept. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Scherer, Otilie,Sept. 29, Mrs. Geo. N. Kendrick, Jr.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Scott, Elizabeth Lowndes,Oct. 3, D. A. R. H. C.
Ewell, Va.
- Simpson, Joanna,Oct. 14, D. A. R. H. C.
Yellow Springs, Ohio.
- Spence, Lulu Gertrude,Sept. 9, Mrs. R. J. McDonald. R. C. Minn.
Excelsior, Minn.
- Twobears, Josephine, (Rev.
Sister M. Joseph),Oct. 17, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey C. A. S.
Fort Pierre, S. D.
- Ullrich, Anna,Oct. 3, D. A. R. H. C. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.
- Valentine, Minnie L.,Oct. 17, D. A. R. H. C.
Muncie, Ind.
- Vandling, Lucy S.,Sept. 30, Mrs. Emma K. Colt, Mrs.
Northumberland, Pa. C. H. Burg.
- Walker, Mary Eloise: M. D., Oct. 8, Mrs. Chas. G. Williams.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Key West, Florida, United States Army General Hospital.

NOTE.—One other army nurse (not endorsed by D. A. R.) served at this hospital.

Supplementary List.

Hanbury, Anna A.,.....	Sept. 20, Mrs. L. R. Hancock.	
Scranton, Pa.		
Irwin, Elizabeth B.,.....	Sept. 17, Miss Laura P. Halstead.	St. Bar.G.
Brooklyn, N. Y.		Gr.N.Pr.A.

Plant, Lulu Maria,Sept. 21, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Plymouth, Mass.

Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky.

Baden, Sarah E. (Sr. M. Galsia),Sept. 6, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
Casey, Ellen (Sr. M. Joachim),Sept. 9, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
Clifford, Margaret (Sr. M. Lydia),Sept. 6, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
Conway, Caroline (Sr. M. Genevieve),Sept. 6, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
Gahagan, Agnes (Sr. M. Cordelia),Sept. 9, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
Horan, Ellen (Sr. M. Philip), Sept. 9, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
McCabe, Mary (Sr. M. Cornelius),Sept. 9, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
McSweeney, Ellen (Sr. M. Camillas),Sept. 9, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
Nowlan, Mary (Sr. M. Emerentiana),Sept. 6, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
O'Connor, M. (Sr. M. Benita),Sept. 9, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
Reid, Adelaide (Sr. M. Valentine),Sept. 6, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.
Stack, Mary A. (Sr. M. Florentia),Sept. 6, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. H. C.
Notre Dame, Ind.

NOTE. --No other army nurses served at this hospital before **Sept. 7**, except Miss Chant (see supplementary list).

Supplementary List.

Abell, Catharine E.,Sept. 15, Mrs. Helen Mason Head-
Baltimore, Md. ley.

- Allen, Caroline Elizabeth, ..Sept. 29, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ewalt,
Columbus, O. Bellefonte Chapter,
through Elizabeth G.
Reede.
- Bowles, Mrs. Rosa L.,Sept. 16, Mrs. Cary Chubb Cott-
Baltimore, Md. mann, Mrs. J. Pem-
broke Thom.
- Brown, Mrs. Jessie M.,Sept. 30, Mrs. Frederick A. Smith.
Chicago, Ill.
- Chant, Elizabeth A.,Sept. 1, Mrs. Anna M. Torrance. R.C.Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.
- Cole, Lillian F.,Sept. 15, Miss Mary R. Wolfe.
Montclair, N. J.
- Ferguson, Anne,Sept. 24, D. A. R. H. C.
Durham, N. C.
- Gardner, Teresa,Oct. 7, Miss Mary O. Allen.
Milwaukee, Wis.
- Hambly, Jennie L.,Sept. 15, Mrs. Helen Mason Head-
Morris Plains, N. J. ley.
- Holman, Lydia,Sept. 21, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Jones, Eliza Bennett,Sept. 25, D. A. R. H. C. N. E. A.
Chicago, Ill.
- Keeling, Ellen,Sept. 15, Mrs. Helen Mason Head-
Morris Plains, N. J. ley.
- Kelly, Lucy S.,Sept. 15, Mrs. Helen Mason Head-
Morris Plains, N. J. ley.
- McBride, Lizzie,Sept. 15, Mrs. Helen Mason Head-
Morris Plains, N. J. ley.
- McInnes, Agnes,Sept. 15, Mrs. Helen Mason Head-
Morris Plains, N. J. ley.
- Nesbitt, Bessie,Sept. 23, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Norton, Anna A.,Sept. 15, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Oberg, Josie,Sept. 30, Mrs. Edith F. Hancock,
Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Frederick A. Smith. N. E. A.
- Riley, Lillian E.,Sept. 15, Mrs. Helen Mason Head-
Morris Plains, N. J. ley.
- Rohan, Anna,Oct. 3, Mrs. W. S. Chappell.
Ware, Mass.
- Ryan, Harriet D.,Sept. 23, Mrs. M. J. McNamara.
Denver, Colo.
- Sparks, Carrie L.,Sept. 24, Mrs. Chas. G. Williams.
Buffalo, N. Y.

- Sweet, Mrs. Carrie C.,Sept. 24, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Rochester, N. Y.
- Wallschlaeger, Emma,Sept. 23, Mrs. Alice Brown.
Milwaukee, Wis.
- Williams, Mrs. Ruth,Sept. 19, D. A. R. H. C.
Baltimore, Md.
- Yeamans, Laura Ettie,Sept. 22, Mrs. Edith C. Hancock, N. E. A
Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Frederick A. Smith.
- Zerbone, Mrs. Jessie Agnes, Sept. 15, Mrs. Helen Mason Head-
Morris Plains, N. J. ley.

Macon, Georgia, 1st Division Hospital, 1st Army Corps.

Supplementary List.

- Dooley, Mary A.,Dec. 19, Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister.
New York City, N. Y.

Manila, Philippine Islands.

Supplementary List.

- Eliner, Mrs. May C.,Jan. 23, Mrs. Mary P. Montgom-
Portland, Ore. 1899. ery.
- Killiam, Lena E.,April 25, Mrs. Mary A. Ladd.
Portland, Ore. 1899.

Fort Monroe, Virginia, United States Army General Hospital.

- Abel, Rose E.,Aug. 10, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Abrams, Edith,July 18, Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alex- St. Bar. G.
New York, N. Y. ander.
- Alsop, Frances,Sept. 10, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis Mo.
- Andrews, Belle Bierce,Sept. 10, Mrs. Daniel S. Tuttle,
St. Louis Mo. Miss Christine Tuttle,
Miss Mary Walker Trip-
lett, Mrs. John R. Trip-
lett, Mrs. George H.
Shields, Mrs. Western
Bascome.
- Anthony, Elinora S.,July 19, D. A. R. H. C.
New York, N. Y.
- Armstrong, Grace,Sept. 8, Mrs. K. B. Sherwood.
New York, N. Y.
- Barrett, Harriet, F.,Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.
New York, N. Y.
- Brock, Sarah A.,Aug. 8, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
Philadelphia, Pa.

- Cameron, Emma,Sept. 2, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Carter, May Lillian;.....Aug. 8, Miss S. F. Palmer.
Rochester, N. Y.
- Clements, Annie T.,Sept. 2, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Washington, D. C.
- Crutchley, Anna S.,Sept. 2, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Dadmun, Mrs. Eliza Joseph-
ine,July 20, Miss Sara W. Daggett,
Boston, Mass. Mrs. Charles O'Neil.
- Dohr, Marie,Sept. 21, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis Mo.
- Fairgrieve, Helen,Aug. 20, Mrs. Mary S. Hubbard.
Holyoke, Mass.
- Fischer, Helene,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
New York, N. Y.
- Franklin, Bertha Cezine, ...Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York, N. Y.
- Hickey, Mary Reveille,Sept. 2, Miss Mary VanB. Vander-
New York, N. Y. poel.
- Hirtle, Agnes,Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.
New York, N. Y.
- Houghton, Susan B.,Aug. 13, Mrs. Henry Beam.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Hughes, Clara Emily,Aug. 8, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Irwin, Mary Byrne,July 18, Mrs. Isabel V. M. Martin,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Isabella Forsyth.
- Keeler, Mary L.,July 18, Mrs. Harriet Bedford St. Bar. G.
New York, N. Y. Leighton.
- Kinney, Agnes,Sept. 10, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
- Lee, Annie Pauline,Aug. 20, Mrs. Mary E. Sherman,
Newport, R. I. Mrs. Charles O'Neil.
- Lindley, Laura L.,Aug. 12, Miss Nellie J. Chapman,
Glen Campbell, Pa. M. D., Miss M. G. J.
Winnies.
- McCloud, Mary Josephine, ..July 18, Mrs. Virginia H. Curtis. N.H.N.B.
New Haven, Conn.
- McIntyre, Mrs. Agnes L., ..Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Miller, Laura J.,Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Newell, Sophia E.,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
Jersey City, N. J.

- Phillips, Aline S.,Aug. 15, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Pilgard, Cathrina D.,Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.
Hartford, Conn.
- Proctor, Abbie Frances,Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.
Brookline, Mass.
- Proctor, Lady Elizabeth, ...Sept. 2, D. A. R. H. C.
City Point, Va.
- Pope, Amy Elizabeth,July 18, Miss Mary VanB. Vander-
New York City, N. Y. poel.
- Quilty, Ellen M.,Aug. 8, Miss Annie Laws.
Charleston, W. Va.
- Quinn, Sadie Annie,Aug. 10, D. A. R. H. C.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Rhoades, Gertrude W.,July 16, Mrs. Emma T. Morris.
Washington, D. C.
- Robin, Caroline S.,Sept. 9, Mrs. Elias S. Tompkins.
New York City, N. Y.
- Rogers, Anna,Aug. 13, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- Rohlf, Louise,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Sackett, Jane K.,Aug. 20, Mrs. Myrtie M. Frissell.
Holyoke, Mass.
- Shaw, Agnes W.,Aug. 20, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Sherling, Susie,Aug. 13, Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alex-
New York City, N. Y. ander, Mrs. James W.
Randall.
- Starr, Eliza G.,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Turner, Anna R.,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Westbrook, Katharine S., ..Aug. 20, Miss Mary VanB. Vander- **M.T.N.C.**
New York City, N. Y. poel.
- Whelton, Sarah,Sept. 10, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.

NOTE.—No other army nurses served at this hospital.

Josiah Simpson General Hospital, Near Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Supplementary List.

- Buckner, Gertrude B.,Oct. 8, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.S.**
Richmond, Va.
- Cameron, Florence Louise, Oct. 17, Mrs. Herman Mynter.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Chatfield, Clara,Oct. 1, Mrs. J. A. Stephens.
Sharon Centre, O.
Corrigan, Catherine,Oct. 13, D. A. R. H. C.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.
Deeley, Julia Jeannette,Oct. 4, D. A. R. H. C.
Winton Place, Ohio.
Gray, Anna Hayman,Oct. 1, Mrs. Hugh N. Page.
Norfolk, Va.
Griffin, Mary Elanore,Oct. 4, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Harford, Mary H.,Oct. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
Norfolk, Va.
Hogan, Elizabeth,Oct. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
Albany, N. Y.
Houser, Elizabeth S.,Oct. 5, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
King, Ella Blanche,Oct. 4, Mrs. Elizabeth Gillespie.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Konkle, Lena Luda,Oct. 18, Mrs. Martha C. Hollister.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Read, Susan Chisholm,Sept. 1, Mrs. Joseph P. Thom.
Baltimore, Md.
Stebbins, Mary Emeline,Oct. 5, Mrs. Western Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
Sutcliffe, Jessie C.,Oct. 3, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, U. S. A. General Hospital (Excepting Annex) Detention Hospital and three Division Hospitals.

Allan, Medora Frost,Aug. 23, Martha E. Oliver, Mrs.
New York City, N. Y. Eliza Newcomb Alexander.
Ballard, Bertha F.,Sept. 7, D. A. R. H. C.
Worcester, Mass.
Beecroft, Laura Anna,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Benson, Matilda,Aug. 17, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.F.N.
New Haven, Conn.
Brennan, Eliza,Aug. 26, Mrs. Chas H. Halcomb.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Brown Lilla B.,Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
Concord, N. H.
Burton, Harriet,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
Casey, Joanna B.,Aug. 18, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Miss
Boston, Mass. Sara W. Daggett.

- Chichester, Harriet A.,Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Clarke, Sara V.,Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Cleland, May,Aug. 18, Mrs. Sarah S. W. Burt.
Evanston, Ill.
- Close, Ava B.,Sept. 1, Mrs. Silvia DeW. Ostrander.
New York City, N. Y.
- Coakley, Lydia E.,Aug. 17, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
New Haven, Conn.
- Conklin, Mildred M.,Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
- Cooper, Emma Frances, ...Aug. 17, Mrs. S. Elliotte Little.
New York City, N. Y.
- Corbett, Anne C.,Aug. 17, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
New York City, N. Y.
- Cox, Margaret,Aug. 17, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
South Orange, N. J.
- Crane, Mary E.,Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Deans, Rachel Ann,Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
Buffalo, N. Y.
- Delaney, Sarah Moore,Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Dellworth, Emma V.,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C.
Newark, N. J.
- Donahue, Julia M.,Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
- Norwich, N. Y.
- Duncan, Annie B.,Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
New York City, N. Y.
- Dyk, Elizabeth,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
East Orange, N. J.
- Dyk, Susie,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
East Orange, N. J.
- Earle, Annie,Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C.
Chicago, Ill.
- Eastman, Kittie Whiting, ..Aug. 23, Mrs. Beall Compton
Syracuse, N. Y. Hutchings, Mrs. Dennis McCarthey.
- Ellis, Flora L.,Sept. 8, Mrs. J. A. Stephens.
Cleveland, Ohio.
- Esslie, Louise C.,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
Buffalo, N. Y.
- Fairbanks, Helen G.,Aug. 23, Mrs. E. M. White.
Natick, Mass.

- Flaherty, Katherine Y.,Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Forsyth, Ida May,Aug. 23, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Somerville, Mass.
- Goldthwait, Ella Pratt,Sept. 7, D. A. R. H. C.
Worcester, Mass.
- Goodson, Catherine M.,Aug. 31, D. A. R. H. C.
Hyattsville, Md.
- Graves, Daisy Viola,Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Haggart, Catherine M.,Aug. 26, Mrs. Herman Mynter, Mrs.
Buffalo, N. Y. Mary H. Williams.
- Hearn, Mrs. Mary,Aug. 17, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Mrs.
Bridgeport, Conn. Anna R. Halligan, Mrs.
Leary B. Warren.
- Heavren, Rose M.,Aug. 17, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New Haven, Conn.
- Heck, Nellie Grant,Aug. 31, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Hixson, Charlotte Shimer, .. Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Hodson, Jane,Aug. 31, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Hollister, Ella I.,Sept. 7, Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
Rochester, N. Y.
- Hosack, Isabel,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Allegheny, Pa.
- Huff, Nellie M.,Sept. 7, D. A. R. H. C.
Worcester, Mass.
- Hutmacher, Alice,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York City, N. Y.
- Isherwood, Mrs. Rose Kate, Aug. 23, Mrs. S. V. White.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
- Jameson, Mrs. Kate Van
Wie,Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Jensen, Anna B.,Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
Pentwater, Mich.
- Jones, Emily,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Jons, Mary F.,Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C.
Hartford, Conn.
- Kauffman, Laura,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
Camden, N. J.
- Kell, Elizabeth Ann,Sept. 7, Mrs. Ada Morgan Hill.
New York City, N. Y.

- Keller, Ella S.,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
 East Orange, N. J.
- Kenny, Ellen Agnes,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C.
 Providence, R. I.
- Kerr, Mary Pilkington,
 Mrs.,Sept. 7, Mrs. J. A. Stephens.
 Cleveland, Ohio.
- Kerrigan Anna Louise,Aug. 29, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
- Kimble, E. Dessie,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
 Camden, N. J.
- Leach, Julia May,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
 Salem, Mass.
- Lentz, Bertha,Aug. 29, Miss Alice P. Lyon, Mrs.
 New York City, N. Y. Harriet G. Pinkerton.
- McCann, Elizabeth M.,Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
- McCleary, Anna,Aug. 25, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
 Allegheny, Pa.
- Macdonald, Margaret C., ..Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C.
 New York City, N. Y.
- Mackenzie, Alicia,Sept. 7, D. A. R. H. C.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
- McNeil, Janie,Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mahony, Agnes Phebe,Sept. 9, Mrs. George Taylor Stewart.
 Hart's Island, N. Y.
- Marlow, Agnes Winifred, ...Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
 New York, N. Y.
- Marlow, Rosina,Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
 New York City, N. Y.
- Maxwell, Mrs. Harriette M., ..Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C.
 Salem, Mass.
- Meech, Marietta Louisa,Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
 Chicago, Ill.
- Meiselbach, Rose,Sept. 9, D. A. R. H. C.
 Newark, N. J.
- Merritt, Grace,Aug. 17, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
 New Haven, Conn.
- Mitchell, Elizabeth,Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C. **R.C.M.T.N.**
 Providence, R. I.
- Mooney, Margaret C.,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
 Washington, D. C.
- Moore, Addie E.,Aug. 26, Mrs. Thos. Nesmith, Miss
 Lowell, Mass. Daggett.

Morton, Mrs. Florence M.,	Aug. 29,	Miss Mary VanB. Vander-	
New York, N. Y.		poel.	
Motschmann, Margaret,	Aug. 28,	Miss Daggett.	
Brookline, Mass.			
Murphy, Catherine M.,	Sept. 3,	D. A. R. H. C.	
Brooklyn, N. Y.			
Murray, Mary,	Aug. 17,	D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
New Haven, Conn.			
Niehoff, Hannah M.,	Aug. 29,	D. A. R. H. C.	
Peoria, Ill.			
Noble, Ida C.,	Aug. 30,	Mrs. Sarah S. Patterson.	
Concord, N. H.			
Orthmann, Marie Theresa,	Aug. 30,	Mrs. Mary C. Harris Hoff.	Gr.N.Pr.A.
New York, N. Y.			
Peed, Mary M.,	Aug. 17,	D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
Norfolk, Va.			
Pettis, Anna Oliver,	Aug. 23,	D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
New York, N. Y.			
Phillips, Mary Jane,	Aug. 25,	Mrs. Beall Compton Hutch-	
Ogdensburg, N. Y.		ing.	
Pike, Bessie Tenney,	Aug. 26,	D. A. R. H. C.	
New York, N. Y.			
Pike, Ida B.,	Aug. 26,	D. A. R. H. C.	
New York, N. Y.			
Place, Florence S.,	Aug. 18,		R.C.M.T.N.
New York, N. Y.			
Prout, Caroline,	Aug. 17,	D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
New York, N. Y.			
Quinn, Mary A.,	Aug. 23,	D. A. R. H. C.	
Providence, R. I.			
Reed, Rose Gale,	Aug. 23,	Mrs. Anna Jennings.	
New York, N. Y.			
Rexroth, Frieda,	Aug. 23,	D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
New York, N. Y.			
Richards, Ada Constance,	Aug. 23,	Miss Anna B. Pratt.	
Elmira, N. Y.			
Robinson, Mrs. Frances H. E.,	Sept. 7,	D. A. R. H. C.	
Worcester, Mass.			
Russell, Emma Frances,	Aug. 18,	Mrs. Mary Fisher Bosson.	
Lawrence, Mass.			
Ryerson, Margaret M.,	Sept. 1,	D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.N.
New York, N. Y.			
S. John, Mrs. Mary,	Aug. 29,	D. A. R. H. C.	
New York, N. Y.			
Salsbury, Elizabeth R.,	Sept. 7,	Mrs. James A. Stephens.	
Baltimore, Md.			

Sammons, Madeline M.,.....	Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.	
Brooklyn, N. Y.		
Saunders, Susie F.,.....	Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C.	St. Bar.
New York, N. Y.		R.C.M.T.
Setzer, Nanne Octavia,.....	Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.	
Brooklyn N. Y.		
Shaw, Edith May,	Aug. 23, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.
Buffalo, N. Y.		
Sheasley, Mrs. Rosa Tobin,..	Sept. 8, Miss Matilda W. Denny.	
Pittsburg, Pa.		
Shumway, Elizabeth A.....	Sept. 6, Mrs. A. S. McClean.	
North Brookfield, Mass.		
Simpson, Emily Lee,	Sept. 1, D. A. R. H. C.	
New York, N. Y.		
Speer, Ada M.,	Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.
New York, N. Y.		
Stanford, Sara,	Aug. 17, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.
New Haven, Conn.		
Steele, Mary Isabelle,.....	Sept. 6, D. A. R. H. C.	
New York, N. Y.		
Stockwell, Jane Lillian,.....	Aug. 29, Mrs. Eliza Curtis Prescott.	
New York, N. Y.		
Sutcliffe, Rhoda Dawson,....	Sept. 10, D. A. R. H. C.	
Portland, Me.		
Thompson, Isabell,	Sept. 7, D. A. R. H. C.	
Brooklyn, N. Y.		
Todd, Amy Eliza,	Aug. 17, Miss Francis C. Morse.	
Worcester, Mass.		
Town, Charlotte,	Sept. 6, Mrs. Mary H. Williams.	
Buffalo, N. Y.		
Tyler, Nellie C.,	Aug. 31, Mrs. Minnie Baker Hazen.	
St. Johnsbury, Vt.		
Ubert, Margaret,	Sept. 7, Mrs. J. A. Stephens.	
Baltimore, Md.		
Wade, Lydia J.,	Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.	
Lancaster, Pa.		
Waterman, Lillie L.,.....	Aug. 31, D. A. R. H. C.	
Brooklyn, N. Y.		
Weber, Eva Dora,	Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.	
New York, N. Y.		
Wells, Dora B.,.....	Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.	R.C.M.T.
Boston, Mass.		
Wells, Sophia Eleanor,	Aug. 29, Mrs. James L. Botsford.	
Philadelphia, Pa.		
Willard, Harriet E.,.....	Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C.	
Wetherfield, Conn.		

Williams, Iletta,Sept. 7, Mrs. James A. Stephens.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Wrede, Marie,Aug. 18, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
New York, N. Y.
Yerkes, S. Irene,Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
East Orange, N. J.
Young, Ella Whipple,Sept. 7, D. A. R. H. C.
Whitinsville, Mass.

Supplementary List.

Bennett, Alice,Sept. 1, Mrs. I. W. Chittenden.
Detroit, Mich.
Cunningham, Bessie P.,Sept. 1, Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden.
Detroit, Mich.
Dawson, Emma C.,Sept. 1, Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden,
Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Wm. F. Edwards.
Freney, Elizabeth A.,Sept. 1, Mrs. H. F. Jennings, Mrs.
Detroit, Mich. E. E. Morgan.
Gibson, Katie C.,Sept. 9, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.
Grice, Julia,Aug. 31, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Halley, Besa, Mrs.,Aug. 31, Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden.
Detroit, Mich.
Hopkins, Josephine,Aug. 23, Mrs. Chas. A. Carroll.
New Brighton, Stat. Is., N. Y.
Hunt, Anna H.,Aug. 31, D. A. R. H. C.
Boston, Mass.
Martner, Augusta E.,Sept. 1, Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden.
Detroit, Mich.
Park, Mary Elizabeth,Sept. 2, Mrs. Chas. A. Carroll.
New Brighton, Stat. Is., N. Y.
Porter, Grace D.,Sept. 9, D. A. R. H. C.
New Dorp, Stat. Is., N. Y.
Regan, Josephine,Aug. 31, Mrs. I. W. Chittenden.
Detroit, Mich.
Robertson, Elizabeth F.,Sept. 8, D. A. R. H. C.
New York, N. Y.
Sumbly, Lillie May, Mrs.,Sept. 9, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.
Tower, Ellen May,Sept. 1, Mrs. I. W. Chittenden, Mrs.
Cheboygan, Mich. Minnie Day Bush, Mrs.
John S. Newberry.
Winchell, Lillian E.,Sept. 10, Mrs. Dennis McCarthey,
Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Chas. H. Halcomb.

NOTE.—Besides 147 in the above lists, 77 other army nurses served at these Montauk hospitals.

Montauk Point, New York, United States Army General Hospital Annex, Camp Wikoff.

Anderson, Winifred (Sister Julia),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Bowling, Susan C. (Sister Regina),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Bradley, Vincent (Sister Vincent),Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Bucher, Mary E. (Sister Mary Joen),Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Burke, Mary Ellen (Sister Anastasia),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Byrne, Elizabeth (Sister Elizabeth),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Campbell, Mary (Sister Camilla),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Carney, Elizabeth (Sister Marianno),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Chambers, Bridget (Sister Theresa),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Conerton, Margaret (Sister Perboyre),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Conlin, Sarah (Sister Louise), Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Connolly, Josephine (Sister Carmelite),Aug. 30, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Cosgrove, Catherine (Sister Marie),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

Craine, Julia (Sister Cecelia), Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

D'Aunoy, Antonia (Sister Adelaide),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

illon, Catherine (Sister Agatha),Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 ownes, Esther (Sister Thecla),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 oyle, Henrietta (Sister Hilda),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 risscoll, Elizabeth (Sister M. Joseph),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 ck, Caroline (Sister Caroline),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 ise, Mary Agnes (Sister Gertrude),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 ay, Margaret (Sister Alexius),Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 ealy, Johannah (Sister M. Gabriella),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 enton, Ellen (Sister Ursula), Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 itzgerald Margaret (Sister Mary Rose),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 lanagan Elizabeth (Sister Margaret Mary),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 orest, Catherine (Sister Mary Thomas),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 owler, Mary Bertha (Sister Regina),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 annon, Margaret (Sister Mary Alice),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 arvey, Margaret (Sister Margaret),Aug. 22, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.
 illespie, Rose Mary (Sister Dolores),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 Emmitsburg, Md.

- Gilooley, Margaret (Sister Frances),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Goulding, Mary (Sister Veronica),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Groell, Teresa (Sister Berenice),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Hall, Mary (Sister Evarista), Sept. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Hall, Emma (Sister Marie),...Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Halpine, Margaret (Sister Margaret),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Hampson, Emma (Sister Felicitia),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Mo.
- Heinan, Mary Ann (Sister Calista),Aug. 21, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Higgins, Agnes (Sister Beatrice),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Hodson, Faith (Sister Mary Agnes),Sept. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Houston, Mary (Sister Theresa),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Howe, Elizabeth J. (Sister Gertrude),Sept. 3, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Jones, Mary (Sister Raphael), Aug. 21, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Jordan, Arabella (Sister Emily),Sept. 5, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Kavanagh, Catherine (Sister M. Gabriel),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Keane, Bridget (Sister Stella), Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Kennedy, Anastasia (Sister Clement),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

- Kennedy, Catherine (Sister Liguori)Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Larkin, Anna (Sister Mary), Aug. 21, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Louie, Marie (Sister Mary Joseph)Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McCarthy, Mary (Sister Olympia),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McClery, Mary (Sister Liguori),Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McDevitt, Annie (Sister Ambrosia)Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McDonald, Margaret (Sister Rose),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McGinnis, Ellen O. (Sister Regis),Sept. 3, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McGlynn, Margaret (Sister Angelica)Sept. 4, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McGough, Annie (Sister Alexis),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McInerny, Bridget (Sister Mary Paul),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McKay, Susan (Sister Angeline),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- McLaughlin, Mary A. (Sister Avelina),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Martin, Anne (Sister Vincent),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Minges, Louisa (Sister Frances de Sales),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

- Molloy, Annie (Sister Patricia),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Moranville, Mary (Sister Martina),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg Md.
- Mulholland Catherine (Sister Gertrude),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Mullane, Ellen (Sister Margaret),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Murray, Margaret (Sister Agatha),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Muth, Mary Catherine (Sister Bernadine),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- Norton, Sarah J. (Sister Perboyre),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- O'Brien, Susan (Sister Zita), Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- O'Connell, Annie Maria (Sister Loretto),Sept. 3, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- O'Connor, Mary (Sister Fidelis),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- O'Donoghue, Catherine (Sister Catherine),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- O'Dowde, Mary Jane (Sister Ambrose),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- O'Horgan, Annie (Sister Louise),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- O'Keefe, Margaret (Sister Ann Maria),Sept. 3, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
- O'Neill, Alice (Sister Cornelia),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.

- O'Toole, Mary (Sister Pauline),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Palmer, Alice (Sister Gregory),Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Purtell, Ellen (Sister Regina),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg Md.
- Quinn, Anna (Sister Agnes), Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Reardon, Mary J. (Sister Marie),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Reddy, Margaret J. (Sister Lucia),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. S. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Schroeder Catherine (Sister Mary Oswald),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Seery Mary Jane (Sister Veronica),Aug. 20, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Shearer, Ellen (Sister Benedicta),Sept. 1, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Sheehan, Margaret (Sister Lawrence),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Snyder, Ella (Sister Clara),...Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Strable, Annie (Sister Pauline),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Sullivan, Ellen (Sister Gertrude),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Summers, Mary Ellen (Sister Blanche),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Sweeney, Agnes (Sister Agnes),Aug. 29, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Sweeney, Mary (Sister Mary Agnes),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.

- Thompson, Anne (Sister Ben-
igna),Aug. 30, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Ulrich, Catherine (Sister Am-
brose),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Walden, Elizabeth (Sister
Genevieve),Sept. 5, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Walsh, Harriet (Sister Leon-
ide),Aug. 18, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. S. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Welch, Ellen (Sister Ca-
milla),Sept. 2, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. S. Ch.
Emmitsburg, M.

NOTE.—No other Army nurses served at this hospital except 12 Sisters of
Charity transferred from Santiago, and listed under that place.

United States Army General Hospital, Fort Myer, Virginia.

- Backofen, Malvina C.,Aug. 2, Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstead.
Washington, D. C.
- Barnes, Mary Day,July 25, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs.
New York City, N. Y. Caroline W. Sard.
- Barron, Mrs. Clara Hunter, July 25, Mrs. Emily N. Walbridge,
Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Herman Mynter.
- Brown, Isabel Watson,Aug. 2, Mrs. A. B. Lamberton.
Harrisburg, Pa.
- Cassidy, Eleanor,July 25, Mrs. Jane S. Owen Keim.
Reading, Pa.
- Collins, Berta B.,July 25, Mrs. John Wyly.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Comly, Emilie C,Aug. 4, Mrs. S. M. Carpenter.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Corbett, Edith Lenore,Aug. 2, Miss Virginia Miller.
Washington, D. C.
- Cox, Sara M.,Aug. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.
- Cummings, Margaret M.,Aug. 5, Mrs. Laura H. R. Dickens,
Scranton, Pa. Mrs. Randolph Hutchison.
- Dancy, Charlotte Elizabeth, Aug. 11, D. A. R. H. C.
Baltimore, Md.
- Dennis, Frances A.,July 25, Mrs. Corinne M. Allen, Mrs.
Salt Lake City, Utah. Margaret B. Salisbury, Mrs.
Ada J. C. Bootes, Mrs.
Schuyler Hamilton.

- Arno, Emma Brinton,Aug. 6, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Augherty, Mary May,Aug. 2, Mrs. Annie M. Nicolls.
 Reading, Pa.
 Arle, Eunice C.,July 25, Miss Mary VanB. Vanderpoel.
 New York City, N. Y.
 Addis, Harriet Leah,July 14, D. A. R. H. C.
 Washington, D. C.
 Oedwyn, Mrs. Amy G.,July 14, D. A. R. H. C.
 Washington, D. C.
 Gorter, Marie Aleda,Aug. 2, Mrs. Mary R. Gorter, Mrs. W.N.W.R.
 Baltimore, Md. John J. Jackson, Mrs.
 Ellen Hardin Walworth.
 Graf, Mary Eleanor,Aug. 1, D. A. R. H. C. St. Bar. G.
 New York City, N. Y.
 Graham, Catherine Blair, ..Aug. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
 Washington, D. C.
 Gross, Belle Lewis,Aug. 12, Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney,
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Heft, Cora L.,July 14, Mrs. Mary Banks.
 Washington, D. C.
 Howard, Evalyn Clare,Aug. 15, D. A. R. H. C.
 Elkton, Md.
 Hughes, Lauretta,July 25, Mrs. Maria L. Waterman.
 Westfield, Mass.
 Hyndman, Mary,Aug. 10, Dr. Jessie Shepard, Mrs. Her-
 Buffalo, N. Y. man Mynter.
 Jackson, Julia A. C.,
 (D. A. R.),July 26, D. A. R. H. C.
 Brandon, Vt.
 Kratz, Elizabeth R.,Aug. 2, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
 New Britain, Pa.
 Kreh, Cornelia M.,Aug. 11, D. A. R. H. C.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lee, Mary Valeria,Aug. 2, Mrs. Anna M. Holstein.
 Port Kennedy, Pa.
 McKinnon, Hughanna,Aug. 10, Mrs. Cornelia Pratt Mott,
 Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Herman Mynter.
 McFadden, Mary A,July 14, D. A. R. H. C.
 New York City, N. Y.
 Manning, Cora A.,Aug. 2, D. A. R. H. C.
 Washington, D. C.
 Monie, Elizabeth,Aug. 11, D. A. R. H. C.
 Moosie, Pa.
 Murrin, Maud Gustine,July 14, Mrs. Louise H. Bostwick.
 Washington, D. C.

- O'Brien, Anne E.,Aug. 3, Mrs. Mary A. Gilroy.
Lebanon, Pa.
- Pinkerton, Ida M.,Aug. 2, Mrs. Mary Ross Banks, Mrs.
Washington, D. C. Job Barnard.
- Powell, Mary Alice,Aug. 15, Dr Susan Fisher Rose,
New York City, N. Y.
- Ryan, Margaret Agnes,Aug. 1, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.
- Sailer, Sara J.,Aug. 4, Miss Sarah H. Killikelly.
Pittsburg, Pa.
- Shannon, Mary E.,Aug. 8, Miss Annie Laws.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Shearn, Mary Elizabeth, ..Aug. 11, D. A. R. H. C.
Baltimore, Md.
- Smart, Lucretia,July 25, Miss Sophina F. Palmer.
Rochester, N. Y.
- Speer, Alice V.,Aug. 1, Mrs. James H. McGill.
Washington, D. C.
- Stines, Mary,Aug. 2, Miss Mary VanB. Vanderpoel.
New York City, N. Y.
- Thompson, Margaret,Aug. 27, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.
- Threatt, Alice,Aug. 4, Mrs. Delia A. Depue.
Orange, N. J.
- Walley, Elizabeth Jane,Aug. 2, D. A. R. H. C.
Pittsburg, Pa.
- Ward, Clara Hannah,Aug. 10, Mrs. Chas. H. Halcombe.
Syracuse, N. Y.
- Weatherston, Marion G.,Aug. 10, Dr. Jessie Shepard, Mrs.
Buffalo, N. Y. Mynter, Mrs. Nellie B.
Ross.
- Wrigley, Alma Eveleth,July 26, Mrs. Chas. C. Harrison.
Wilmington, Del.
- Yates, Ruby J.,July 14, Miss Virginia Miller.
Washington, D. C.
- Yost, Mohida V.,Aug. 2, Judea Chapter, of Wash-
New York City, N. Y. ington, Conn., Mrs. Abby
B. Gunn.

NOTE.—No other Army nurses served at this hospital before Sept. 7, except Miss Ker (See Supplementary List).

Supplementary List.

- Hofford, Hannah,Oct. 2, D. A. R. H. C.
Camden, N. J.
- Jackson, Rebecca,Nov. 2, Mrs. W. H. Smith.
Overbrook, Pa.

ARMY NURSES.

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son, Clara E. E.,Oct. 22, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 York City, N. Y.
 Elizabeth Hamilton, ...Aug. 26, D. A. R. H. C.
 e Falls, N. J.

Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

Supplementary List.

Mary,Sept. 19, D. A. R. H. C.
 ericksburg, Va.
 on, Mary A.,Dec. 1, Mrs. Delia A. Depue.
 Orange, N. J.
 ers, Edith S.,Oct. 17, D. A. R. H. C. M. T. N. C.
 York City, N. Y.

Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

Supplementary List.

r. Mary Cardes,Nov. 20, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 York City, N. Y.

United States Army General Hospital, Ponce, Porto Rico.

ncourt, Emily (Sr.
 lexina),Sept. 28, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 mitsburg, Md.
 tt, Jean L.,Aug. 29, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
 ton, Mass.
 rson, Eleanor, C.,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
 oklyn, N. Y.
 Mary E.,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
 oklyn, N. Y.
 ist, Emma,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 York City, N. Y.
 , Mary,Aug. 31, Mrs. Charles G. Nicholson.
 imore, Md.
 ll, Lucina May,Aug. 30, Miss Mary E. Humphrey,
 ca, N. Y. Miss Sophia F. Palmer.
 s. Frances A.,Aug. 29, Miss Daggett.
 ton, Mass.
 ns, Elizabeth A.,Aug. 29, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
 ton, Mass.
 nus, Mrs. Alice,Aug. 31, D. A. R. H. C.
 York City, N. Y.
 erson, Jean W.,Aug. 29, Miss Daggett.
 ton, Mass.
 ard, Lillian E.,Aug. 31, Mrs. Horatio C. King.
 oklyn, N. Y.
 inger, Mary C.,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
 oklyn, N. Y.

- Miller, Emma Charlotte, ..Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mortimer, Mabel,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- O'Neil, Mary (Sister Frances),Aug. 29, Miss Daggett. **Sr. St. M.**
Boston, Mass.
- Otto, Florence Emily,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Patterson, Charlie Gordon, ..Aug. 31, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Payne, Sadie C.,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Rommel, Julia Laurette,....Aug. 29, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Boston, Mass.
- Russell, Mary (Sr. Marie),...Sept. 28, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. **Sr. Ch.**
Emmitsburg Md.
- Rutty, Isabelle Elise,Aug. 31, D. A. R. H. C.
New York City, N. Y.
- Suckley, Elizabeth Victoria,Aug. 30, Miss Mary L. Burritt.
Bridgeport, Conn.
- Ward, Alice (Sister Alexius),Aug. 29, D. A. R. H. C.
Boston, Mass.
- Wilson, Minnie,Aug. 30, D. A. R. H. C.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTE. -No other Army nurses served in Porto Rico before Sept. 15. The two Sisters of Charity listed, and eight others transferred from Montauk, were ordered in August, but were unable to take the first transport.

Supplementary List.

- Aschenbach, Eleanor M., ..Sept. 28, D. A. R. H. C.
Newark, N. J.
- Fanning, Elizabeth,Sept. 21, Miss Maud L. Brown.
Needham, Mass.
- Fisher, Julia Helen,Oct. 4, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Watertown, Mass.
- Gallagher, Mary Alice,Oct. 4, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Boston, Mass.
- Hall, Mrs. Mary Briggsman, Oct. 4, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Boston, Mass.
- Lewis, Sara Augusta,Sept. 21, D. A. R. H. C.
Buffalo, N. Y.

MacKenzie, Miss Agnes,Oct. 4, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
 Boston, Mass.
 Manly, Jennie A.,Sept. 19, D. A. R. H. C.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 O'Brien, Anna W. E.,Sept. 21, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 New York City, N. Y.
 Starkweather, Ella Amelia, Oct. 4, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
 Boston, Mass.
 Stewart, Mary C.,Oct. 4, Miss Sara W. Daggett.
 Roslindale, Mass.

United States Army Hospital Ship "Relief."

Armistead, Amanda J.,June 1, Mrs. David Smith.
 Washington, D. C.
 Block, Louise Jonas,June 1, Miss Mary VanB. Vanderpoel.
 New Orleans, La.
 Farquharson, Amy Blanche, June 1, Mrs. John T. Mason.
 Baltimore, Md.
 Hasson, Esther Voorhees, ..June 1, Mrs. Ellen R. Elliott, Mrs.
 New London, Conn. William Beebe, Mrs. Sara
 Thomson Kinney.
 Lampe, Elsie H.,June 1, Mrs. John Addison Porter.
 New York, N. Y.
 Sharp, Lucy Ashby,June 1, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page.
 Sharp, N. C.

NOTE.—Before Sept. 7, two other Army nurses, and three laundresses, etc., under nurses' contracts, none of them endorsed by D. A. R., served on this hospital.

Supplementary List.

Cadmus, Nancy Elizabeth, Oct. 15, D. A. R. H. C. R.C.M.T.N.
 New York City, N. Y.

United States Army Hospital, San Francisco, California.

Weeks, Della,Aug. 18, Mrs. Alice A. C. Bailey,
 Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. John A. T. Hull.

NOTE.—Several other army nurses served in San Francisco before Sept. 7.

Supplementary List.

Bedell, Mrs. Christine,Nov 5, D. A. R. H. C. W. C. A.
 Newburg, Oregon.
 Bowman, Mona,Oct. 26, D. A. R. H. C. W. C. A.
 Portland, Oregon.
 Macaulay, Margaret M.,April 26, D. A. R. H. C. O. E. C.
 Portland, Ore. 1899. W. C. A.

Santiago de Cuba. Hospitals at Siboney, Santiago, etc.

- Anthony, Caroline May, ..July 16, D. A. R. H. C.
Chesterville, Md.
- Beck, Caroline (Sr. Cecilia), Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Biller, Rose M. (Sr. Regis), Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Brady, Mary E. (Sr. Augustine),Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Brooks, Pauline de Silver, ..July 18, D. A. R. H. C.
Rutland, Vt.
- Campos, Anna H.,July 25, Mrs. Thomas Roberts.
Camden, N. J.
- Carroll, Mary,Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Callahan, Mary (Sr. Aloysia),Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Dickmann, Sarah Jane,July 18, D. A. R. H. C.
New Orleans, La.
- Duffy, Mary (Sr. Marcella), Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Ennies, Mrs. Sarah Jane,July 14, D. A. R. H. C.
Washington, D. C.
- Galvin, Johanna (Sr. Eulalia),Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Gomez, Teresa, (Sr. Fortunata),Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. S. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Haggerty, Sarah J. (Sr. Catherine),Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. S. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Harlan, Mrs. Sadie,July 19, D. A. R. H. C.
Baltimore, Md.
- Janvier, Zelina (Sr. Adelaide),Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Keelan, Mary A. (Sr. Apolonia),Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
- Kratz, Lillian,July 25, Mrs. Ellen Kearney Bascome.
St. Louis, Mo.
- McLearn, Delphine,July 18, D. A. R. H. C.
New Orleans, La.

McNamara, Catherine (Sr. Mariana),Aug. 8, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch. Emmitsburg, Md.
 Packard, Blanche,July 18, D. A. R. H. C. Marshalltown, Iowa.
 Painter, Cora,July 18, Mrs. W. B. Hawkins. Brazil, Ind.
 Patilo, Mrs. Florence A.,.....July 18, D. A. R. H. C. New Orleans, La.
 Pelot, Mrs. Zipporah,July 25, Mrs. Porter King, Mrs. Tallahassee, Fla. Albert Hill Cox.
 Toland, Irene S.; M. D.,....July 25, Miss Mary Louise Dalton, St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. M. H. L. Shields.
 White, Barbara,July 18, D. A. R. H. C. New Orleans, La.
 Wingreen, Amy Eleanor, ...July 18, Mrs. E. O. Vaile. N. E. A. Chicago, Ill.
 Woolman, Mrs. Matilda L., July 11, D. A. R. H. C. New Orleans, La.

NOTE.—A large number of other Army nurses served at these hospitals before Sept. 7. They were selected by Mrs. Curtis of Washington, who was sent to New Orleans to secure immune nurses.

Savannah, Georgia, Hospitals of the 7th Army Corps.

Supplementary List.

Sampson, Mary Ella,Jan. 3, Mrs. Annie L. Daum. Ottumwa, Iowa.

Sheridan's Point, Virginia, United States Army Hospital.

Flynn, Eulah B.,Aug. 11, Mrs. Virginia Miller. Washington, D. C.
 Meigs, Jennie B.,Aug. 10, Miss Mary Perry Brown. Washington, D. C.

NOTE.—No other army nurses served at this hospital.

Tampa, Florida, United States Army Hospitals, 4th Army Corps.

Bacon, V. Merle,Aug. 3, Miss Minnie A. Dewey. New Smyrna, Florida.
 Berry, Mrs. Margaret M.,Aug. 2, Miss Mary B. Brooks. Salisbury, N. C.
 de Leon, Mrs. Catherine I., Aug. 4, Mrs. John F. Marshall. Waco, Tex.
 Dunn, Margaret S.,Aug. 13, D. A. R. H. C. Atlanta, Ga.
 Farish, Winnies,Aug. 6, Mrs. John P. Richardson. New Orleans, La.

Ohlson, Anice MAug. 4, Mrs. Clifford Lovering Groce.
Galveston, Texas.
Pendill, Olive,Aug. 12, Mrs. M. D. B. Gude, Mrs. E.
Atlanta, Ga. L. C. Roberts.
Roy, Anna,Aug. 3, Mrs. R. G. Hadden.
Washington, La.
Schneckenburger, Carrie,Aug. 3, Mrs. R. G. Hadden.
New Orleans, La.
Stinson, LutieAug. 3, D. A. R. H. C.
Lexington, Ky.
Woods, Julia Emma,Aug. 6, Mrs. Luella A. Kimball.
Wichita, Kan.

NOTE.—But one other army nurse served at these hospitals.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky, United States Army General Hospital.

Bauer, Christiana Miller, ...Aug. 11, Mrs. E. T. R. Bocher.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Buckley, Mary E.,Sept. 27, Miss Annie Laws.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Callahan, Catherine (Sr. Ambrose),Aug. 12, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Church, Emma,Aug. 11, Miss M. W. Denny.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Coates, Jennie S.,Aug. 22, Miss Annie Laws.
Carthage, Ohio.
Crichton, Jessie,Aug. 14, Mrs. M. C. Hollister.
St. Johns, Mich.
Curley, Mary Agnes,Aug. 12, Miss Annie Laws, Mrs.
Cincinnati, Ohio. Mary P. Jenney, Mrs.
Juliet G. Wilson.
Dutcher, Mabel C.,Aug. 24, D. A. R. H. C.
Marion, Ohio.
Gardner, Mary Ellen (Sr. Ignatia),Aug. 12, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.
Gilmore, Elizabeth,Aug. 12, Mrs. Ellen W. Harrison.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Green, Mrs. Mary E.; M. D., ...Aug. 15, D. A. R. H. C.
Charlotte, Mich.
Harroun, Mary Isabelle,Aug. 11, Mrs. Eva Hurd Metcalfe.
Findlay, Ohio.
Hatton, Marie Beulah,Aug. 12, Mrs. S. W. Smith.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hickey, Mary (Sr. Emily), ..Aug. 12, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
Emmitsburg, Md.

, Mary Bryant,Aug. 13, Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg,
 Angeles, Cal. Mrs. G. B. Eastman.
 Margaret,Aug. 12, George Clinton Chapter.
 gton, Del.
 llen (Sr. Lucia), ..Aug. 12, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 sburg, Md.
 Emma A.,Aug. 11, Miss J. O. Starkey Mrs. L.
 , Mich. Conner.
 h, Mary (Sr. Isa-
 ,Aug. 12, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 sburg, Md.
 y C.,Aug. 12, Miss Annie Laws, Mrs.
 ous, Ohio. Wm. B. Davis.
 tella Payne,Aug. 24, Miss Annie Laws.
 iati, Ohio.
 Margaret (Sr. Re-
Aug. 12, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 sburg, Md.
 l, Jeanette,Aug. 12, Mrs. E. C. B. Poe.
 , Mich.
 n, Honora (Sr.
 soston),Aug. 12, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 sburg, Md.
 Florence (Sr. Rose), Aug. 12, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 sburg, Md.
 Catherine (Sr. Is-
),Aug. 12, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 sburg, Md.
 ertha,Aug. 12, D. A. R. H. C.
 , N. Y.
 l, Vena E.,Aug. 13, Miss Annie Laws.
 iati, Ohio.
 Edith M.,Aug. 12, Mrs. I. W. Chittenden.
 , Mich.
 Nellie L.,Aug. 11, Mrs. J. A. Stephens, Miss
 it, Ohio. Julia M. Haynes.
 Willa,Aug. 22, Miss Annie Laws.
 ati, Ohio.
 Edith Joy,Aug. 13, Mrs. H. S. Ames.
 Minn.
 Annie F. (Sr. Vin-
 ,Aug. 12, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey. Sr. Ch.
 sburg, Md.
 ay,Aug. 12, Mrs. Wm. S. Linton.
 v, Mich.

Watson, Annie,Aug. 12, Mrs. Irene W. Chittenden.
Detroit, Mich.

NOTE.—No other army nurses served at this hospital except five Sisters of Charity, transferred there later from other hospitals.

Nurses Who Have Died.

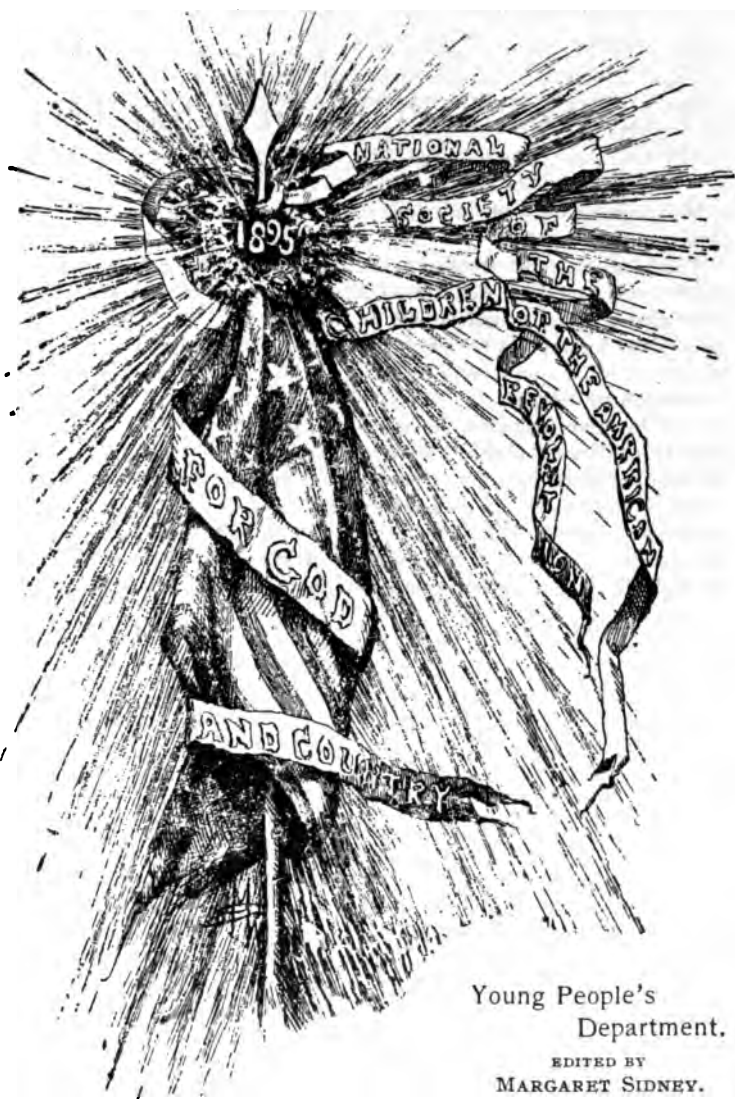
Burke, Mary Ellen (Sister Anastasia), November 3, 1898.
Flannagan (Sister M. Elizabeth), November 1, 1898.
Greenfield, Margaret J., October 17, 1898.
Larkin, Anne (Sister Mary), November 3, 1898.
Plant, Lulu M., May 9, 1899.
Stansbery, Katherine, November 27, 1898.
Sweeney, Mary (Sister Mary Agnes), October 23, 1898.
Toland, Irene S., M. D., September 25, 1898.
Tower, Ellen May, December 9, 1898.
Tricoche, Margaret N., November 11, 1898.
Ward, Clara H., October 28, 1898.
Wolfe, Caroline (Sister Caroline), October 15, 1898.

NAVY NURSES.

Names of Nurses Who Were Selected for Service at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia by the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps.

Giesemann, Wilhelmine,Mrs. Samantha Whipple
Dubuque, Ia. Sharp.
Jackson, Rebecca,Mrs. Wm. H. Smith.
Overbrook, Pa.
Mann, Mrs. Emilyn Patter-
son,Mrs. Richard Walke.
Hampton, Va.
Patterson, Caroline L.,Mrs. Louise Eames Ma-
Chicago, Ill. ther.
Plant, Lulu Maria,Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Plymouth, Mass.
White, Lucy Nye,Miss Sara W. Daggett.
Boston, Mass.

NOTE. All of these nurses except Miss Lucy Nye White afterward became army nurses.



MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

We print this month this important circular issued by the National Society:

The local Societies belonging to the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution often desire specific work aside from that connected with their town or State history, in which they may unite their interests with other patriotic societies engaged in forwarding the national movements toward erecting memorials in honor of revolutionary heroes.

For the year 1899-1900 there has therefore been added to the Continental Memorial Hall work, to which the Children of the American Revolution have generously contributed in the past, and will so continue to do, the work connected with the erection of the Lafayette statue, and also the Washington statue, both to be unveiled at Paris during the Exposition in 1900; also the work connected with the monument to be raised to the memory of the prison ship martyrs at Fort Greene, New York.

These two pieces of work are laid out in response to the many requests of the young members of the National Society all over the country; their adoption, of course, to be optional. They are in no wise to be considered obligatory, but as suggestions rather to those who desire definite plans of work other than the usual routine Society work. To be valuable at all, the effort must be a voluntary one. Only in this way can the work become the inspiration which it is believed and hoped will result in many contributions to these objects.

All communications concerning the Lafayette statue fund, or the Washington statue fund, and all moneys for either object should be forwarded to Mrs. William Cummings Story, Hatfield Hall, Lawrence, Long Island, chairman of the Franco-American Committee of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

All communications concerning the fund for the monument to the prison ship martyrs and all moneys for this object should be forwarded to Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, 116 West 75th Street, New York, chairman of the Prison Ships' Martyrs Memorial Committee of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

Entertainments of varied descriptions should be planned by local Societies, if they intend to take up any of the above work. The summer months should be utilized for lawn fêtes and garden parties, and other recreations appropriate to the vacation season.

A BEAUTIFUL AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

On Saturday afternoon, August 12th, occurred a unique celebration in which commemorative exercises marked one of the most important historical landmarks of Massachusetts. The site of the Thaxter homestead was the scene, and the Edgartown Society of the Children of the American Revolution the instruments by which the work was accomplished under the leadership of their National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, who presented the tablet and who saw that the work was done.

Mrs. Lothrop has made several visits to the Island, and has always been greatly impressed by its rare historical possessions; and desiring to stimulate the youthful members of the Society to greater life and effort, she determined to place in their hands this commemorative work.

There was a large and interested company of adults present at the opening exercises, the officers and members of the Martha's Vinyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, being well represented. The assembly was called together at 3 o'clock by Mrs. Lothrop and grouped around the tablet which was draped by a large American flag. Upon the site of the front door of the old mansion the following order of exercises was observed:

Invocation by Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, pastor of the Methodist Church of Edgartown:

Oh, God, Thou are the God of nations. Thou didst form this nation and give it protection, and favor it with prosperity. We thank Thee for this goodly land, and free government under which we live; and all the advantages and blessings which come to us as a people. We thank Thee for the achievements of the fathers who fought, bled and died to purchase for us civil and religious liberty, and the noble institutions which bless our land. To-day we honor the memory of one of Thy servants who preached Thy word, and rendered faithful service to his country during the long and hard struggle for independence. We mark the spot rendered sacred by the home in which he lived, and in which he closed his career, that it may be known to the generations to come. May the lessons of his life be impressed on the minds and hearts of the children and youth so that they may grow up to be good and useful citizens. May they be loyal and true to their country as the fathers were. Help them to remember that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. We ask it in the name of Christ. Amen.

The selection I. Chronicles 16: 7-37 was then read from the old Bible used by Rev. Joseph Thaxter, by Rev. Mr. Hollingshead. The salute to the flag was then rendered by the Society, in which Fred. Warren Osborn, color-bearer, capittally performed his part. "Our Flag of Liberty," which was written by the National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, and authorized by a vote of the National Board of the So-

ciety to be used as a part of the salute to the flag by the local Societies, was then finely recited with great expression and clear enunciation by Margaret M. Lothrop, first member of the National Society and Secretary of the Old North Bridge Society, of Concord, Massachusetts:

Our country's Flag, to thee we give
Our heart's devotion while we live;
Symbol of all that makes us free,
To thee we render loyalty.

In every crimson waving stripe
We see devotion's prototype;
With all our heart's blood we'll defend
Our dear old Flag unto the end.

And white as yonder fluttering bar,
We'll keep our souls in peace or war,
That we may ever worthy be,
Oh, Flag, to live or die for thee.

And true as the field of blue we'll be,
And serve our country faithfully,
Devotion—purity—and truth
Shall form the vanguard of our youth.

Then stars like thine with radiant light,
Shall make this land of promise bright,
When all her youth shall loyal be,
To thee, oh, Flag of Liberty.

The singing of the first two verses of "America" by the Society and the audience concluded this feature of the ceremony. The patriotic song, "America Forever," was then beautifully sung by Master Herbert N. Mauley, the soloist at Grace Church, New Bedford.

The National President, Mrs. Lothrop, then addressed the assembly. As the address was without notes, it can only substantially be given:

Madam President, Members of the Edgartown Society of the Children of the American Revolution and Friends: We are assembled to-day to commemorate the past history of this time-honored spot in our nation's record, and to do reverence to him who was so eloquent for the right in his day and generation, and whose voice yet lives among you, a present and abiding influence never to die out, we trust while time shall endure.

We thus obey the injunction of holy writ as we have heard it read to us in the passage from the old Bib'e used by the godly man whom we honor this day—a passage that I selected with special refer-

ence to this occasion, and we render our gratitude to God for him that he was able to become such an influence in this old town, and in the broader service elsewhere he rendered to God and to his country.

Massachusetts is proud of her heroes, of her historic dead, and of her landmarks of history. She thrills with exultation as she points to her Old South Meeting House; her Faneuil Hall, her Concord Bridge, her towers of the North Church, her Bunker Hill, her Salem, her Plymouth, her sea-washed rocks of defence, and her inland towns and villages watered with patriotic blood. But she has just cause to be prouder of naught than of this ancient and revered old town settled in 1642, and holding as it did the very gateway for the pioneer and the colonist. Washed by the dashing waves of the broad Atlantic, it beckoned to its shores those who would found a new Republic in the fear of God. Picturesque, as well as historic, is this island home of yours, a pioneer of effort and achievement, and historic for all time. It is eminently fitting that you gather up with reverence all its rare and time-honored memories.

Coming down to a century after, in 1744, was born him to whom we do honor to-day. There he lay, a little babe in the cradle. Who could look forward and see the important part he would play in the records of this old town, and in the nation's history! See the boy, noble of purpose, true to every principle of right, and later on, the young man, responsive to his country's call in all the throes of her struggle for civil and religious liberty. See him at his post in Prescott's Minute regiment, at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775; at Cambridge, and at White Plains, a very tower of strength in the army of the New Republic. Surely consecrated was he to offer the prayer at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the monument at Bunker Hill.

We have met to-day to commemorate him and his work, and to mark this spot, his homestead, as hallowed ground. Realizing that a society of youth best grows when it puts its hands to work, and being anxious that your sacred historic spots should be appropriately marked, I have prepared this tablet which will presently be unveiled, and I have presented it to the Edgartown Society of the Children of the American Revolution that it may be their expression to their townspeople and to their country of what they hope to do in the future of kindred work along this patriotic line.

Madam President, I therefore give to you, as you represent the Society, this tablet, with my best wishes that it may be an object lesson for all future inspiration; for gratitude to God for the past, and and for stimulus for renewed confidence and strength for the future. And I would most earnestly suggest that your Society should meet on every anniversary of this day around this sacred spot, and with appropriate exercises, re-consecrate it and yourselves, that fresh endeavor and achievement may mark your steps by which you best serve your God and your country.

Mrs. Nellie E. Fisher, the President of the Edgartown Society, most feelingly responded in the following words:

In the name of the Society of the Edgartown Children of the American Revolution, we receive and accept this memorial tablet so kindly presented by the National President, Mrs. Lothrop, and extend a unanimous vote of thanks and appreciation. With the memory of the Rev. Joseph Thaxter, and peace, happiness and prosperity as our motto, may our Children's Society gain a foothold throughout the entire country.

The prayer by the Rev. Joseph Thaxter at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill monument, June 17, 1825, was now read with great expression by his granddaughter, Mrs. Coombs:

Oh Thou who rulest in the armies of heaven, and doest whatsoever deemest Thee good among the children of men below, we desire at this time to remember Thy loving kindness to our pious ancestors, in rescuing them from a land of intolerance and persecution. We thank Thee that Thou didst conduct them in safety through the mighty deep, to this then howling wilderness; that Thou didst protest them when few and helpless. We thank Thee that by Thy blessing on their endeavors and labors, the wilderness was soon to blossom like the rose. We thank Thee that Thou didst animate them with an invincible attachment to religion and liberty, that they adopted such wise institutions. We thank Thee that they so early established our university, from which have flowed such streams as have made glad the cities of our God; that Thou hast raised up of our own sons, wise, learned and brave, to guide in the great and important offices, both of church and State. May Thy blessing rest on the seminary and continue it for a name, and a promise, as long as the sun and moon shall endure. We thank Thee that by the wisdom and fortitude of our fathers, every attempt to infringe our rights and privileges was defeated, and that we were never in bondage to any. We thank Thee that when our country was invaded by the armies of the Mother Country, Thou didst raise up wise counsellors and unshaken patriots, who, at the risk of their life and fortune, not only defended our country, but raised it to the rank of a nation among the nations of the earth. We thank Thee that Thou hast blessed us with a Constitution of government, which, if duly administered, secures to all, high and low, rich and poor, their invaluable rights and privileges. We ask Thy blessing on our President and Congress, on our Governors and legislators, on all our judges and officers. Make them, we beseech Thee, ministers of God for good to Thy people. Bless the ministers of Thy gospel, and make them happy instruments in Thy hands of destroying "satan's kingdom," and of building up the Redeemer's.

We thank Thee that in Thy good providence we are assembled to lay the foundation of a monument, not for the purpose of idolatry, but a standing monument to the rising and future generations, that they may be moved to search the history of our country, and learn to

know the greatness of Thy loving kindness to our nation. May the service of this day be performed under the most profound awe of Thy glorious majesty and be an acceptable sacrifice.

We thank Thee for the unparalleled progress and improvement in arts and sciences; in agriculture and manufactures, in navigation and commerce, whereby our land has become the glory of all lands. We thank Thee that the light which came from the East, and has enlightened this Western world, is now reflected back, and that the nations of Europe are now learning lessons of wisdom from our infant nation. We pray Thee that their rays may be spread and shine with great power, until the rod of oppression shall be broken through the whole world, and all mankind become wise, and free, and happy.

We humbly ask and offer all in the name of Jesus Christ, our great and glorious mediator, through whom be glory unto God, the Father, now and forever. Amen.

The unveiling of the tablet then took place. Miss Raida Osborn, first charter member of the Edgartown Society, had this honor, and performed it gracefully and well. A hush fell upon the audience as the Stars and Stripes fell away leaving the tablet in full view. The following, in antique lettering, is the inscription:

Site of the Thaxter Homestead. Built in 1780. Torn down in 1897.

Rev. Joseph Thaxter, born 1744, died 1826.

He was chaplain to Prescott's Minute Regiment; was at Concord Bridge April 19th, 1775; was at Cambridge—at White Plains in 1776, and in New Jersey till the last of March, 1777. He made the prayer at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the monument at Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1825.

This tablet was put up by the Edgartown Society of the Children of the American Revolution, August 12th, 1899.

And underneath was a piece of wood on which was inscribed: "This piece of wood is from the Thaxter homestead."

After a silent pause more impressive than words, in which all viewed the tablet, the audience sang the last two verses of "America," and Rev. Hollingshead pronounced the benediction.

Mrs. Lothrop requested the audience to remain grouped about the tablet that a photograph might be taken, as she wished to present one to the Edgartown Society and one to Mrs. Coombs, the granddaughter of the Rev. Joseph Thaxter. This was done, and an admirable success was obtained, the tablet, every word of the inscription being legible in the center of the young Society, and the townspeople and their friends who had witnessed this impressive ceremony.

We understand that this prayer offered June 17, 1825, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument, has been used on

many occasions for its lofty expression of patriotism, and its humble dependence on the God of our fathers.

During the summer of 1896 Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, appointed Mrs. Joseph O'Neill (founder of Quequechan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution), of Fall River, President to organize a Society of the Children of the American Revolution. A call was sent out through the public press and the first meeting for formation of a local Society, Children of the American Revolution, was held November 28, 1896. A goodly number of children responded to the call, and at the second meeting held December 7, 1896, the General John Swift Society was organized. January 4, 1897, less than a month later, the application papers of thirty-eight children were forwarded to Washington by the President and all accepted. The officers of the Society elected assumed the duties of their office. All have performed their duties faithfully and well. The youngest members registered thirteen months old. Our number during the year increased to fifty-six. Two public meetings were held during the year 1898. A reception was given our beloved National President January 22, 1898, when our charter was presented to us by her loving hands. January 13, 1898, a beautiful flag was presented to our Society by Marcus G. B. Swift, grandson of General John Swift. A valuable historical book from the President later, a nucleus for a library we hope to collect soon. Regular meetings were held from date of organization until January, when a severe accident in the family the President and subsequent visit South, no meetings were held until the following spring. April 19, 1898, the children attended the reception given by our loved National President at her hospitable home, "The Wayside" (Hawthorne house), in Concord. A sale and dance was given by our Society in December, 1898, which was a success both financially and socially. In January, a month later, the following names of two living daughters of revolutionary soldiers were forwarded to Washington by the President, were accepted by the National Society, the souvenir spoons received by the President and placed by her in the hands of our dear old ladies. The names of living Daughters forwarded were Miss Betsey Gale Bean, aged 93 years, 7 months, and Mrs. Abigail Brownell Manly, aged 87 years. Miss Bean passed away to the spirit land June 14, 1899, aged 93 years, 11 months. Mrs. Manly is also a granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier.

Several of the members of General John Swift Society have passed the age limit of the Children of the American Revolution Society. Will later join the Daughters of the American Revolution or Sons of the American Revolution. All have been made honorary members of our Society, and enjoy the literary and social hour with us. Several applications are under advisement. Our regular meetings begin in October. All our children gave loving aid through and with Ladies Aid, Woman's Relief Corps or other sources during the Spanish-

American War. Can name no one child as doing special single service. All did well. Our meetings are opened by the following exercises: Silent moment, salute to the flag, our question box forming an interesting part of our program each evening. We hope to make our meetings profitable this winter. Several interesting affairs already planned for the coming year.

August, 1899.

MARY J. CONANT NEILL,
President.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK, August 20, 1899.

Dear Mrs. Lothrop: Although an official report of the Franco-American Committee, National Society Children of the American Revolution, is perhaps hardly expected at this date, you have the work of patriotic children so warmly at heart, I know you will be glad to hear that contributions have been received for the statue of Washington for France; and the Lafayette monument, which is to be unveiled United States Day at the Paris Exposition, from the Dolly Madison Society, of Atlanta, Georgia; Red, White and Blue Society, of Washington, District of Columbia; Edwin Porter Brererton; Nicholas Sweet Society, of Cleveland, Ohio; New York City Society, of New York; Prison Ship Boys Society, of Brooklyn; Little Men and Women of '76 Society, of Brooklyn, and Yack-a-Ren Society, of Yonkers, New York. I hope that this record of the generous contributions will inspire all local Societies of the Children of the American Revolution to send even a small donation to our Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Hasbrouck, Poughkeepsie, New York.

I know how impossible it is for the dear young people to give to all the worthy enterprises that are undertaken, and for this reason I wish that they would not hesitate to send small sums, for I think the tax on individuals should not be for large amounts, and it will be pleasant in years to come to feel that we all gave a little to these beautiful monuments.

Faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY,
(MRS. WM. CUMMINGS STORY),
Chairman Franco-American Committee N. S. C. A. R.

The National President in response to inquiries had to make the meetings of the local Societies interesting. How to raise money for special patriotic work, how to stimulate the enthusiasm of the youthful members and many such puzzling and constantly recurring question that arise in a live organization that makes progress its watch-word, has often advised the following method which has been carried out to complete success, leading off by the Old North Bridge Society,

of Concord, Massachusetts, the first Society formed within the National Society, and latterly by the Red, White and Blue Society, of Washington, District of Columbia, Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, President.

As the contribution thus gained by the last-mentioned Society was donated to the fund for the Washington statue, referred to in letter above by the chairman of the Franco-American Committee, it will be well to describe the method by which it was raised, as outlined and advised by the National President. At a meeting of the Society it was voted to hold a patriotic hour with music for the benefit of the Washington statue fund, and to purchase a banner, the price of admission to be ten cents. This entertainment was to be given in a drawing room building offered to the Society on April 25, 1899. The members were not obliged to learn anything new in the way of patriotic recitations, but to utilize what they already had recited at school, the National President being very adverse to placing fresh burdens on young students. The selections that were volunteered were excellent and readings were also admirable. The musical ability of the Society came out strongly, both in the piano, mandolin and vocal selections. It was surprising what a fine program was arranged and all so spontaneously, each one happy in the thought of doing something. Then the President, being the possessor of a beautiful and highly-trained voice, and her niece, visiting her from Boston, fresh from the Conservatory of Music, where she was one of the most gifted pupils, the classical part of the musical program was most delightful.

The tickets, over two hundred, were printed and paid for, one dollar, and then the "tug of war" began in the selling of them. But as they were prepared in plenty of time, the youthful members soon had them off their hands and so the fund was assured beforehand. Then nothing remained but to enjoy themselves and give heart and soul to the best fulfillment of the program. But the youthful enthusiasm was not satisfied with "well enough," so the committee got together and decided to add lemonade and wafers to their entertaining exercises, for the price of five cents a glass, thereby increasing their fund, so an extra room was thrown open, and after the patriotic and musical program was ended, all who desired were daintily served.

Now this Society has a dear and honored patron saint who watches their career with much enthusiastic interest. Her young grandson is one of the charter members, and when she sees how he loves his Society and its work, caring more for every meeting than he does for his play, she naturally loves it, too. So when she heard the plan and saw one of the tickets she sent word to the National President, "the young members need not be troubled about their banner, leave that to me." And lo! this dear patron saint unfolded her plan, which was announced in the midst of the exercises of that meeting by Mrs. Lothrop, who presided.

And so the whole of the fund was saved for the Washington statue fund, by the kind and loving liberality of this good patron saint. Shall

I tell you her name? I will, for I want you all to love her, as well as does the Red, White and Blue Society. It was Mrs. E. P. Smith, and she is the Regent of the Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Milford, Connecticut. Her grandson, Edwin Porter Brererton, gave seven dollars as his part of the fund, buying fifty tickets and adding two dollars more of his pocket money. So the Red, White and Blue Society sent through its Treasurer some twenty-eight dollars to Mrs. William Cummings Story, chairman of the Franco-American Committee for the fund to erect a statue to Washington at Paris in 1900. Was not this a fine piece of work to do? It can be copied by every one of our local Societies in our country.

In next month's number we will give you a special account of the splendid banner presented to the Red, White and Blue Society by Mrs. Smith, and the notable occasion at Hotel Cochran, in Washington, District of Columbia, when the banner was presented.

IN MEMORIAM.

RESOLUTIONS of the Mary Washington Chapter, Daughter—
of the American Revolution, on the death of Mrs. Marguerite—
Dickins:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst, through a terrible fatality, one of our most brilliant members and a highly valued and much loved friend, Mrs. Marguerite Dickins; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Dickins the Mary Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, feels that it has sustained a severe and well-nigh irreparable loss. Her services in the various important offices she held in the Chapter, as well as the Washington Society (of both of which she was a charter member), having been conspicuous, as much by reason of thoroughness in the performance of duty as by unselfish patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion to whatever work she undertook to do.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore her loss and shall miss her bright and cheery presence, endeared to us through her noble qualities of mind and heart, we shall ever be proud of the record she made while chairman of the Chapter's work in aid of destitute families of volunteers from the District of Columbia during the late war with Spain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her bereaved husband, with the most profound respect and sympathy in his sorrow, that they be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and that they be entered upon the Chapter record.

KATE T. W. TITTMANN,
Chairman.

FANNIE W. READING,
HARRIET SELDEN HETH,
JENNIE D. GARRISON,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
ELLA LORAIN DORSEY.

ELIZABETH BLAIR LEE,
Regent.

VIRGINIA MILLER,
Vice-Regent.

THE management of Mary Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Danbury, Connecticut, being especially convened on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Through the inscrutable wisdom of God Mrs. Marguerite Dickins has been removed from our midst; and

Whereas, By her unwavering loyalty to home and country she has won the esteem of a multitude of friends; and

Whereas, The members of Mary Wooster Chapter realize the great loss sustained by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and by the Mary Washington Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia; and

Whereas, They appreciate the services of Mrs. Dickins as Vice-President General, Treasurer General and Assistant Historian of the National Society; her ability as presiding officer at Congresses of the Daughters; her just rulings; her ready solution of mooted questions, and her efficient work as chairman of the committees of her Chapter and the District of Columbia for the relief of the families of soldiers during the recent war; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Chapter offer this tribute of admiration to the life and of respect to the memory of Mrs. Dickins as a woman of noble qualities of mind and heart, of rare intelligence and culture, which eminently fitted her, when selected by the Government, with her husband, to graciously and diplomatically entertain the nation's illustrious guests, the descendants of Columbus at the country's anniversary celebration in honor of the great Discoverer; as a devoted wife, faithful and true to family and friends, and in all the relations of life.

Resolved, That they tender to Mary Washington Chapter their sincere sympathy for the untimely death, in the maturity of her powers, of so valued a member, with an expression of their own sorrow and that of this community, where she was well known and loved, that her useful career should have been so suddenly terminated, with the assurance that her memory will be cherished and her life selected as one worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Chapter, a copy sent to Mary Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Washington, District of Columbia, and to her husband, Captain Francis W. Dickins, United States Navy; also to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the Washington Post and the Danbury Evening News for publication.

HELEN MEEKER,

C. M. WHEELOCK,

ESTELLE B. BLISS,

Committee.

axiom of the stout old knight of Norwich? My fortnight of enjoyment in the capital of the Old Dominion was at an end, and on the following morning I was to take my departure for New York. "Remain another day," urged Mr. Thompson, "and we will go and see old Blandford." Assenting to his pleasant proposal, we started on an early train on the following morning for Petersburg. Blandford was then but a suburb of the since long-beleagured city of Petersburg, the glory of the place long since passed away. More than a century ago, when Petersburg was in its infancy, Blandford was a populous town, the centre of the fashion and refinement of that district of the country. The principal object of our excursion was to visit the remains of the ancient church, among the most picturesque and interesting ruins in the United States. The edifice is cruciform and built from large brick brought from England. Its exact age is unknown, but from the dates to be seen on the tombstones surrounding the church, is believed to have been erected before the year 1725. This colonial edifice has recently had a new roof put upon it in the exact style of the original, but it is no longer used, having since been dismantled of its interior decorations, and also of its doors and windows. Many of the moss-covered monuments and tombstones were almost hid from view by the luxuriant ivy and other creeping vines with which they were covered. We dined that day with Charles Campbell, the historian of Virginia, and a contributor to the *Southern Literary Messenger*, who before our departure from Petersburg presented us to a venerable Scotch lady, who showed us the manuscript book kept by Robert Burns when an exciseman. Her husband attended the same school in Dumfries as the poet's sons, and Burns, it appears, lived next door to her husband's father, and was in the habit of stopping for Geordie Ritchie every morning when accompanying his sons to school, one of the lads being usually mounted on the poet's back! Sad to say, the precious excise book with the poet's beautiful bold signature at the foot of each of its two hundred quarto pages was, as Thompson told me, lost or stolen during, or immediately after, the siege of Petersburg. This most interesting memorial of Robert Burns

MRS. LAURA F. SPARHAWK.—Died in Windsor, Vermont, February 8, 1899, Mrs. Laura F. Sparhawk, aged 94. She was a Real Daughter, and was a member of Ascutney Chapter.

MRS. HELEN F. HATCH.—Resolutions of respect offered by Mrs. E. W. Chamberlain, and unanimously adopted by the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Allegheny County, June 20, 1898:



MRS. LAURA F. SPARHAWK, AGED 94.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Mrs. Helen Fassett Hatch from our Chapter and her family circle:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, hereby express our sorrow for this our first loss by death of one of our charter members.

Resolved, That we hereby offer our sympathy to our beloved Vice-Regent, Mrs. Gertrude F. Jones, and to Mrs. Gertrude Hiscock in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Hiscock and that they be placed upon the records of the Chapter and printed in the *Wellsville Reporter* and *AMERICAN MAGAZINE*.

MRS. ANNIE P. H. MORTON.—The Cumberland Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held a memorial service for Mrs. Annie Payne Humphries Morton, wife of Captain John W. Morton, daughter of Judge West H. Humphries, and granddaughter of General Gideon I. Pillow, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. George W. Fall, on Wednesday morning, the 19th. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That in the death of our member and friend we have lost an earnest worker, useful member and a true, pure Christian.

2. That we tender our sympathy and deep condolence to the bereaved family, and to them we fervently commend him who is tender and merciful in this their hour of grief.

3. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Cumberland Chapter and a copy be sent to the family.

MRS. GEORGE W. FALL,
MRS. EDWARD EAST,
MRS. JAMES S. PILCHER.

MISS FRANCES DOBBINS.—Resolutions of respect offered by Mrs. Enos W. Barnes, on the death of Miss Frances Dobbins, and unanimously adopted by rising vote by the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Allegheny County, December 20, 1898:

WHEREAS, We are again called to record the death of a charter member of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, the Assistant Historian, Miss Frances Dobbins, who peacefully passed across the river on November 12, 1898;

And whereas, We, the members of this Chapter, feel that in her death we have lost a loving, interested and patriotic sister, one whose loyal and unremitting devotion and interest in the organization never flagged.

And whereas, It seemed good to the Ruler of the universe to remove from among us this beloved friend and member, therefore, in the loss we have sustained and the greater loss to near and dear relatives; be it

Resolved, That the members of Catherine Schuyler Chapter do express their sense of bereavement and grief for the loss of one of their charter members; that they sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of our late beloved associate and that they commend them for consolation to that divine power, which though oft-times inscrutable "doeth all things well," feeling sure that their and the Chapter's loss is the dear sister's gain.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of their grief and sympathy a copy of these resolutions be sent to the near relatives of the deceased and printed in the *Wellsville Daily Reporter* and *AMERICAN MONTHLY*.



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NOTICE TO CHAPTERS.

"By order of the National Board all Chapters are informed that hereafter notices to Chapters will, so far as possible, be sent out through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Also, that Chapters be requested, in view of the summer recess of the National Board, to send as far as possible, all moneys, applications and other communications to the various National Officers before June 1, or on or after September 1, 1899."

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

May 19, 1899.

LOUIS
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W. R. Thompson

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XV. WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1899. NO. 4.

HONORING A SOUTHERN POET'S MEMORY.

BY GEN. J. GRANT WILSON, D. C. L.

AT the recent commencement exercises of the University of Virginia there was unveiled in the chief hall of the venerable institution at Charlottesville, founded by Thomas Jefferson, a finely executed portrait of John R. Thompson, accompanied by appropriate memorial services. Thompson was graduated at the University in 1844, afterwards studied law there, and settled in Richmond, his native city, with every prospect of success in his profession. But he had always been an ardent lover of literature, and a keen student of it, and these proclivities became more dominating after he had completed his education. Accordingly, in 1847, he accepted the editorship of the *Southern Literary Messenger*. This monthly was a power in its day, accomplishing not a little in fostering a literary spirit among the younger race of southern men, such as John Esten Cooke, Philip Pendleton Cooke, Paul H. Hayne and Henry Timrod. To Edgar A. Poe, Thompson was an unfailing friend, bearing with his foibles with the patience of a martyr, and bringing out of his uncontrolled life some of the poetical fruit worthiest of preservation.

During my first visit to Virginia in 1859, it was my good fortune to make the acquaintance of Mr. Thompson. He was then editing the *Messenger*, and was generally recognized as among the most graceful poets and versatile writers of the South, who was a welcome guest in the best society of Richmond. "The circles of our felicities," writes Sir Thomas Browne, "make short arches." Who shall question the wise

axiom of the stout old knight of Norwich? My fortnight of enjoyment in the capital of the Old Dominion was at an end, and on the following morning I was to take my departure for New York. "Remain another day," urged Mr. Thompson, "and we will go and see old Blandford." Assenting to his pleasant proposal, we started on an early train on the following morning for Petersburg. Blandford was then but a suburb of the since long-beleagured city of Petersburg, the glory of the place long since passed away. More than a century ago, when Petersburg was in its infancy, Blandford was a populous town, the centre of the fashion and refinement of that district of the country. The principal object of our excursion was to visit the remains of the ancient church, among the most picturesque and interesting ruins in the United States. The edifice is cruciform and built from large brick brought from England. Its exact age is unknown, but from the dates to be seen on the tombstones surrounding the church, is believed to have been erected before the year 1725. This colonial edifice has recently had a new roof put upon it in the exact style of the original, but it is no longer used, having since been dismantled of its interior decorations, and also of its doors and windows. Many of the moss-covered monuments and tombstones were almost hid from view by the luxuriant ivy and other creeping vines with which they were covered. We dined that day with Charles Campbell, the historian of Virginia, and a contributor to the *Southern Literary Messenger*, who before our departure from Petersburg presented us to a venerable Scotch lady, who showed us the manuscript book kept by Robert Burns when an exciseman. Her husband attended the same school in Dumfries as the poet's sons, and Burns, it appears, lived next door to her husband's father, and was in the habit of stopping for Geordie Ritchie every morning when accompanying his sons to school, one of the lads being usually mounted on the poet's back! Sad to say, the precious excise book with the poet's beautiful bold signature at the foot of each of its two hundred quarto pages was, as Thompson told me, lost or stolen during, or immediately after, the siege of Petersburg. This most interesting memorial of Robert Burns

was a gift from his widow to her husband's friend and neighbor, the elder George Ritchie.

I may perhaps be permitted to recall an incident of my sojourn in Richmond. Following an introduction by Mr. Thompson to Henry Wise, then Governor of the "Old Dominion," came an invitation to dine. Among the many guests at the Governor's table were Judge Conrad and John G. Chapman, the artist, two of his most intimate friends; Bishop Meade, of Virginia; Governor Washington Hunt, of New York, and other prominent gentlemen attending the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church then in session in Richmond. The dinner had not progressed far when the butler announced that a military company just returned from Harper's Ferry, was drawn up in front of the mansion for the purpose of presenting a number of John Brown pikes to the Governor. When Wise excused himself to answer the summons, the bishop said, "Very well, we will all go," whereupon we rose, following the Governor to the front door. The captain of the Richmond Blues (or Grays), in a few well chosen words presented the trophies, and was followed by Wise in a fiery address, in the course of which he gave his impressions of John Brown: "They are mistaken who take him to be a madman. He is a bundle of the best nerves I ever saw cut and thrust and bleeding and in bonds. He is a man of clear head, of courage, fortitude, and simple ingeniousness. He is cool, collected and indomitable, and it is but just to him to say that he was humane to his prisoners, as attested to me by Colonel Washington and Mr. Mills, and he inspired me with great trust in his integrity as a man of truth. He is a fanatic, vain and garrulous; but firm, truthful and intelligent. His men, too, who survive, except the free negroes with him, are like him. He professed to be a Christian, in communion with the Congregational Church of the North, and openly preaches his purpose of universal emancipation, and the negroes themselves were to be the agents, by means of arms, led on by white commanders. Colonel Washington says that he was the coolest and firmest man he ever saw in defying danger and death. With one son dead by his side, and another shot through, he felt the pulse of his dying son with one hand and held his rifle with the other,

commanding his men with the utmost composure and encouraging them to be firm and to sell their lives as dearly as they could." After two score years the remains of these men were removed and reinterred with appropriate ceremonials in the Adirondacks in August, 1899, around the grave of their stalwart leader at North Elbe.

When the Civil War came, Thompson was the Tyrtæus of the cause that he believed to be the cause of right and justice. As early as December, 1860, he wrote to me, saying: "You have no idea of the extent of the feeling that prevades the South on the subject of the sectional issue now made up. A breaking up of the Union into two or more divisions is, I fear, inevitable, with what dangers to peace and civilization God only knows. I need not say to you that I deeply regret (apart from the fearful alienation of North and South) that we cannot have the pleasure of seeing you in Richmond this winter. Another visit from you would be exceedingly gratifying to me, and I hope we may yet meet in Virginia, where there are many who remember you most kindly. You will find our little town greatly improved since October, 1859." During the war he gave, like his friend William Gilmore Simms, all his energy to the Southern cause, and, on its termination, pursued for several years a literary life in London, a calling which his acquaintance Thomas Carlyle humorously described as "an anarchic, nomadic, and entirely aerial and ill-conditioned profession." A few years later he came to New York and became associated with Bryant as the literary editor of the *Evening Post*. He made many acquaintances in his new home, and among his old friends his great personal worth caused all political differences to be forgotten. Unlike his contemporary Simms, of South Carolina, Thompson never alluded to the "lost cause."

For several years his continuously failing was a subject of solicitude on the part of many of Thompson's attached friends. On his part, he never bated one jot of heart or hope, but worked on manfully, continuing almost to the last to frequent the society of congenial spirits and to enjoy passing public amusements. Among the latest of his always gracefully written notes, not unlike the character of Thackeray's dainty calligraphy, there is one before me running as follows: "I cannot

take my thanksgiving dinner with you as you so kindly and hospitably propose, because I have promised to go to New Haven. As according to Sir Boyle Roche, a man cannot be in two places at once, barring he were a bird, you will see that it will not be 'possibly possible' that I can render myself in Kirkpatrick Place. Regretting, my dear General, the circumstance of the '*invitation anterieure*,' I am, with compliments to," etc.

Early in March, 1873, by the advice of his physician, Mr. Thompson went to Colorado, with the vain hope that a change of climate would benefit his health; but he grew rapidly worse, and after a sojourn of several weeks, he returned to New York, where he died on the last day of April. His remains were removed to Richmond, and rest by the side of his mother's grave in Hollywood Cemetery. Before his death he confided to a poet friend the duty of collecting for publication his numerous contributions to American literature of prose and verse, of which he was singularly careless. He did his literary work well, and then, as Schiller says, "cast it silently into everlasting time." He never took the trouble to preserve or gather together his numerous poems and essays. A work of his entitled "Across the Atlantic, or European Episodes," announced for publication in New York in 1856, and described by Dr. R. W. Griswold as "a fresh, graceful, and brilliant work," was burned after being in type, together with the manuscript, of which there was no duplicate, adding another to the long list of calamities of authors. He was an accomplished linguist as well as a good classical scholar. His translations from Beranger and other continental poets are admirable, and exhibit his mastery of more languages than one.

During his residence in England, Mr. Thompson was welcomed in the best London literary society, and he continued to enjoy correspondence with many of its representatives after his return to this country. With Bulwer and Browning, Carlyle and Dickens, and Tennyson and Thackeray, he was on terms of fellowship. His collection of literary treasures was at one time among the most interesting in the United States, but many of these were destroyed in the burning of Richmond at the close of the war. Among the treasures of a New York private library, is a manuscript copy of the "Sorrows of Werther,"

framed with an engraving of Lawrence's fine portrait of the famous novelist. It was written for Mr. Thompson when Thackeray made his first visit to Richmond, almost half a century ago.

A favorite New England author writes from Edgewood in June: "Though I could not claim a very intimate acquaintance with Mr. Thompson, I met him several times—some fifty years ago—and have only the pleasantest recollections of his courtesies, his geniality and his many accomplishments. It was, I think, in 1849, at Washington, that he asked me to contribute a paper to the *Southern Literary Messenger* (of which he was the editor); the outcome was "A Bachelor's Revery," sent to him a month later, and subsequently forming the first chapter of the little book which, under a kindred title, has had considerable popularity. I am glad to see that the University of Virginia is honoring the memory of so worthy a graduate."

Of Mr. Thompson, William Cullen Bryant wrote, "He died of a pulmonary disease, whose slow and insidious but painful approaches he bore with a cheerfulness and fortitude that we have never seen surpassed. Up to within a few weeks of his death he continued his literary duties, frequented the society of his friends, and enjoyed the passing amusements. Not unaware of the certainty of his fate, he yet seldom gave way to dispondency, or lost his interest in the great movements of life. It was because his character and tastes had rendered life agreeable to him in so many ways (despite the dark clouds that war and disease had gathered over it), that he desired to live; and no less because he had properly estimated its ends and issues that he did not fear to die. He went away reluctantly, for he left behind him some that were dependent upon him, and many that loved him well; but he went away peacefully, knowing where he had placed his trust for the future, and that the passage which we who gaze upon it from this side call death, is to those who gaze upon it from the other side the dawn of a larger and nobler activity."

NEW YORK, *September, 1899.*

HISTORIC SPOTS IN OHIO.

IN recalling to the Daughters of the American Revolution those historic spots in Ohio which are worthy of preservation or marking, one is at the outset troubled with the difficulty of selection. The mere thought of the prehistoric mounds that dot our hills and valleys excites a strong desire to talk persistently of them until steps are taken to preserve all that are now left from future demolition. The accounts of old Indian trails, burying and battle grounds, and village sites carry one's fancy a willing captive to an almost fabulous past which is only the more enticing because all traces of it are fast passing away. There are also alluring vestiges of the French occupation of the Mississippi Valley, legends of Fort Junandat, of French Margarets, and of French Town, which, if studied diligently would vividly recall the days when two great European monarchs were playing a watchful game of hazard for the American wilderness. Nor did the Revolutionary War pass without leaving its mark upon these western forests; through the trackless woods Colonel George Rogers Clark forced his way to the Shawnee towns; on the Tuscarawas ninety Christian Indians were massacred by the exasperated American frontiersmen, while in the north Colonel Crawford and other heroes were losing their lives in the open struggle against the British and their Indian allies. But the signs of this remote past are few and must be set aside for the more tangible records of our immediate ancestors. Of these there are many, for facts do not become traditions in a single century, nor have the log dwellings and fortifications of our great-grandfathers vanished entirely from sight.

The early history of the State of Ohio naturally begins in Marietta, the first American settlement in the newly opened Northwest Territory. At the mouth of the Muskingum River, the present site of Marietta, on the western bank there stood as early as 1786 a United States fort which was named for General Josiah Harmar. For four years troops were stationed in it, at first to ward off squatters from the Virginia shore as well as to protect the Government surveyors in their perilous

work, and later to guard the interests of the new colony which the Ohio Company planted within gunshot of its walls. On the 7th day of April, 1788, Rufus Putnam with his band of forty-seven pioneers landed on the eastern bank at the mouth of the Muskingum, while the 19th day of the following August saw the arrival of the first women and children. On the 9th day of July the territorial governor, Arthur St. Clair, reached Fort Harmar, and on the 15th day he was inaugurated with all the pomp and ceremony possible in those western wilds. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the account runs, he crossed the Muskingum in the government barge accompanied by the officers who were stationed at Fort Harmar, and by the territorial secretary, Winthrop Sargent. In a bower on the bank of the river he was received by General Putnam, by the judges of the territory, and by men who were prominent in the new colony. After the Secretary had read the Ordinance of 1787 and also the commissions of the Governor, the judges and the secretary, Governor St. Clair was formally welcomed by General Putnam and three times cheered by the assembled company.

Happily for the emotions of a reverent posterity the location of the bower has been remembered and thus we are able to look upon the birthplace of civil government in the west with a satisfactory degree of certainty. In Marietta's most beautiful park there stands a low granite monument with a bronze tablet attached which reads:

Near this spot, July 15th, 1788, General Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolutionary Army and President of Congress, 1787, was inaugurated first Governor of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio.

On this ground stood Centennial Hall of the celebration, July 15th to 20th, 1888.

This stone was erected by the New Century Historical Society, an organization of Marietta men and women which, though hampered by scant means, has been able to mark simply but permanently the exact spots in the town upon which many of the important historical events have occurred. The Society has thus perpetuated the landing place of the forty-eight pioneers as well as that of the equally courageous

pioneer women; it has also marked the site of Fort Harmar and that of the southwest blockhouse of Campus Martius.

This was the oddly scholastic name given by the soldier founders of Marietta to the most important of their stockaded enclosures. The fort was built upon a plain that overlooks the Muskingum River and which is now in the heart of the town. It was one hundred and eighty feet square with block-houses at each corner, the spaces between being filled by log dwellings, comfortable structures two stories high with brick chimneys and single roofs. At one time Governor St. Clair occupied the southwest block-house as a residence; the one at the northwest corner was devoted to public worship and the holding of courts, while the other two were used by private families and by the directors of the Ohio Company. As a matter of course the life of the Marietta pioneers centered in this strong stockade even before the Indians openly showed their hostility, and here it was in September, 1788, that the first civil court in the Northwest Territory was convened. For that day and place the ceremonies were quite imposing, so much so that the Indian spectators grunted a warm approval of the gay little procession of army and court officials that marched from the mouth of the Muskingum to the court room in the fort. The exact site of this room is definitely known and to-day it is the hope of the New Century Historical Society that it may be marked by something more fitting than a small granite stone. This is one of the few historical sites in Marietta that can still be purchased at a moderate cost, and surely no other surpasses it in importance, indicating as it does the beginning of equity and justice in America's great west.

Much interest is also attached to the Rufus Putnam house, an old-fashioned clap-boarded dwelling which is said to enclose the southeast block-house of Campus Martius. Though the house is sadly delapidated from many years' use as a tenement, it requires no great effort of the imagination to see it as it once was, one of the best and most comfortable houses in the town. The old well, the spreading elm trees and the smoke-house doubtless look as they did in the early part of the century, while within the house, the quaint stairway and paneled

cupboards still give proof of the builder's taste. Across the street from the Putnam house a giant elm sheltered a squat little building, the office of the Ohio Company, in which the surveys of their purchase were platted and recorded. It was erected presumably in 1788, and in it Rufus Putnam did much of his work as Surveyor General of the United States, a work of no small compass as the maps and records which still exist can amply testify. That these two relics of Marietta's early days must shortly give way before her rapid increase in population is a painful probability. To the ladies of the town who have for ten years maintained a relic room it has long seemed most desirable that the Putnam house should be preserved not only as a fitting repository for their relics, but as the best memorials to its first owner; the land office would, perhaps, be a better memorial to the founders of the State; but certainly either building would be deemed by every thoughtful person a most interesting witness of the past.

During the five years of the Indian war the Marietta colony and its two offshoots in the adjacent country were almost dormant. Though the settlers in the south were engaged in no real battles with the Indians, they were constantly harassed by stealthy attacks of small hostile bands with the result that each colony lived in its stockade. The Marietta people found safety in Campus Martius, Fort Harmar and the Picketed Point, a stockade at the very mouth of the Muskingum, whose site should certainly be marked. The sites of Fort Frye at Waterford, of Farmers' Castle and of two other stockades at Belpre are still known to the older residents of Washington County.

A peculiar sentiment attaches to the site of another stockade and village which was located on the Ohio River four miles below the mouth of the great Kanawha. I refer to that little group of fortified cabins which Rufus Putnam built for the French immigrants in 1790. Surely no settlement in the west was ever made with more ardent anticipations and more heart-breaking disappointments than that which finally became Galliopolis.

In addition to these stockades which were mere havens of

refuge for the settlers during the Indian war, there were other forts within the present boundaries of our State that were used as military posts, and from which aggressive campaigns were led. At Cincinnati, Fort Washington was both a shelter for the settlers and a base of supplies and preparations for the Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne expeditions. It was built in the fall of 1789, nearly a year after the arrival of the founders of Cincinnati, just outside the village limits on what is now Third Street east of Broadway. A substantial structure of hewn logs, two stories high and enclosing an acre of ground, it was the most extensive and important post then in the territory. It had more than a local significance for it was the first of a line of forts that, before the Indians were finally subdued, connected the Ohio River with Lake Erie. The second of these frontier posts, Fort Hamilton on the Great Miami, was built in 1791 by General St. Clair when he so confidently undertook to avenge Harmar's great defeat of the preceding year. Fort Jefferson, in Drake County, was never finished by St. Clair, for in less than a month of his beginning it, his army had been annihilated on the headwaters of the Wabash. Not until three years had passed, years of greatest labor and hardship for Wayne's intrepid army, did the line of American forts reach to Lake Erie. Fort Greenville, in Drake County, served as winter quarters in 1793; on Christmas his men re-occupied St. Clair's gruesome battle ground by repulsing two thousand Indians and building Fort Recovery. July and August, 1794, saw two more American strongholds in the forest: Fort Adams on the St. Mary's River, and Fort Defiance at the mouth of the Auglaize, gave warning to the Indians of the steady advance of their enemies. With his superfluous baggage stored at Fort Deposit on the Maumee, Wayne, on the 18th of August, won his great victory at Fallen Timber under the very walls of the British Fort Miami, one of those outposts which covetous England had established upon our soil in spite of the Treaty of 1783. Without here forcing a doubtful combat with the English the American general marched seven miles nearer the mouth of the river where, on the present site of the city of Toledo, he speedily built Fort Industry. On his comparatively easy homeward march Wayne stopped at Fort

Greenville and there followed up his victory by negotiating with thirteen tribes of Indians his famous and effective treaty.

These western campaigns might be regarded as the last act in the Revolutionary War, for it was through their successful prosecution against the Indian allies of the British that the latter were forced to conform to the territorial stipulations of the Treaty of Paris. Strange then, and unjust it is that the sites of these forts and victories should be left unnoticed and unmarked. Whether or not those in the lower Maumee Valley have been saved to posterity through the recent efforts of Toledo's citizens I cannot say. Let us hope that some society or individual has or soon will succeed in perpetuating the entire line from the Ohio to the Lake for all time to come.

In the peaceful years subsequent to Wayne's treaty many settlements were made in Ohio, settlements which are now towns not without historic interest. There is Chillicothe, with the site of the first state-house; Athens, with its old university endowed by the Ohio Company's ministerial lands, and Zanesville, important because it was built upon Zane's national road. But the story of these and other towns has to do with peace and there yet remains for our consideration the vestiges of another war in which Ohio had no small share. During the war of 1812 the banks of the Maumee, as in the days of Wayne's campaign, were the scene of much hard fighting. The British were again encamped in Fort Miami, while the Americans under William Henry Harrison, established themselves across the river in their new Fort Meigs. Twice in the summer of 1813 did the British and their Indian allies attack this American works, only to be repulsed. With a like result they charged upon Fort Stephenson (now Fremont), where with a force of one hundred and sixty men the youthful Major Croghan drove back his thirty-three hundred assailants. The story of this victory is hardly less stirring than that of Commodore Perry. Both commanders were young men, less than thirty years of age, and both fought with the daring and persistence of great patriots. It is needless to give the details of Perry's triumph. We all know the story, how with his fleet of nine vessels and fifty-four guns he conquered the British fleet of six vessels and sixty-three guns, and was able to write to Gen-

eral Harrison after three hours only of desperate fighting, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Moreover, most of us have visited Put-in-Bay Island, have gone into the cave where Perry stored his ammunition, and have noted the enclosure on the shore in which are unmarked graves of valiant men. Unmarked are their graves, and within the limits of our State, the graves of twenty-five hundred other heroes who sacrificed their lives in the maintenance of the rights won for them by their soldier fathers in the Revolution. With such silent witnesses there can be no question but that Ohio, of all States, owes her very being to the successful outcome of our two wars with England. She was won by the blood of revolutionary soldiers from British possession, she was founded by officers of the Revolution, and she was saved for America by the heroes of 1812. From us who are reaping the reward of their labors mere justice demands that in every possible way we should perpetuate their memories.

R. W. BUELL.

CELEBRATION OF THE "IMPROVEMENT OF THE
ANCIENT CEMETERY AND WIDENING OF
"GOLD STREET" BY THE RUTH WYLLYS
CHAPTER, D. A. R., OF HARTFORD,
CONNECTICUT.

[Last month we gave space for the celebration exercises attending "Ye gifts of land to ye Town of Hartford," by Ruth Wyllys Chapter. In this number we gladly give the account in detail of the great work, practically completed. May the magnificent result accomplished by the Regent and her compeers be an object lesson to every Daughter.—ED.]

NEARLY three years ago the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, began to consider the care and restoration of the old Center Church burying ground, so called, although the town of Hartford and not the Center Church, were the owners of the property. It was generally known that the burial place was neglected, but few had taken pains to ascertain to what degree. The Rev. Dr. Leon W.

Walker, of the Center Church, had read and published a stirring appeal on the subject.

The editors of the local newspapers had written articles, illustrated by wood cuts, which for the moment were considered exaggerations, but were found to be pictures only too true in reality, of the existing conditions in the cemetery. But it was not until the Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Mrs. John M. Holcombe, assisted by Miss Mary K. Talcott, Registrar, and Mrs. W. H. Pelton, chairman of the Cemetery Committee, began her close investigations and with unhesitating pen and voice made known through every available channel to the descendants of the noble company buried in the old ground, the desecration and decay of the burial place of their ancestors, that the people of Hartford, and those families scattered all over Connecticut and in every part of this wide country were awakened to a sense of duty and patriotism and impelled to immediate and effectual steps toward the restoration of the burying ground. It appears as if the historic fame of the old cemetery were forgotten. For it was the burial place of all Hartford's dead from 1640 until 1803. Lying within its walls were the ashes of those men who under the leadership of the Rev. Thomas Hooker and John Haynes journeyed with their families to the banks of the Connecticut in June, 1636, to found a new Commonwealth, men to whom not only the State of Connecticut, but the whole United States, owes the development of the idea of constitutional freedom in its form of government—men, first on earth, to assert the principle that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." It is conceivable that in these days it could be written of the last resting place of such men and women, to whose memory no honor is too great to pay, as was in an editorial in *The Hartford Courant* as follows: "Gold Street itself has for years been one of the black spots in the city, dark, dirty and disreputable. Back of Gold Street's dirt and squalor, sprinkled indeed with it, holding its garbage, airing its soiled clothes, the home of its cats and dogs, has been lying in all conceivable neglect the oldest burying ground in the city, the resting place (if they could rest there), of the remains of the men and women who made Hartford and Con-

necticut, and whose far-sighted statesmanship and high Christian character have stamped their impress on the national government and life."

When the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, began the work of redemption they did not plan far much beyond a restoration of the decaying monuments and gravestones, the clearing of the yard and about the labor usually required in the old cemeteries. But as they went on, the fact lay before them that the worst possible condition had arrived in the burying ground and only the complete re-



GOLD STREET, HARTFORD.

moval of all that had brought them about could be of lasting good. The stones themselves were crumbling to pieces, the cause of which Mrs. Holcombe explains in an article in *The Connecticut Magazine*: "Large trees undisturbed had grown to such a size as to create a dense shade and these with the shut-in situation of the grounds produced great dampness and singular decay in the stones. When monuments of like age in open country grounds only become covered with moss suffering the obliteration of epithets, perhaps, the stones in the

old Hartford burying ground, owing to the dampness mentioned, have disintegrated and many have fallen to pieces." The Regent was told as she says by those experienced in such matters that nothing could save those stones already far advanced in decay. But the Caffal process has wrought wonders, and to-day many stones which were apparently doomed to destruction now stand erect and so restored that they are almost a true image of their fresh and perfect youth.

The old trees could be easily removed, but the tall wretched tenements on the southern boundary shutting out light and air were obstacles of magnitude. To remove these buildings it



ROW OF STONES BEFORE RESTORATION.

would be necessary to buy them and also the frame houses occupying sites at either end of Gold Street. And all that was to be done must be done quickly. Experts showed that many of the gravestones would not last another winter. The building of a business block across the main street entrance to Gold Street was imminent and would have barred the whole improvement.

A great opportunity was before the Chapter. Its members looked to their Regent and she proved herself the woman for the opportunity. A Gold Street Committee was formed in

the Chapter. This committee met on April 16, 1897, and gave Mrs. Holcombe full authority—in fact that of a committee of one—to act according to her judgment and to use the names of its members as signatures when necessary to forward her plans. The plans of the Regent were deeply and carefully laid and when presented to the city officials and business men of Hartford met with ready approval and support. What it has meant to carry these plans to their full completion is a story which only the Regent herself can tell. And some time it will probably be told by her. A great labor of itself alone was the willing burden of correspondence taken up by Mrs.



ROW OF STONES AFTER RESTORATION.

Holcombe; communicating with the descendants so far as known of the families buried in the ancient cemetery; preparing circulars, and articles for newspapers and patriotic magazines to reach those in distant States who might be among the unknown; appealing to the readers of local journals, on the ground of duty to those who, though not of their own blood, were the creators of the atmosphere of freedom which is theirs to-day. The Regent's plan for raising money was a success—in the Chapter, in the Center Church, by pri-

vate subscription, in response to letters to descendants. And in the Common Council a vote was unanimously passed to widen and pave Gold Street after the buildings were removed. Thus the success of an undertaking costing eighty thousand dollars was assured. Bravely, untiringly the work was carried on and by June, 1899, Gold Street was cleared from end to end of its old rookeries and lay transformed into a broad, beautiful street worthy of its connection as a highway with the old



SOUTHEAST CORNER OF CENTER CEMETARY—REAR OF GOLD STREET HOUSES.

Wadsworth Athenaeum and its Washington elm on the east, and with Bushnell Park and the stately capitol on the west.

The Chapter celebrated with rejoicing the completion of their work. Invitations were issued to all who in any way had aided them in the widening of Gold Street or in the improvements in the cemetery, to a reception in the Wadsworth Athenaeum on the 7th of June. The use of the picture gallery in that historic building, the Art Society's studio and the historical room was kindly loaned to the Daughters and these rooms with flags, State and Chapter insignias, were fittingly decorated for the occasion. From 4 until 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the reception the rooms were thronged with an

interested company. One could fancy approval smiling in the faces looking down from the walls of the gallery, portraits, some of them of the men and women lying over there in the ancient burying ground or revolutionary patriots, ancestors of many a one present.

The 17th of June was set apart for the jubilee celebration in the cemetery itself. It was a red-letter day in the civic annals of Hartford. A platform was erected in the shadow of the old Center Church walls, which is a part of the eastern boundary of the Cemetery, for the speakers, the committee and city officers. Chairs were placed on the ground to seat a large number of guests. The day was clear and beautiful and the great trees in the enclosure waved their branches proudly over the flags and shields of the thirteen States decorating their trunks, and warm sunlight and summer breezes filled all the old place as if in triumph over the close of the reign of cold and darkness.

While the people were hurrying long before the hour appointed to their places, the music of Cott's Band sounding over all the hum of voices and the Putnam Phalanx in colonial uniform was marching with fife and drum to form in line, the Daughters had gathered in the parlors of the Center Church and with glad hearts and faces drew their Regent to the front and presented her, by the hands of the chairman of the Reception and Celebration Committee, Mrs. William H. Palmer, with a superb silver loving-cup, a token of their appreciation of her good leadership, her executive ability, her patient hope and courage and all the other qualities which had made her work in the Chapter a marvelous success. After the presentation and a few brief heartfelt words of acceptance from Mrs. Holcombe, the members of the Chapter filed into the cemetery, along the line of their military escort, saluting its colors, to their places on or near the platform.

The exercises which then followed were of the highest interest.

The fitting and impressive invocation by the Rev. C. M. Lamson, pastor of the Center Church, and the singing of the doxology by the whole great company were the opening. Then

Mrs. Holcombe presented, with a graceful, earnest speech, the deeds of the lands on Gold Street to the Mayor of Hartford, the Hon. Miles B. Preston. The Mayor received the deeds with a dignified and able speech of acceptance. Then the history of the ancient burying ground was told by Prof. Williston Walker, son of the veteran minister whose presence on the platform was an inspiration and a benediction. Then a thoughtful study of the first stir of revolutionary ideas in America, by Mr. Arthur L. Shipman, and an eloquent speech by the Hon. Henry C. Robinson closed the addresses. The Rev. Francis Goodwin offered a benediction and again the audience united in singing "America." The last notes had scarcely died away when the old Center Church bell, in which is cast the one brought to Connecticut by Thomas Hooker and his associates in 1636, rang, true as ever, out the old gloom, in the new light.

The full significance of this day cannot be wholly measured, along so many lines does its influence diverge into the future. That band of men and women buried in the old churchyard proved well the power of the love of country and of freedom. Their descendants as truly proved the power of the love of kindred and ancestors and the love of their home and city. What such an agency will accomplish in the future is beyond the saying. It is the quality which builds better than it knows.

The Ruth Wyllys Chapter has yet much to do in the detail of restoring the stones in the ancient cemetery. Three hundred and more are untouched. A most comprehensive statement by Mrs. Holcombe of the whole work has been published in *The Hartford Courant* of July 18, 1899, the reprinting of which is earnestly recommended to the Editor of *THE AMERICAN MONTHLY*.

HARRIET E. WHITMORE,
Historian.

“LAFAYETTE” ACADEMY.

MR. JOHN R. SHARPE, of Lexington, Kentucky, owns a rare and valuable pamphlet, entitled :

“Visit
of
General La’ayette
to the
Lafayette Female Academy
in Lexington, Ky.,
May 16, 1825,
and the
Exercises
in honor of
The Nation’s Guest;
together with a Catalogue
Of the Instructors, Visitors and Pupils of the Academy;
Lexington, Ky.
Printed by John Bradford
May 1825.”

This school was established in 1821, by Josiah Dunham, A. M., and included among its pupils girls from ten States besides Kentucky. In 1825 the enrollment reached 135, with nine “Instructors” and fourteen “Visitors.” Among the latter were, “Hon. Henry Clay, LL. D., Hon. W. T. Barry, LL. D., John Bradford [who established the *Kentucke Gazette* in 1787], Robert Wickliffe, Rev. Pres. Holley, LL. D.” [of Transylvania University].

It seems fitting that the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE should have a glimpse of Kentucky patriotism as it appeared in ye olden time, and this can best be given through extracts from the pamphlet :

“At 4 o’clock P. M., the General’s arrival was announced. He was attended by a military escort, and a numerous retinue of distinguished individuals, among whom was the Governour of the State [Gen. Joseph Desha], Governour Carol, of Tennessee, Col. G. W. Lafayette, M. Le Vasseur, the General’s Secretary, &c., &c. He was received by Col. Dun-

ham, the Principal, under a beautiful Arch erected in front of his house, on which was inscribed :

Lafayette in America,
at home with his Children
Welcome Lafayette; Vivi Lafayette.

The General was then conducted into the Academical Apartment, where upwards of a hundred pupils were handsomely arranged to receive him, and where a brilliant circle of Ladies had previously assembled to witness the scene.

Order of Exercises.

I. Grand March, on the Piano.

II. Address of the Principal of the Academy to Gen. Lafayette.
[Address omitted here.]

III. Strike the Cymbal; as adapted to the reception of Lafayette, by Mrs. Holley, and sung by the Pupils, accompanied with the Piano by Miss Hammond. [Poem omitted here.]

IV. Address * * * * * in behalf of the Pupils of the Lafayette Female Academy, by Mary McIntosh for the Committee. [Omitted here.]

Committee: Mary McIntosh, of Georgia; Piety L. Smith, of Mississippi; Kezia G. Campbell, of Alabama; Eliza P. Bain, Mary Harper, Annie E. Gatewood, Jane Cooper, of Lexington.

V. New "Auld Lang Syne," composed and sung by the Pupils, accompanied by Miss Nephew on the piano, with the "Variations."

We hail thee, chief of former time!
Who now, in life's decline,
Hast left thy genial native clime.
For scenes of auld lang syne.

Chorus.

Our friend of auld lang syne has come,
Our father's friend lang syne;
We welcome him to Freedom's home,
Our friend in auld lang syne.

Our father's oft to us have said,
'Twas Heaven's wise design
Moved thee to give them needful aid,
In days of auld lang syne.

They've told us oft, when Freedom's foes
Did 'gainst their rights combine.
And they to brave resistance rose
In days of auld lang syne;

That thou did'st swear, that Freedom's cause
 In every land was thine;
 Then fought and bled for Freedom's laws,
 With them in auld lang syne.

And thou hast come again to be,
 While waning life is thine,
 Where once thy blood, for liberty,
 Did flow in auld lang syne.

Sure it must grieve a manly heart,
 A felling heart like thine,
 To find so few, who took a part
 With thee, in scenes lang syne.

But we, their Daughters, ne'er forget,
 While laurel wreathes we twine,
 To twine the fairest for Fayette,
 Who fought for us lang syne.

Then welcome to our happy land!
 Our blessings shall be thine,
 Since purchased thy generous hand,
 In days of auld lang syne.

VI. Lines written by one of the assistants and spoken by Miss Sarah
 L. H. Prentiss.

[Copied in part].

Read in Fame's immortal story
 Bright with golden letters set,
 High upon the scroll of Glory,
 "Washington and Lafayette!"

VII. Lines in French, Addressed to Gen. Lafayette. [Omitted from
 the programme, but given in French and English in the pamphlet.]

VIII. Volunteer Address to Gen. Lafayette, by Miss Maria Brown
 Duncan. [Omitted here.]

IX. Poetical Address to General Lafayette, by Miss Caroline Clif-
 ford Nephum. [Omitted.]

X. "Buds and Flowers." [Song; omitted.]

XI. General Lafayette's answer to the Principal of the Academy.
 Amidst the eminent testimonies of National blessings, and ac-
 complished improvements, which are to be admired, on this beautiful
 and happy spot, no instance of them can be more gratifying to the
 eye and to the heart, than to be introduced to this Female Academy,
 where you have been pleased to welcome me, in terms, which claim

my liveliest gratitude. Your observations, are so correct, with respect to the happy result of Republican Liberty, and so flattering, in the expression of your kindness to me, that I shall only add the tribute of my sympathies, in the former part of them—of my acknowledgments for those that are personal—still more feelingly on account of your affecting family allusions; and my grateful sense of the honour conferred upon me, by the association of my name with this so very interesting Academy.

XII. [His] reply to Miss McIntosh's Address:

I want words to express to you, how much I am delighted, with your kind welcome, and the amiable testimonies of your kindness, to the Friend of your Forefathers. They will never be erased from my heart; they will be daily shared, by my family, at LaGrange. Well may this heart, old, but warm in its feelings, palpitate, at the sound of your patriotick and affectionate accents.

I beg your charming Committee, your Instructors, and all of you, Young Ladies, to accept my tender acknowledgments; and, you have authorized me to add, my paternal blessing!

Lafayette said that the more he had seen and heard in the Lexington Female Academy, the more sensible he was of the honor conferred upon him; and offered his thanks, wishes and blessings to the interesting Institution, which he was proud of the right to name, "The Lafayette Female Academy."

At the close of the exercises, Gen. Lafayette "took each pupil affectionately by the hand, as he did every one present, each being introduced individually by name. The decorations of the Academy were peculiarly appropriate and striking." Refreshments were liberally distributed to the whole company by Mrs. Dunham.

"The Editor of the *Reporter*, after giving a very handsome account of the Exercises of Transylvania University, which consisted of Addresses, Odes, and Poems in English, French and Latin, and which for their sentiment, purity, and elegance, would certainly have done honour to our oldest Universities, further says:

Such a literary reception has not, as far as we remember, been given to Lafayette in any of the colleges of our country. This, and the admirable exhibition at Col. Dunham's Female Academy, highly interesting to all, and eminently honorable to the Institution and its Principal, unquestionably gave to the old Hero a higher idea of the real advancement of our state

of society in the West, than the extrinsick show, or anything else, which he has witnessed."

MARIE C. N. LYLE.

OUR FLAG.

[Written for the North Shore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Flag Day, June 14th, 1899, by Laura Dayton Fessenden.]

WHAT does it mean, to you, and to me, this star-spangled banner, this
flag of the free?
Why do we cherish the white and the blue, the forty-five stars; and the
crimson too?
Does it take us back through a hundred years? Do we hear again the
huzzars and the cheers
That followed the wake of the thirteen stars, on that azure field, cross-
ed with ruddy bars?
For through winter's cold, and summer's heat, with sweat-bathed
brows, or blood-stained feet,
The Patriots charged and the Red Coats ran wherever this flag led
that valiant band!
Does this banner whisper to you, and to me, "I led your sires to
liberty?"
Do we think, as we gaze on these colors fair, and these stars, shining
out in this bright June air,
How, by this flag's power Black Bondage fell? How it broke the
charm, and scattered the spell.
Of Spanish darkness? Gave joy for tears, sunshine for shadow, and
courage for fears?
Let us say, "Dear flag, thou hast made many free;" let us thank the
All Father on bended knee
For this flag, that has led us all the way from Valley Forge to Manila
Bay.
And, may every Daughter be loyal and true to Old Glory, her stars,
and her red, white and blue.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE COMMEMORATED.

ON the 19th of April, 1899, the Paul Revere Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, commemorated the famous midnight ride of Paul Revere, when he announced the coming of the British troops to Concord and Lexington, the outcome of which proved to be the first bloodshed in the Revolution. The exterior of historic Christ Church was decorated with red, white and blue streamers from ground to roof, while Old Glory waved freely in the morning wind. Within the time-honored walls, that since 1723 had guarded the coming and going of many worshipers, festoons of blue and white bunting hung gracefully, giving the venerable edifice a youthful appearance. The chancel was a bower of palms, while Easter and calla lilies bloomed in profusion on the pulpit and reader's desk.

The Committee of Arrangements who had planned and executed this tasteful display and secured the talented men and women who participated in the exercises were Mrs. William H. Alline, Mrs. Edward B. Kellogg and Mrs. Charles S. Thayer. The Regent, Mrs. Edward E. Holbrook, acted as presiding officer at the meeting. After the invocation by Rev. Thomas Van Ness the choir, consisting of Mrs. Eleanor Fox-Allen, soprano; Miss Elvira Leveroni, contralto; Mr. W. S. Hawkins, tenor, and Mr. George Tyler, bass, rendered "Old Glory," was written for the Paul Revere Chapter by Col. W. H. Clapp, U. S. A.

At the conclusion Mrs. Holbrook introduced Governor Wolcott. In the course of her remarks she said: "It is a matter for rejoicing that the past year has been one of perfect harmony." She touchingly referred to those who had died during the year and closed with the words, "let us plant our standard high and lift ourselves and others to it. The organization is not a house filled with pegs upon which to hang our family memories. It is a vital force, moving us to deeper reverence

for the past, and I believe it is to have a vast influence in the promotion of good citizenship."

Governor Wolcott was heartily welcomed as he arose to speak. He referred to the historic church and the spirit that prompted the holding of services within its sacred walls. He spoke of the 19th of April, on which the first blood was shed for American liberty, comparing it with the 19th of April, 1861, when the first blood was spilled in the Civil War. He referred to the 19th of April, 1898, when Congress declared that "the people of Cuba were of right, and ought to be free and independent, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Spanish troops from the island." In closing, the Governor said: "These so-called patriotic societies have the power to do a work of infinite benefit, and I am glad that these days are observed in this manner, and the graves of the heroic dead fittingly decorated for the observation and instruction of the passersby."

The "Promise of Life" was then sung by Mr. Hawkins, which was followed by an original patriotic poem entitled "A Messenger" by the Chapter Historian, Mrs. Carrie Hale Russ. The poem is as follows:

Within these walls, as runs the oft-told story,
The spark of freedom flashed with thrilling light,
Fierce conflict ending in our nation's glory
Beheld the signal here that fateful night.

Within these walls, within this tall old steeple,
The spirit of the past holds ceaseless sway;
The chiming bells proclaim to many people:
"The past, the past abides with you to-day."

Immortal shades, that speak thus in the pealing
Of ancient anthem or remembered song,
Ring out a message fraught with holiest feeling,
A message to be heard through centuries long.

Re-echo through this land we love so dearly!
Reverberate through every loyal heart!
With sweet vibrations swell your story clearly,
Declaring to the world a higher art

Than gleams within the armories of the ages.
In every clime on this revolving sphere,
Mars blood-red brand appears on history's pages,
While torn and bleeding wounds cause sorrows drear.

Long generations hear the roll of thunder
That bursts with deadly boom, on memory's ear.
The cruel deeds that tear men's forms asunder,
Their mighty monuments about us rear.

A century ago those lanterns lighted
A flame that burned away the wrongs of time,
For that one spark the chaff and thorns ignited
In conflagration potent and sublime.

All this we leave a century behind us,
While we gaze on to centuries ahead,
Progressive minds must for the future find us
A whiter ray than in the dark years fled.

Then waxen tapers burned for freedom's torches,
Each circling halo hovering near its source,
To-day the lightning chained, the pencil scorches,
The waiting carbon gleams with magic force.

Then chiming bells, brave bells, so clearly ringing,
Swell out that holy lesson, told of old,
"Peace and good will" with truest meaning bringing,
Unto responsive hosts the truth unfold.

Miss Harriet Shaw played the "Patrol" on the harp and responded to an encore with "Fair Harvard." Gen. W. W. Blackman was then introduced and gave a most interesting address, referring to some very interesting and amusing personal incidents in the Civil War. Mrs. Fox-Allen sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," and she was followed by the Rev. Thomas Van Ness. His closing words were: "We must make freedom and liberty not merely a local idea, but an universal idea for all men. Then the time will come when patriotism will be co-extensive and stand for the brotherhood of all the world."

The exercises closed with the singing of "O Gladsome Light," the reading of "Paul Revere's Ride," by Mrs. Alice Kent Robertson, the singing of Rudyard Kipling's "Reces-

sional" by the quartet, and the pronouncing of the benediction by Mr. Van Ness.—MRS. CARRIE HALE RUSS, *Historian*.

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER.—On February 22d, according to their custom since their formation as a Chapter, the members of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Medford, Massachusetts, held a public meeting to celebrate Washington's birthday. Members of the Historical Society and other invited guests assembled in the vestry of the Unitarian Church and were welcomed by the Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Loomis. A resumé of the work done for the past two years was read by the Secretary, and vocal and instrumental music gave a pleasing variety to the program, but the chief interest centered in the address on "Washington in New England," by Abram English Brown. Mr. Brown is the author of several books, and a diligent and successful searcher in the records of the past. The three visits of Washington to this region were graphically described, and his friendship for Gen. John Brooks, a native and resident of Medford, was fittingly referred to. Mention was also made of Col. Isaac Royal, a Tory who at the opening of hostilities fled from the country, leaving a fine estate in Medford, to which he was not permitted to come back. The original letter, which Royal wrote, begging for permission to return to his home, was shown by Mr. Brown and was viewed by many with great interest. The three finely-written pages of foolscap were as clear as when penned by the self-exiled man.

The March meeting was held at the rooms of the Historical Society and was an especially interesting one. The Chapter had no delegate present at the Continental Congress, but a member who was in Washington at that time was present at several sessions, and brought to this meeting a most complete and excellent report of the doings of the Congress. An original paper, "A Business Man of Long Ago," describing one of Medford's merchants in colonial times, was given by one member, and another read the poem "Anna Black." The subject of this poem was a belle whose portrait is in the collection of the Bostonian Society, the home of this Society being in the Old State House, Boston.

At this time it was voted to purchase the dismantled summer house formerly on the Royal estate, as the Chapter deemed it too fine a specimen of colonial architecture to be destroyed. Plans have been kept so that any time the columns, windows and finely-carved parts can be put together and be surmounted by the time-honored figure of Mercury, that for so many years gracefully balanced itself on the summit of this summer house in the old-fashioned garden with its wide box-bordered walks.

It was also voted to hold a loan exhibition in the mansion of the Royal estate, and a committee of fifteen, with the Regent as chairman, was appointed to arrange for all details in connection therewith. Although this was considered a great undertaking, the members individually and the sub-committee appointed from the general committee began work immediately with an enthusiasm which foretold a splendid success, which a few weeks later was happily realized. The pleasant and satisfactory work done during the next few weeks is now looked back upon by the Daughters as a cherished reminder of what loyal Daughters can accomplish when banded together in a common cause.

The April meeting was held at the home of a member. There was a large attendance and the usual program was omitted that the whole evening might be given to the discussion of plans for the coming exhibition, and the hearing of reports of committees. Everything gave hint of most favorable progress in the matter, and the cordiality of those who were asked to loan historic articles and family treasures gave fresh impulse to the busy workers, who later in the evening were entertained by their hostess, with a collation.

On Patriots' Day, the much-talked-of loan exhibition was thrown open to the public in the old Royal mansion. For the first time the whole house was open for inspection, and the charmingly arranged and decorated interior with its wealth of colonial furnishings and valuable relics was a source of never ending delight to the crowds of enthusiastic visitors who thronged there each day. The visitors' book showed that the guests came from far and near, and bore the names of many distinguished people. Large delegations of Daughters of the

Revolution and of our own Order were frequently seen, and two thousand visitors were in attendance. Scarcely a person left without expressing the delight experienced in being privileged to view so much of historic interest and value, and in being so cordially received and entertained by the members of the Chapter, most of whom were in attendance every day and evening for the ten days the exhibit was held.

A great many of the Chapter were dressed in costumes of the revolutionary era, and some of the gowns had been handed down from one to another descendant for more than one hundred and thirty years. Particularly noticeable were two descendants of the woman whose name the Chapter bears, gowned in brocaded silks once worn by her, one being her wedding dress. Each member wore a badge of the National Society ordered for the occasion. The spacious rooms and halls presented evenings a novel and charming effect, illumined as they were by scores of candles.

There was every conceivable article to appeal to the varied tastes of the guests, and frequently large sums were offered for heirlooms which the owners prized too highly to part with for money.

The chaplain of the battleship "Iowa," who visited the house, being in attendance at the meeting of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in Boston, was delighted with the collection, and many came again and again, loth to go away from the place. The spinning of one of the elderly ladies was always an attraction to young and old, and the tables for the sale of souvenirs, china and refreshments, were well patronized.

The exhibit showed Medford's wealth in antique goods of all kinds, few articles belonging out of the city, and the gracious manner with which the old families and others loaned their treasures was a source of gratification to the committees and a proof of the esteem in which the Daughters' work in this city is held. Insurance was placed on all the property and watchmen employed night and day, and the Chapter feels rewarded for the same by the verdict of the community. It is the universally expressed opinion that we gave the public a most instructive and noteworthy entertainment, up to the standard

of what the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be.

The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held its annual meeting in Boston, April 19th, and in the circular sent out for the call of this meeting gave a notice of our exhibition, and this was but one instance of kindness received on all sides.

So noteworthy a house as the Royal deserves some mention here, although it has been prominently brought before the public in its immediate vicinity by local historians. Its authentic history dates back to the time when the estate was purchased by the heirs of Governor Winthrop by Lieutenant-Governor John Usher, and later by Isaac Royal, the elder, who came here from Antigua and remodelled the house after an English nobleman's in the island from which he came. About a year later he died, and his son, commonly called Colonel Isaac Royal, became master of the estate and added much to its splendor and magnificence. He lived in great style, kept a dozen or more slaves, which his father had brought with him from the West Indies, owned many horses and a fine chariot, the only one for miles around. The brick slave quarters are still standing, and the immense fire-place in the cook-room tells of the good cheer that prevailed in one place "When we were under the king." He entertained lavishly, and the wealthy families of like standing as himself in the vicinity of Boston were often his guests.

The house is of brick, sheathed in wood on all but one side; three stones high, a wide hall running through from east to west, between two fine entrances, the west door facing a paved courtyard, and beyond this was a beautiful garden, now in ruins, in the center of which on a large terrace mound stood the octagonal summer house, topped by the figure of Mercury. A story was told among the very youthful dwellers in the vicinity that exactly at midnight this figure stepped down and walked about the garden, and this tradition was fondly believed till the time when fairy tales are no longer credited. From the east entrance to the highway to Boston stretched another fine garden shaded by beautiful elms, said to have been brought from England and planted by Col. Royal. The estate comprises five hundred acres or more, and here until the time of

the trouble between the colonies and the mother country Colonel Royal lived, lord of the manor. In the interior the rooms are large on each floor, some elaborately carved and panelled, with recessed windows, and formerly there were tiled fire-places in every room, and probably shutters to every window, though now but a few of these latter remain. In one chamber commonly called Washington's chamber, the carving is especially fine, and in one shutter is a star shaped opening, small in size, said to have been made to admit the beams of the rising sun. On the first floor there is another finely carved room, and in a second until a few years ago were rare leather hangings; the fire-back in the kitchen was of ample size and bore the king's arms. The stair-case is of elegant design and has an easy tread, as befitted the people who passed up and down in leisurely grandeur.

History has called Colonel Royal a timid, faint-hearted man, for at the opening of the disturbances that precipitated the Revolution he fled from the country, going to Halifax and thence to England, and though he longed to return and wrote a most pathetic letter asking permission to do so, his request was not granted, and he died in England in 1781. He had a great fondness for his adopted land, but he could only foresee utter annihilation for the colonies if they engaged in a struggle with the mother country. He had occupied high positions in the colony, being one of the Governor's Council for over twenty years; had served in town offices here and in Charlestown, within whose bounds his estate was once included, and had been in many ways a generous benefactor in both places. When the library of Harvard College was burned he contributed to the purchase of another, and founded the professorship of law there that bears his name. Consequently his house and lands, having been confiscated by the government, suffered no damage in the years they were the property of the State, for the people had a liking for their Tory friend, who, except in his allegiance to King George, was a model neighbor and citizen. He gave proof that he harbored no resentment by making provisions in his will two years before his death in favor of the clergymen and schools of Medford, and bequeath-

ing to the church a silver cup, which required an especial act of legislation before it could be accepted. A beautiful silver plate, bearing his name, his gift to the First Parish church, was kindly loaned for the exhibit by the Unitarian Society, now owning it.

After the battle of Lexington, Medford was a rallying point for many of the Continental soldiers; here the New Hampshire men camped, and General John Stark took up his headquarters in the deserted house. Later General Charles Lee had his quarters in the house, and named it "Hobgoblin Hall." It is rumored that it proved too luxurious an abode for those who had pledged themselves to a soldier's lot, and that Washington ordered both officers to remove from the place. For many a month, however, the stairs over which fair women in rustling brocades and high-heeled slippers had tripped, now resounded with martial steps and the clang of swords.

Previous to the battle of Bunker Hill, tradition says, Stark held a council with his generals in the summer house. During the Revolution, after the removal of the soldiers, the house was occupied by Colonel Richard Carey, of Charlestown, and was again the scene of social gayeties. Since then the house has had a varied experience, and though the grounds have been cut up into building lots and something of decay has crept into the once stately dwelling, it stands now in the midst of a fair-sized lawn and remains a good example of colonial architecture.

At the meetings in May and June the usual programs were omitted and the former meeting was devoted to hearing reports of the loan exhibit committees and settling accounts. The expenses were very heavy, but two hundred and seventy-five dollars were made, which the treasurer was empowered to deposit in a bank till such time as the Chapter should decide to put it to use in the prosecution of its work. The latter meeting was a social one at the home of a member and closed a very profitable year in the history of the Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.—ELIZA M. GILL, *Historian*.

WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER.—The following is from the able editor of the genealogical page of *Wilkes-Barre Times*:

[It seems important at this time when the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution are about to mark the site of Fort Durkee and Fort Wyoming, that in this column should be printed the information which was, after long and careful research, furnished by the late Sheldon Reynolds to the Government in a work entitled, "The Frontier Forts within the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania." The editor has been led to this decision by the lack of general information upon the subject, which information can be had by purchasing from the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society a copy of the entire work.

It is the purpose of the Chapter to also mark other forts, among these Fort Wilkes-Barre and Forty Fort.—Editor of the *Wilkes-Barre Times*.]

FORT DURKEE.

In April, 1769, soon after their arrival in the disputed territory, the Connecticut people set about the building of a fort for their better protection. They chose a site now within the limits of the city of Wilkes-Barre, on the river bank between the present streets, South and Ross. Here they built of hewn logs a strong block house surrounded by a rampart and intrenchment. It was protected on two sides by natural barriers, having on one side the Susquehanna river, and on the other, the southwest side, a morass with a brook flowing through it and emptying into the river near by the fort at a place called Fish's Eddy. The size of the enclosure is not known, but it was probably of one-half an acre in extent, as any place of shelter in time of danger of less space would be of little use. The fort was looked upon as a strong military defence, both from its manner of construction and the natural advantages of its position. Near to it were built also twenty or more log houses, each provided with loop holes through which to deliver the fire in case of a sudden attack. It was named Fort Durkee in honor of Capt. John Durkee, one of the leaders of the Yankee forces, and who had seen service in the late war with France, and afterwards, as a colonel of the Connecticut line on the continental establishment, he served with merit throughout the Revolutionary war. While this fort was erected as a defence against the Indians, and doubtless served that purpose, there is no evidence that it ever sustained an attack from that quarter. It was, however, one of the strongholds that played a very prominent part in the contest with the Proprietary government over the disputed jurisdiction and title to the Wyoming lands, known as the first Pennamite war, beginning in 1769 and continuing two years. Shortly after this period the name of the fort disappears from the records: whether it was dismantled or suffer-

ed to fall into decay is not known. Miner's history of Wyoming, page 265, makes a last reference to it in these words: "The whole army (Gen. Sullivan's) was encamped on the river flats below Wilkes-Barre, a portion of them occupying old Fort Durkee." (June 23, 1779). If the fort was at that time in a condition to serve any useful purpose, it is difficult to understand why the people of the town were at such pains to build in 1776 a fort for their protection on the Public Square, inasmuch as Durkee was a much stronger place and quite as convenient, or how a work of this importance escaped destruction at the hands of the enemy after the battle of Wyoming.

The brook mentioned above as forming one of the safeguards of the fort, has long since disappeared. One branch of it had its rise near the place known as Five Points, and the other branch in the Court House Square; the latter flowed in a southerly direction, emptying into a marsh at a point near the Lehigh Valley railroad. The stream leaving the marsh crossed Main street near Wood street, and took a northerly course to Academy and River streets, where it was spanned by a bridge, thence it flowed into the river at Fish's Eddy. There has been some question in respect to the location of this fort. The principal evidence in favor of the site as stated is two fold; the land on the southwest side of the stream and morass was low land, subject to overflow upon every considerable rise of the river, and therefore of a nature wholly unsuited for a work of the kind. Hon. Charles Miner, whose recollection of events happening prior to the beginning of this century was clear, says in effect, that Durkee was located sixty rods southwest of Fort Wyoming, and that the remains of the latter fort were in a tolerable state of preservation in the year 1800. The site of the latter fort is well known and the distance of sixty rods in the direction indicated, fixes the location of Durkee as given above.

FORT WYOMING.

Fort Wyoming was located on the river common, about eight rods southwest of the junction of Northampton and River streets in the city of Wilkes-Barre. It was built in January, 1771, by Capt. Amos Ogden, the able leader of the Proprietary forces, and one hundred men under his command. The purpose of its erection was the reduction of Fort Durkee, the stronghold of the Yankees, and like Durkee it became an important factor in carrying forward to an issue the controversy alluded to. In 1771 it fell into the hands of the Connecticut people. It was not built, as is apparent from the statement just made, as a defence against the Indians. But seems to have been used for that purpose in 1772 and 1773 and later. It was this fort doubtless that is mentioned in the records of those years, as "the fort in Wilkes-Barre" where constant guard was required to be kept. After this time, it passes out of notice; no account has come down to us of the manner of its destruction or other disposition. It is reasonable to

suppose that it was not standing in 1776, as the people would have made use of it instead of building a fort in that time of need. This fort gave its name to a successor, built on the same site in 1778, and which became an important post during the period of the war.

WILKES-BARRE FORT.

Wilkes-Barre Fort was located in the public square, Wilkes-Barre, and occupied the ground now in part covered by the court house. It was built in pursuance of the vote of the town meeting of August 24, 1776, though owing to circumstances before narrated it was not finished until 1778. The court house and jail of Westmoreland county were also located here, and this place seems to have been selected for the building of the fort with the view of protecting these buildings by enclosing them within its walls. The walls were of a double row of logs set upright in a trench, in the same manner as those of Forty Fort were constructed, and reached to the height of sixteen feet above the ground. The structure contained an area of about one-half an acre, and was in the form of a parallelogram, with flanking towers at the angles, and was provided with a single gateway opening toward the river, northwest. The sides were pierced with loop-holes to enable the garrison to deliver its fire without exposure; and one four-pound gun was mounted on the rampart, but, inasmuch as there happened to be no suitable ammunition, it served as an alarm gun only. Barracks or huts were built along the walls within the works, which, together with the room afforded by the public buildings, were sufficient to shelter the occupants. The work was surrounded by a ditch. The water supply was taken from a spring either within the enclosure or near at hand.

A large number of women and children were crowded into this shelter on the eve of the battle, with but a handful of men for their protection. The necessity of a large garrison was not so pressing in this case, perhaps, as in some others, owing to the muster of the militia at Forty Fort, three miles north, on the opposite side of the river, and directly in the line of the advance movement of the enemy. A few of the survivors of the battle made their escape to the Wilkes-Barre fort, bringing word of the battle. During the night plans were made for flight; and on the morning of the 4th many of the occupants of the fort set out, empty-handed on their long and perilous journey through the wilderness. On the same day the savages were in possession of the fort; there seems to have been no formal surrender, as the articles of capitulation of Forty Fort included this also. During the day the fort was abandoned, and a band of savages seeking plunder entered it and set it on fire, reducing to ashes both the fort and public buildings.

The commendable work of the Daughters of the American Revolution of marking historic spots in the historic Valley of

Wyoming was continued June 14th in a manner full of patriotic enthusiasm. The occasion was the marking of the sites of two revolutionary forts in this city, both on the river bank. Each consists of a simple block of untrimmed red mountain stone suitably inscribed, a bronze tablet setting forth the facts. The exercises were held on the river common at the foot of Northampton street. The Fort Durkee monument was not completed, but the other bore this inscription:

This stone marks the site of Fort Wyoming. Built by the Proprietary forces January, 1771, captured by the Connecticut settlers the same year, and used as a defense against the Indians. Rebuilt in 1778 and became an important military post during the Revolutionary War. Erected by the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1899.

The weather was of the most propitious kind. While the day was hot and the sun was beating down fiercely, the trees afforded ample shade and refreshing zephyrs floated up from the river. A platform had been erected, and it was decorated with flags and hunting. Stretching along between it and the river was a rope, from which were suspended a dozen or more large flags. Several hundred seats were provided for the several patriotic societies, the whole enclosed in a line of ropes. Patriotic and other airs were played by the Plymouth Band.

Occupying seats on the platform were the presiding officer, Mrs. Katherine Searle McCartney, Regent of the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Judge Rice, Mrs. Richard Sharpe, Mrs. Judge Woodward, Mrs. Sheldon Reynolds, Mrs. Dr. Corss, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Harrison, of Philadelphia; Judge Rice, Judge Harding, General Paul A. Oliver, Benjamin Dorrance, Captain Calvin Parsons, Hon. Charles A. Miner, Alexander Farnham and Rev. Dr. H. H. Welles. In the audience were the Children of the American Revolution.

The exercises opened with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and prayer was offered by Rev. Henry H. Welles, D. D.

Mrs. McCartney made the opening address and it was full of patriotic sentiments. She said it was fitting that on the an-

niversary of the adoption of the Nation's flag the Daughters of the American Revolution should mark the sites of the first forts used by the early inhabitants of this settlement. She paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Zebulon Butler, Nathan Denison, Benjamin Shoemaker and John McDowell, whose descendants are members of the Wyoming Valley Chapter. Mention was made that the mountain stones for the monuments were the gift of General Oliver. Credit was given to George H. Butler for the principal assistance in carrying out the arrangements for the occasion. Instead of the hostile troop of 1769 against Wyoming, Philadelphia sent for this occasion two distinguished women, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter.

Mrs. McCartney's address was given without manuscript, and did her great credit both for diction and for delivery.

Miss Euola B. Guie, one of the teachers in our common schools, and a member of the Daughters, recited an original poem. Possessing a strong, well modulated voice, and a splendid delivery, her poem was one of the star features of the occasion. It was a study of the evolution of the American nation. The singing of the patriotic airs was led by Mrs. Freudenburg.

Ex-Judge Garrick M. Harding made a brief address, recalling some of the incidents connected with the British and Indian invasion of 1778. He had learned the story from the lips of his grandmother (who he said was the great-grandmother of Madame Regent McCartney). Judge Harding told how the expedition approached Wyoming. It did not follow the river all the way down, but left it at Sutton's Creek and went up behind the mountain, near where the Wyoming camp ground now is. This threw the settlers off their guard and they were unprepared for the invasion. He mentioned the old Sullivan road and said he believed he was the only living man who could now trace it. He says Sullivan's army did not come into Wyoming Valley, but by way of Bowman's spring.

Benjamin Dorrance followed with some thoroughly earnest and patriotic utterances. He said in part:

Wherever remains a place of sacrifice, a memory of brave deeds, of suffering, of tears shed, of agony endured in the cause of liberty, there should be raised a monument, that future generations may pause and to the young recount the deeds so memorialized.

Our country is so young in its possibilities not only of greatness but of civil corruption, that any act of any citizens, leading to greater honor, purer lives, higher aspirations shall not die, at its doing; the longer it is remembered, the greater its influence, and this deed done by you, oh, Daughters of the American Revolution, will live so long as there remains in the breasts of your descendants the same lively sense of patriotism which prompts you to raise these monuments to the deeds and suffering that were part of the throes which hallowed the birth of a nation; a nation destined to take its place at the head and maintain its lead.

So long as these stones may last, and the book of record grows larger, your footsteps on the sands of time will be recorded, never to be wiped out while man shall grow.

Your whole duty is not done, though by you had been marked every spot of historic interest throughout all our broad land.

Do your duty by your children and they will know the story their country; you will teach them those lives were freely given, that the blood that was shed was holy; that to be worthy descendants of such men and women they must lead honest lives; that when the time comes if ever they must give up their lives for the land; teach them to say with every prayer, "God bless and save our country."

Honorable Charles E. Rice, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, gave an address which thrilled and electrified his auditors. He was interrupted with frequent applause. In the course of his remarks he said:

Those rough hewn stones, dug out of the mountain that overlooks this beautiful valley, have been well chosen, and well placed. They typify the rugged character of those early settlers who fought and held its possession against all foes. I am not "to the manor born," but I am sure that I voice the sentiments of all patriotic citizens, who revere their memory, who appreciate their services and character, and who enjoy the heritage they left, when I say that they are under a debt of gratitude to the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for their disinterested and well directed efforts to perpetuate the memory of those early settlers by marking these and other historic spots.

Two accusations have been made against the people of this country—one that they are too much given to that self-glorification, which has come to be known as spread-eagelism; the other that they are sordid in their aims and impulses, devoting their energies and aspiring above all else to advancement in material things, and lacking in what, for

want of a better term, is denominated sentiment. That is to say, that they are a practical, not a sentimental, people, that as to any proposed action the controlling question with them is, "will it pay?"—not is it a noble, unselfish or patriotic thing to do?

A sordid, unimaginative, practical people, lacking in noble sentiment, whose controlling passion is gain.

What is the flag to them? Let the pages of the history of our Civil War answer; let the history of the Spanish-American War, scarce yet written, answer. From fever-stricken camps, from dusty plain, where columns of marching men are swinging along under a tropical sun; from hastily dug trench, where in alternate heat and chill, they lay, expectant of the hour when they shall charge up the heights and strike a blow for their fellow men, or perchance yield up dear life as a sacrifice, worthy to be made for a noble sentiment; from almost impenetrable thicket, where many an ill-fed, but stout of heart, Northerner and Southerner, Union man and ex-Confederate, college-bred and unlettered, foreign born and native born, white and black, but American soldiers all, are pushing on up the hills; from the captured heights, where waves their victorious flag; from the far-off Orient, where men are wading swamps and swimming rivers, under the enemy's fire, to open the way for their comrades on the other side; sounding forth loud, clear and exultant; in the booming of Dewey's guns at Manila, and echoed and re-echoed by the guns of the victorious fleet at Santiago; from every place where the American soldier and sailor has carried the flag comes back the answer that thrills the heart and lifts the soul out of the cheerless environment of material things, up into the clear life-giving atmosphere of noble and exalted sentiment.

Under its sweet and unrestrained influence let imagination be carried back to the time which these rough hewn stones have been planted to commemorate. Think of the sublime courage, of the self-denial, of the privations, of the perils, and with them all of the undaunted hopefulness of pioneers of those times.

All hail to the men who planted these outposts of civilization in the Wyoming Valley. All hail to the men who defended them with their lives against cruel savage and foreign oppression. All hail to the women who upheld their hands in all those early struggles, who shared their hopefulness and at the same time their toil and their privations, sacrifices and their perils.

The interesting exercises closed with the singing of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," the band accompanying.

ANNE BREWSTER FANNING CHAPTER, of Jewett City, Connecticut, has recently closed its second year of existence, with an exceedingly good record. It has been the aim of the Chapter from its first organization to not only develop a pa-

trotic spirit, but also to develop universal sympathies and world-wide interests. The Chapter was organized in June, 1897, with fifteen members, including one Real Daughter. The Chapter has since increased to twenty. It is the custom at each meeting for the members each to prepare and read an essay on some revolutionary subject, the subjects being selected and assigned by a committee appointed for the purpose. The first year's course of reading consisted principally of history of a local nature pertaining to the Revolution, the second of revolutionary and colonial history combined, and the third is of a broader nature, taking in more of the really important events of the war. The reading of the papers is usually followed by a general discussion on some current topic. The result of our literary endeavors has been some really fine papers. Although the Chapter is still quite small, yet it is not deficient in patriotism. When it became evident that the late Spanish-American War was unavoidable the Regent called a meeting to consider the best method for raising money. For this purpose it was decided to give a lawn party at the home of one of the members. All had a pleasant time, and quite a sum was realized, which enabled us to contribute both money and hospital supplies. Contributions have also been given for the preservation and marking of historic spots in our vicinity. Several lectures have been given as a means of increasing our revenue. One lecture was by Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich, President of the Connecticut branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, and one by Miss Larned, the Historian of Windham County. Last Washington's birthday was observed in a particularly interesting manner. Mr. Daniel Phillips, a resident of the town, and well versed in local history, prepared and read for our benefit a paper on the town's early settlement and revolutionary history. The hall was appropriately decorated with flags and bunting and music and recitations added to the attractions.

One of our pleasantest social events was a reception at the home of our Past Regent, Mrs. H. C. Partridge, given in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney. Mrs. Partridge was assisted in receiving by her three daughters, the Misses Annie, Mary and Emma Partridge. Dainty refresh-

ments were served in the dining-room and the house was tastefully decorated. The house is an old colonial mansion, once a famous tavern, in the time of the Revolution. Its ample proportions and general style of architecture show that it was an inn of no small pretensions in the days of the old stage coach. The record still exists of a grand reception once given within its walls in honor of General Lafayette, who was stopping at the old inn soon after the close of the Revolution. Captain Charles Fanning and his wife, Anne Brewster Fanning, received the General with great enthusiasm; the two soldiers having been firm friends and comrades during the war. It is said that Lafayette in his impulsive French manner threw his arms around Captain Fanning exclaiming "God bless you, my old friend, Captain Fanning." How could his greeting with Madame Fanning have been less cordial if less demonstrative, for she is described as a woman of strong patriotism and great personal attractions. On the wide lawn in front of the house stood until quite recently an ancient tree, from which in the past swung the old sign of the inn and which was also used as a general hitching post. From pieces of the venerable tree and a portion of the oaken stairs, which were at the birthplace of Anne Brewster Fanning, has been constructed a most artistic frame for the charter.

We take pleasure in knowing that the past two years have been both pleasant and profitable, and that our Chapter has increased in interest as well as in numbers.—MISS ELIZA W. TIFFANY, *Registrar*.

JEFFERSON CHAPTER (St. Augustine, Florida), was started by Mrs. William F. Shine, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. Before it was thoroughly organized the death of Mrs. Shine occurred and all further activity in the Society was at a standstill for many months. Then mainly through the interest and exertions of Mrs. Thomas Mayhew Woodruff, who had long been a member of the National Society, the old members of the Jefferson Chapter met at Mrs. Woodruff's with the State Regent, Mrs. Ambler presiding, and decided to reorganize. It was proposed that the name of the Chapter be changed to the Maria Jefferson Chapter in honor of Jeffer-

son's daughter, which suggestion was at once adopted, all regarding it as a most fitting tribute to the memory of our first Regent, who also bore the name of Maria Jefferson. The Society started with twelve charter members. Many more have joined since. We began a course of reading with a most interesting account of the "Private Life of Thomas Jefferson," printed only for his family. It was loaned by his great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Epps, who is an honorary member of our Chapter. The declaration of war with Spain soon put an end to our regular work and the Chapter at once offered its services to the National Society and volunteered to respond to any demands made upon it. All other interests were pushed aside. Studies of the past forgotten in the absorbing demands of to-day, comfort bags and bands were at once made and donated to the St. Augustine companies of militia, then on the eve of departure for Tampa. A Commissary Committee was appointed to send supplies to the soldiers in camp, which was done while the urgent need lasted. Later, pajamas, pillows, pillow-cases, handkerchiefs, etc., were sent to the hospital in Jacksonville in response to an urgent appeal received by our Regent. At the close of the war our efforts to assist the soldiers being no longer needed, we as a first step towards the advance of patriotism to which we are pledged, petitioned the School Board that on Washington's birthday the children of the public school here should be given a holiday and also that they be especially instructed in regard to his life. Both requests we were successful in obtaining. On Washington's birthday the Regent entertained the Chapter at a lunch. The table was beautifully decorated in red, white and blue. Appropriate quotations written on dainty cards bearing the insignia of the Children of the American Revolution lay at each corner. Afterwards papers commemorative of the day were read. During the summer meetings have been suspended owing to the absence of so many of our members. A special meeting was called in August for the purpose of sending to our Regent resolutions of sympathy in the great loss she has sustained in the death of her husband, Major Thomas Mayhew Woodruff, who died of yellow fever while on duty with his regiment at Santiago.—ANNA CALDWELL EVERETT.

WARREN CHAPTER (Monmouth, Illinois).—Perhaps a word in regard to the work of a small Chapter on the prairies of Illinois will not be without interest to the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

Since our organization in April, 1897, we have much to record, but the present articles will deal only with events of the past few months.

Death has many times come near us, but has never entered our ranks. A beloved son of one of our number, and in a few short weeks her husband were called home, leaving her alone in her double bereavement. Another member, in an equally brief period, lost husband, daughter and promising grandson, just reaching manhood. Still another mourns the loss of a mother, near and dear; another gave back to "him who gave" a sweet little daughter of four years. With these we mourned and sympathized, drawn into closer friendship by afflictions' bond.

March 18, 1899, was the date agreed upon to hear the report of the representatives of the Chapter to the Continental Congress, Mrs. Ida Carey Burns, Regent, and Mrs. Effie Lewis Besler, having returned the day before from Washington. Though it was Saturday night, and a stormy one at that, the character of the meeting drew out a large attendance. The cozy home of Mrs. Edwina B. Randall, one of the Board, is well fitted for such gatherings, and the evening was greatly enjoyed. Informal in character, it partook the nature of a surprise for the delegates, who were expecting nothing more than an ordinary business meeting. Lovely refreshments were served, a very complete and lengthy report rendered, and at a late hour, which might have been later, had the Sabbath not been so near, the Daughters found their various ways home in the dark and mud and rain, utterly unconscious of these disturbing features, because the evening had been so delightful.

July 6, A. D. 1899, will live as a letter day in the memories of the Daughters of Warren Chapter. In response to a summons, expressed in rhyme, from our Regent, Mrs. Ida Carey Burns, "each with a privileged best friend" we met at her pleasant home for the regular monthly session and a

lawn fête, with a quilting as divertissement. Our invitation was for the whole day, "to be from form and fashion free," and in the enjoyment of sunshine, flowers, grand old trees and a delightful company. We placed a rose-colored mile stone in our Chapter annals. After the usual monthly order of business, an elaborate luncheon was served on the lawn, where our national emblems were everywhere profusely in evidence. At its conclusion we surprised our hostess with a literary feast at which the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Amos Dean, led as toastmistress. A letter of greeting and encouragement from the State Regent, Mrs. Talcott, was read by Mrs. Brooks. Mrs. Sexton spoke for "Our Society;" Miss Belle Rankin recalled reminiscences of "Our Grand Mothers' Quilt," and Dr. Cynthia Skinner expressed the pleasure of "Our Guests."

Not until the sun was low in the west did we say our "vales" and then made them "au revoir," feeling that such a delightful occasion must be followed by a larger social life for our Chapter.

Mrs. E. C. Randall, member of the Board of Management, and her sister, Mrs. J. H. Hanley, Secretary, beautifully entertained the Chapter at the residence of Mrs. Hanley, West Broadway, August 8, in honor of Mrs. G. W. Besler, a member of the Chapter, who will leave for her new home at Reading, Pennsylvania, in a short time. The home was beautifully decorated, the colors used being yellow and green, this idea prevailing in the cut flowers, candelabra, in the menu and costumes of those assisting. At the plates were dainty baskets containing bon-bons as favors for each guest. The menu was choice and heartily enjoyed by all present. After proper attention had been given to the lunch, the ladies assembled on the porch to have their pictures taken in remembrance of those from out of the city: Mrs. Phirman Edwards, of Galesburg; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, of Denver; Mrs. McKinney, of Aledo; Mrs. Nora K. Raburn, of Roseville, and Miss Ellen Phelps, of Atlantic, Iowa.—LUCY E. KIDDER, *Historian*.

PRUDENCE WRIGHT CHAPTER.—On Wednesday, August 16, nearly fifty ladies, members, with a few invited friends, participated in the field day exercises of the Prudence Wright

Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, visiting historical houses and places in Pepperell. The meeting was called at 9 o'clock a. m., at the Isola Place, from which the party walked to the Prescott homestead, where they were met by Mrs. Prescott, the wife of the present owner, William Lingee Prescott, and kindly shown through the house, which has been in the family for so many generations. The house, which has been added to and enlarged by the different generations, with its rich old-fashioned furnishings, is in a fine state of preservation. The rooms visited on the lower floor were the dining-room, library and parlor, each containing rare pictures and curios. Proceeding up the quaint stairway to the second story the chambers, with their high-posted, canopy-topped beds were seen, and the large room, once the study of the historian, William H. Prescott, now used as a nursery, the walls of which were hung with pictures.

Master William Prescott, of the sixth generation from Col. William, and his sister, Miss Edith, served cake and lemonade from the veranda, and several refreshed themselves from "the old open bucket" at the nearby well.

Returning to their carriages the party started on their drive through East Pepperell, Main, Canal, River and South Streets, stopping on the way at the memorial stones of Prudence Wright and Jacob Sims, the last being incorrect, as the name should read John instead of Jacob, and the date is twenty years later than it ought to be. A pleasant stop was next made at the old brick hostelry on the "bay road," now a private residence, owned and occupied by that "fine old Irish gentleman," Mr. John Hayes, who, with his daughter, kindly allowed the company to visit the hall in the third story of the house which was famous for pleasant merry-makings in its earlier days. The walls being decorated with the original paintings of landscapes, trees and houses. A musician's stand, two large fireplaces and a seat around the hall complete its arrangements.

A box lunch was next enjoyed in the woods near the neighborhood, after which a Chapter and Board of Management meeting were held, reports of previous meetings read and Chapter business transacted. The Regent, Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck, informed the Chapter that there was a bridge across

the Nashua River at the present covered bridge as early as 1743; a road from Pepperell Centre to Groton in 1774; that the first white child born in town was named Samuel Shattuck, his birthplace being the old house on River Street. Starting for home, the party next visited the Dane place, built by and formerly the home of Captain Edmund Bancroft, of the Provincial Congress. The large chestnut tree, upwards of twenty-one feet in circumference, at the corner of Bancroft and Townsend streets, under which is a third memorial stone and where the eight British officers who were quartered in the vicinity with colored servant and dogs, could meet on their parole of honor; the large boulder near W. B. Page's, which, although not lettered, is as much a memorial stone as either of the three mentioned, it being the place from which Jonathan Bancroft, afterwards Colonel, with his younger brothers, Thomas and Luther, succeeded in calling back their brother Edmund, later Sergeant, who had just started for Maine with the news brought home by their father, Captain Edmund, that the regulars were at Charlestown. Only a few minutes had elapsed between the starting of the son and the return of the father, who was the courier that brought the news to Northern Middlesex and Hollis on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

The last stop made was at the large oak tree near the home of Miss Jewett, a marked tree when all around was forest, the scar of the blaze being plainly visible a few years ago.—LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER.—The members of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter recognize that one object of the organization is to find out and mark historic spots. Last year the caring for our sailors and soldiers took our time and thought. This summer the placing of a tablet on the site of the home of General David and Mary Clap Wooster has been accomplished. The Finner school building stands where their house stood. On this building a bronze tablet was placed June 24th, with appropriate ceremonies. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Lines, the tablet was presented to the city by our Chapter Regent, Mrs. Champion, who spoke of the aim of the Society "to protect historic spots and to erect monuments to perpetuate

ate the spirit or the memory of the men and women who achieved American independence." The tablet was accepted by the Mayor in behalf of the city. The company then adjourned to Trinity Chapel and listened to the reading of two historic papers, one by Mrs. Knous, showing the condition of New Haven between 1745 and 1769, the years mentioned on the tablet. Mrs. T. W. T. Curtis's paper on "The Chapter Heroine," was read by Mrs. Cady. Among the guests were our State Regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, the Regent, and three ex-Regents of the Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury; other invited guests were the descendants of General and Mrs. Wooster, residents of the city, the officers of the New Haven Historical Society and of the Sons of the American Revolution, the ministers of the three historic churches on the Green, the superintendent of schools and the Board of Education. Everything associated with this program was, as far as possible, of a historic character. The gavel used by the chairman was made from a banister taken from the staircase of the Wooster house. The block was fashioned from oak taken from the house in Danbury, in which General Wooster died.

Such a service has been held for three years under the auspices of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the morning of July 4.

Center, United and Trinity Churches have been opened for these services. This year it was held at Trinity Church, which was well filled. The exercises were prayer, singing and short addresses by clergymen of different denominations. The interest and attendance has increased each year. While our Chapter is not alone in holding these services, they are not held generally throughout the State.—ANNA G. P. RODMAN, *Corresponding Secretary*.

OMAHA CHAPTER, of Nebraska, celebrated the battle of Bunker Hill June 17 by a lawn fête at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Yowle. Mrs. Yowle is the State Regent in Nebraska. The Chapter entertained as guests the Council Bluffs Chapter, of Iowa, and the Sons of the American Revolution and their wives in Nebraska. It was a brilliant affair and the success with which it was planned and carried out was

due to the hearty coöperation of the entire Chapter with Mrs. Yowle and the Board of Management. The extensive grounds were decorated with large flags and the verandas draped with them. Electric lights and Chinese lanterns were used for lighting and the moon added its radiance to make the evening ideal. An orchestra stationed on the north veranda rendered both patriotic airs and classical music. Mrs. Dr. Dorward recited two selections, one patriotic, the other humorous. Mrs. Troup, the Regent, gave a short address, after which Mr. Webster and Mrs. Daniells, of the Sons of the American Revolution, talked informally of the battle of Bunker Hill and the causes that led up to it. Refreshments were served later, and the guests went home feeling that they had passed one of the most delightful evenings in the history of the Chapter.—ELMA L. JAYNES, *Historian*.

FREELOVE BALDWIN STOWE CHAPTER.—Once again the friendly doors at the beautiful summer home of Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith opened wide to receive Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, guests from numerous other Chapters in the State and personal friends. The day was all that could be desired, and combined with the pleasures, which were so kindly given by the hostess, will long be remembered by all who were present. The spacious residence was profusely decorated with flowers, and an unusually beautiful arrangement of flags. Maresi, of New York, catered and the blue and white, the colors of the Daughters, was exquisitely carried out in the table decorations, even to the immense flower piece in the center, candelabra, etc. It was the seventy-fourth anniversary of Mrs. Smith's birthday, and she was the recipient of many congratulations, loving tokens and kind wishes for many happy returns of the day.

A double quartet of ladies from Bridgeport, who are all members of the Mary Silliman Chapter, added greatly to the pleasures of the afternoon, by their beautiful singing, which was willingly and pleasantly given. After one or two selections had been given, Mrs. Smith welcomed all her guests in a very graceful little speech. The honored and much-loved State Regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, was present, and as usual

won all hearts by her witty and apt remarks. Doctor Anderson, of Waterbury, was called upon for a few remarks and very pleasingly responded, referring to our hostess as still young, one who was so constituted that she could not grow old, and predicting for her a ripe old age many years hence.

But the one feature of the afternoon was yet to come. Ever since the formation of the Chapter, in 1896, Mrs. Smith has put her heart into it, giving most freely and generously towards everything, which has placed the Chapter foremost among those of the State. It was not forgotten by the members, rather it was thoroughly and heartily appreciated. It had been suggested many times that something of a substantial nature be presented to Mrs. Smith as a loving reminder from all those who so thoroughly appreciated her many kind deeds and unfailing liberality. This 27th day of July was considered a most fitting time to present her with a loving cup. It was elegant and rich in design, standing nearly twelve inches high. The insignia of the Daughters made separately and fastened to the cup surmounts the following inscription:

Presented to
Mary Augusta Hepburn Smith,
Regent
Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
Milford, Conn.,
July 27, 1899.

Mrs. George W. Tibbals, the Vice-Regent, succeeded in attracting Mrs. Smith's attention when she was in a most fortunate position for all to hear and see, presenting the cup to her with the following words:

"MADAME REGENT: One year ago, as Daughters and friends, we assembled here at your bidding, and wished you well along your journey of life. By a kind providence and again at your bidding, we find ourselves, one year later assembled here still wishing you many happy returns of this, the anniversary of your birthday. Surely time has tenderly and caressingly left its impress upon you, and lovingly passed you by, for while you boast of having passed the three score years and ten limit, the usual allotment of mankind, you are still young, you cannot grow old, because your heart is young. As we review the past three years and more, and unusually pleasant relations existing between us as Regent and Daughters, our hearts go out to you

with affection and gratitude. We are well aware that we have a prestige in this little world of "Daughters" in Connecticut which could not possibly have been ours but for your unfailing liberality. Seeking to impress our appreciation upon you, we wish to make you Regent for life.

"We would not add one care thereby, rather, we would lighten those which naturally befall you; but so long as the name of Mary Hepburn Smith has existence, we ask no other to head the roll of Freeloze Baldwin Stowe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. But this was not enough. We wanted something tangible, something real, an everyday reminder to you of our affection and all that you have been to us, of all that you are still to us.

"Just here I am reminded of a remark which you made, a few days since, to the effect that because your invitations had been sent out on your birthday they were in no wise suggestive of presents, a fact which was thoroughly understood by us all, yet you will remember that anniversary days are very appropriate for expressions of sentiment and affection. You have been heard to boast that your Daughters had always proven most obedient. Don't you know, Madame Regent, that too good children are said to be very short lived? Wishing to avoid any unpleasant results we all agree in having the fun of disobeying you just once. I can't even say we are sorry, for on the contrary I know we are very happy in this act of disobedience, but in the words of children of younger years, I will say, 'We won't ever do it again.'

"A loving cup! Is not the very name more expressive of all that we feel than any words of mine could possibly be? Will you accept it, Madame Regent, from your Daughters as a token of affection, esteem and appreciation? It is filled with tender, loving thoughts, kind wishes and bright, happy memories. We have one request to make. It is that when in the course of time you will have done with it, it be understood that your daughter, Mrs. Warren A. Conover, is to receive it, as from her generous hands we have been the recipient of much kindness.

Once again, Madame Regent, we congratulate you upon having acquired the art of descending the hill of life beautifully and gracefully, and our sincere wishes are for many happy returns of this anniversary day."

Mrs. Smith was visibly affected, but soon found words to express her appreciation, assuring them that it would always be cherished, because it meant so much to her. Later it was filled and passed to every person present, Mrs. Smith passing the cup herself.

One other pleasant feature was the solo singing by Mrs. Sturtevant. Her voice is especially adapted to the darkey

melodies, several of which she gave in a most telling manner. Among those present from out of town were: Mrs. Stephen Kellogg, Mrs. Griggs and Miss Crosby, of Waterbury; Mrs. Pinney, of Derby; Mrs. Watson J. Miller, of Shelton; Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, Norwalk; Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Darling and Miss Baldwin, New Haven; Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Thompson, also of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven; Mrs. Anson T. Downs and Miss Downs, New York; Miss Cornish, New Bedford; Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, temporarily at Woodmont; Mrs. Strowbridge, of Stamford. Regrets were received from Mrs. Manning, our President General, who deeply regretted that the many guests who were at her home in Albany would prevent her being present on this special occasion. The few who met Mrs. Manning in the spring at Stamford, deeply regretted her absence.

It has been learned that Mrs. Smith intends to have the name of every Daughter who contributed towards the loving cup engraved upon the two sides where there was no inscription—truly a loving and beautiful act of appreciation.

AN OHIO CONFERENCE.—When the Regent for the State of Ohio called together representatives of the various Chapters, it was not for the purpose of holding a caucus, nor to organize an institution, for State's rights to a thoroughly American is entirely subsidiary to our Nation's laws, and as for having a beginning it almost seems superfluous to our old State, so foremost in the ranks of doing her full share in all the great work of our country, that it seems as though she must always "have been."

On the evening of the 8th of June the hospitable doors of Judge Granger's home were thrown wide open to admit the chosen representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and from floor to ceiling, in library, sitting room, both drawing rooms and hall, hung in graceful folds our glorious flag, accentuated by flowers of every kind, doing homage and asking in hostage that reverence and love, which we as Daughters are so proud to render and making a fine background for the brave men and fair women assembled on this gala occasion.

Graciously our charming hostess presented her friends, first to Mrs. John Murphy, of Cincinnati, Regent of our largest Chapter, who in turn introduced Mrs. Frank Wilson, of the same city, who in a few selected words had told us of the noble work done in her city of spreading broadcast in her sunny parks the books containing the words of all our Nation's songs and of the deeds of love performed in far-reaching charity.

Next in turn came Mrs. Andrew Squires, Regent from that fine Cleveland Chapter that has presented portraits of General Washington to all the kindergarten departments of the public schools and is supporting a chair for the purpose of lectures on American history in her woman's college. By her side stood Mrs. Avery, also from Cleveland, whose untiring devotion and practical woman's work with both brain and hand has kept every board under her part of our great platform solid and secure. Then Mrs. Moss, from Sandusky, who has held her Chapter in her own home from its birth, giving it that untiring care that insures success in all its undertakings. And lastly in line stood Miss Reese, from Lancaster, and Mrs. Harry Probasco, from Cincinnati, Mrs. Granger's guest.

With such a line and such an object it scarce seems necessary to add that all went merry as a marriage bell, and when each one knew the other and had acknowledged the relationship that holds this great family, they turned with one accord to the piano and the "Star-Spangled Banner" rang out from two hundred happy throats, and "gave proof through the night that our flag was still there," and each and every one as long as life existed in this grand country of ours would

"Run our lovely banner high,
Morning's crimson glory,
Field as blue as God's own sky
And every star a story."

For "our cause it is just," and this be our motto, "In God we trust." And our emblem, like the north star, which neither man nor nation can pull down, will wave in the proud freedom over the land of the brave—"The flag that never knew a king—freedom's constellation."

Following this great chorus Miss Anna Allison Jones, in a clear, rich contralto, sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic,"

and the solemn hush in the "silence that speaks" that followed told its story, for that assemblage as one soul, felt he had "sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat," and responded "Oh be swift my soul to answer him—Be jubilant, my feet; our God is marching on."

Then a little ballad "Hush You," both music and words of which were written by Miss Conrade, most delightfully sung by Miss Jones called forth an encore entitled "When Melindy Sings," brought in a dim way to our minds:

"If you want to drive away sorrow
Come and hear dis song to-morrow,
Look away—Look away—in Dixie land."

Then Miss Florence Pinkerton's fine rendition of "Hail Columbia" kept the patriotic spirit at its highest pitch. She was followed by Miss Van Voorhis, who concluded the program by three interesting selections most charmingly given. One from "Timothy's Guest," "The Village Choir" and "The Village Dressmaker." In benediction it was proposed we might all sing:

"When Johnny comes marching home again
"We'll give him a hearty welcome then.
"The men will cheer, the boys will shout
"The ladies they will all turn out, and we'll all feel gay,
"When Johnny comes marching home again
"And let each one perform some part
"To fill with joy the warrior's heart
"When Johnny comes marching home."

And each one did perform some part in sincerely thanking our charming Regent for launching on this troublous sea this tiny bark in the shape of our first State Conference, brought into existence under such delightful circumstances, making its issue a forgone conclusion, and its progression a success and with one accord we revive the old-time accolade and bid our conference arise and thank our progenitor.

The parting toast in bidding our kind host good night was the quoted toast of our friend from Texas, who voiced us all in saying:

"Here's to the United States, bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis; on the east by the rising sun; on the south

by the chain of Equinoxes, and on the west by the day of judgment."

MARTHA'S VINEYARD CHAPTER.—The third annual meeting of the Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Edgartown, was held on Saturday evening, August 5th, at the summer home of its Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Warren, of Boston. The meeting was called to order by the Regent, and after the introductory chorus, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," the Chapter was addressed by Mrs. Warren. An interesting account of her visits to other Chapter meetings, the State Convention and National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, was included in the address. Throughout all her remarks there was that spirit of loyalty and devotion to the advancement and success of the Martha's Vineyard Chapter, which has characterized her every action both in the formation and continuation of this branch of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. That this interest has been appreciated by the members, conclusive evidence was manifested by her reelection for the office of Regent for the ensuing year, which will be the fourth year she has been appointed to that office. The following officers were elected for the next year: Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Warren; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Fannie A. Deane; Secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Ferguson; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary W. Worth; Registrar, Miss Harriet M. Pease; Historian, Miss Maria T. Pease; Chaplain, Mrs. Harriet R. Shepard. At this meeting two new members were received, Mrs. Elizabeth N. Smith, of Rockland, and Miss Gertrude E. Bigelow, of Boston, making the total membership of the Chapter fifty-nine.

During the evening words of appreciation of the manner in which the retiring Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charlotte S. Coffin, has conducted the business of the Chapter in the absence of the Regent, Mrs. Warren, were expressed by many members, and it is only at her own urgent request that the Nominating Committee consented to omit her name from the list of officers nominated.

Mrs. Harriet Milford Stone Lothrop, perhaps more widely

known as "Margaret Sidney," the authoress of many fascinating books for children, and who is now so well known as the organizer of the Society of Children of the American Revolution, was present on this occasion as the guest of Mrs. Warren. Upon invitation of the latter, Mrs Lothrop gave a pleasant and entertaining address to the Chapter, in which she spoke of her own prophecies concerning Chapter work in Edgartown and how she might, looking at the present results, well say, "I told you so," to the Regent. She also paid a graceful tribute to the love for and interest in the Chapter felt by Mrs. Warren. An earnest appeal for the Continental Memorial Hall was made by Mrs. Lothrop, and was not in vain, quite a sum being voted and contributed for the purpose.

The various annual reports of the officers were of interest, as usual, and were given in the early part of the meeting.

After the business meeting Mrs. Warren invited the ladies to remain for a social hour, during which Mrs. Hedden rendered most delightfully a song entitled, "The Call of My Country," Mrs. Mary T. VanDeursen acting as accompanist.

Ices, cakes and other refreshments were served in the tastefully decorated dining-room. The table with its patriotic colors in ribbon decoration, its candles shaded in the red, white and blue, and the sideboard surmounted by handsome flags produced a most charming effect. The parlors also were adorned with the folds of the silken flags, a noticeable arrangement of Old Glory being that upon the table in front of the Regent while presiding.

Miss Marion Fisher, of Abigail Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Boston, and Miss Elizabeth Mayhew, of Buffalo, were guests of the Chapter.

CHEMUNG CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution enjoyed a delightful informal breakfast at the Country Club August 29 at 12 o'clock, in observation of the anniversary, August 29, 1779, of General Sullivan's victories in this county. The members were privileged to invite a certain number of guests and about sixty ladies were present. The long tables were very prettily arranged with a large cluster of pink and white carnations and many other brilliant blos-

soms and fruit pieces. After the breakfast Mrs. Elwood Crocker sang two songs in a charming manner and Mrs. Harry Payne delighted her hearers with two clever recitations. Those present were: Miss Park, Dr. Marian McMaster, Mrs. Slee, Miss Slee, Mrs. Julia Diven, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Porter, Miss Mabel Rose, Mrs. Rose, Miss Mary King, Mrs. Charles Pratt, Mrs. Theron Wales, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. H. H. Hallock, Miss Dow, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Harry Payne, Miss Esther Payne, Miss Goodwood, Miss Fanny Reynolds, Mrs. Henry Clark, Mrs. Clay W. Holmes, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. W. C. Buck, Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Floyd Shoemaker, Mrs. Seth Winner, Mrs. J. Leslie Gregg, Mrs. Barton, Miss Margaret Grey, Mrs. Stephen Gray, Miss Clara Covell, Mrs. Cornelius Mather, Mrs. Downs, Mrs. N. J. Thompson, Mrs. F. C. Richardson, Miss Julia Bush, Mrs. J. J. Bush, Miss Egerton, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. William Gerity, Mrs. Harry Brooks, Mrs. Ingraham, Mrs. D. C. Robinson, Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Joslyn, Mrs. H. M. Lovell, Miss Fitch (Margaret), Mrs. Comfort Bennett, Miss Edith Glines, Miss Catherine McKnight, Clarie M. Howes, Florence Wyckoff, Miss White.

BENNINGTON CHAPTER.—A supper and reception was given in Benvenue library in the western part of the town by Bennington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The room in which it was given was finely decorated with flags, flowers and ferns and the table was invitingly spread. The guests were received by Mrs. L. A. Graves, Regent of the Chapter, assisted by Miss Kate J. Hubbell. The hours were from 4 until 8 o'clock, the first two being devoted to social chat. The invited guests were members of the Tichenor Club, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Battle, Monument and Historical Association. Rev. Philip Schuyler said grace. Sixty-one persons sat down to the tables. After ample justice had been done to the supper, came the post prandial exercises, presided over by Mrs. A. B. Valentine, who in calling to order, made a few remarks applicable to the time and place. These toasts were then offered: "The men who fought our battles," response by Dr. Lyman Rogers; "The Daughters of the American Revolution," Dr. F. S. Pratt; "The

Sons of the American Revolution," Miss Jennie M. Valentine; "The past of Bennington," Rev. M. L. Severance; "The future," Harrison I. Norton; "The Aim of the Daughters of the American Revolution," Miss Kate J. Hubbell, Miss Anna C. Park and others. Colonel Olin Scott and Mrs. Amos G. Draper, of Washington, also spoke. It was some time after the official hours when the gathering broke up, and it will long be remembered as a red letter day by those who were present. Among those present were Mrs. Jesse Burdett, of Arlington, State Regent; Mrs. Draper, of Washington, District of Columbia, ex-Treasurer General; Mrs. Hawkins, of New York; H. L. Stillson, Registrar of the Grand Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of Vermont; Miss Elmen-dorf, of Bellows Falls; Rev. Russell, and others. Miss Hubbell, during her remarks, announced for the first time the generous proposition of Miss Mary Sanford, namely, the gift of a building to be erected near the monument on the Bigelow lot, said building to be used as a museum of the valuable relics which are in different parts of Bennington, and also to be a place of interest and instruction, not only to the present generation, but to the young people who will remember the noble deeds of the heroes of '76. The members of the Daughters of the American Revolution were overwhelmed with gratitude at this noble gift, which came at such an opportune occasion.

PEACE PARTY CHAPTER, of Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, has held three very interesting meetings this summer. One to commemorate the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Colonel Ethan Allen, was held at the residence of Mrs. Marshall Crane Dalton. The day was exceptionally fine, which brought a large attendance who were well rewarded by hearing Mr. Rollin H. Cooke's paper on the passing of Burgoyne's army through Berkshire after its capture at Stillwater. This was of unusual interest, containing much unwritten history and odd bits of information. The second, a coaching trip to the studio of Mr. Daniel French, at Glendale, who was then finishing the model for the statue of Washington to be presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the city of Paris. The position of Washington was one

of exceptional beauty as with sword uplifted and face turned toward heaven he received inspiration for the many dark hours of his experience. In commemoration of the battle of Bennington, at which so many from this section were present, the Berkshire Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, invited us to dine with them. Many of the after-dinner speeches were not only witty, but of a nature to be long remembered by those present. So many rare occasions have added to the general interest in our work and to our numbers.—HATTIE A. STEVENSON, *Historian*.

DONEGAL CHAPTER, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was most beautifully entertained in May by Mrs. Robert M. Slaymaker, Miss Slaymaker and Mrs. Frank Fon-Dersmith. Quite a number of invited guests were present. The spacious home was handsomely decorated. The meeting was opened by singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and Miss Yost read her essay on "Benjamin Franklin," for which she received second prize, the gift of the Regent, Mrs. J. H. Wickersham. Miss Sheaffer won the first prize offered by Donegal Chapter for the best essay on "Benjamin Franklin," which she read at the April meeting of the Chapter, held at the home of Mrs. John A. Coyle. Mrs. William Heitshu gave a very interesting account of our visit to Columbia. The Chapter attended an entertainment given there by the Witness Tree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Susan C. Frazer read a most instructive article relating to our revolutionary heroes. Miss Martha B. Clark had the essay for the afternoon subject, "Thomas Mifflin." It was much enjoyed by all. Miss Gieger sang two solos in a most charming manner. After the meeting an elegant luncheon was served. Quite a number of new members have been added to the Chapter.—MARGARET SLAYMAKER, *Historian*.

HETUCK CHAPTER.—The ever hospitable home of L. B. Wing was thrown open for the third anniversary of Hetuck Chapter and as one entered the hall "Old Glory" greeted the eye on all sides. A more appropriate mode of decoration could not have been chosen, and, aided by bright flowers and foliage,

gave the rooms a decidedly festive appearance. Each Daughter had the privilege of inviting one guest, who were received by the Regent, Mrs. William W. Neal, and Mrs. Wing. The Solid Four orchestra enlivened the scene with gay music and during the evening a tasty buffet lunch was served, presided over by Miss Alice Wilson and Miss Nellie McCune. A noticeable feature of the table decoration was a tall vase filled with branches of cherries, underneath which was a miniature hatchet tied with the national colors.

[The following is the additional report of Iowa, sent in by Mrs. Cooley.—Ed.]

Elizabeth Ross Chapter (Ottumwa, Iowa).—The work of this large and enthusiastic Chapter has been along lines practical, philanthropic and patriotic. Having reached the distinction of being entitled to two representatives in the National Congress, the enthusiasm of numbers in the Chapter has increased the power and inspiration of the work, while the presence of a Daughter, Mrs. Merrill (descended from Joseph Burnham, of Ipswich, Massachusetts), adds to its celebrity. The foundation work which put our Chapter on such a firm basis in the beginning was done by our first Regent, Mrs. Alice C. Mitchell, to whose labors in our behalf we owe so much. Under the guidance of Mrs. W. R. Daum the Chapter has a record of still further growth and success. Contributions to the Continental Hall have been made and other sums given to various projects advanced by the National Society. Pictures have been given to the schools and encouragement given to the pupils in the study of American history. The work of love for our own soldier boys was entered into with such zest as to warm our hearts anew with patriotic love and loyalty to the country and its principles for which they fought.

The field for our work as a Chapter widens with the years, and objects toward which we may turn our efforts are constantly appearing. Our membership is largely represented at the Chapter meetings.

May Flower Chapter (Red Oak, Iowa), Mrs. Benjamin B. Clark, Regent.—To have omitted this Chapter's report in the Iowa roster would be an omission of a record of work ac-

complished that argues well for the smaller Chapters of our State. In the public schools three prizes were offered for the best essay on the services of General Lafayette. The grammar and primary schools were encouraged in their work of collecting pictures by prizes of casts for the best selections. Patriotic anniversaries have been celebrated by the Chapter and much interest in local work for the soldiers has given zest to the spirit of patriotism in our local Chapter members. We have found that a definite work as an object for our efforts as a Chapter has added enthusiasm to our meetings and that sustained effort in the direction of the schools has increased local pride in their support.

The membership increases slowly but valuably and in the new members we have added great strength for future efforts.

Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa), Cate Gilbert Wells, Regent.—It is hard to give an adequate idea of the fervent spirit of patriotism with which this Chapter seems imbued. Live, progressive growing by the accretion of valuable members this Chapter is proving itself a force for patriotic stimulation in the community. The membership is twenty-nine. The meetings are at the homes of members and inspiring programs wholly patriotic are regularly enjoyed. Chapter Day was celebrated by the presentation of the charter. February 22 by a banquet. The anniversary of Concord and Lexington was fittingly celebrated, and last but not least, Ancestors' Day, which provided us with a unique entertainment at the home of the Registrar, Mrs. Bent. The Chapter contributed \$25 to Chattanooga hospital; two large boxes of linen to Santiago, and two boxes of luxuries to Iowa troops in southern hospitals; money donations to the Franco-American monument fund. Locally the Chapter has given a flag staff for the library building and helped in its interior decorations.

There are three standing committees who, with the Regent, outline the work for the half year. The Current Topics Committee with a Revolutionary Lore Department furnish most entertaining programs with a resumé of a chapter from Fiskes' American Revolution; a review of the important articles in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; a sketch of the Chapter work in progress or planned for by the committees. The Chap-

ter has given the AMERICAN MONTHLY and *Spirit of '76* for two years past to the public library. The Regent of Burlington accepted the hospitality of Ottumwa Chapter on Flag Day and began the delightful plan of reciprocity between Chapters which the State Regent has so often urged as the best stimulus to growth and interest in local Chapters.

Friendly relations were established at the State Federation meeting of clubs in Burlington between the local Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the club women, and the presence of the State Regent, Mrs. Cooley, as one of the speakers at the State Federation united the work of the two associations as had never been apparent before. Mrs. Peck, Regent of Davenport; Mrs. Cooley, Dubuque; Mrs. Daum, of Ottumwa, Regent; Mrs. Cogswell, appointee of Cedar Rapids Daughters of the American Revolution, were guests of the Chapter at a reception given the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution.

The retiring Regent, Mrs. Wells, has done so much for the Chapter that it stands on a firm basis, equipped for a future of activity and progress which shall find it preëminent among Iowa Chapters.

CLARA A. COOLEY,
Ex-State Regent of Iowa.

ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A REAL DAUGHTER.

WHEN the cry "To Arms!" was heard in the days of the American Revolution, Richard Knight, a lad of but eleven summers, bravely stepped into ranks, as drummer boy, in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Harmer.

He appears as drummer and fifer in Captain Thomas Bull's company and as a private in the company of Captain Walter Finney of the above-named regiment; having been transferred to Captain Bull's company in October, 1778.

When Richard Knight entered the army he enlisted for the entire period of conflict, and was one of the youngest and bravest soldiers in the annals of the war. Having safely passed through the first great struggle of our country, he stands again in the forefront of the second conflict in 1812. His name now appears as captain in the First (Kennedy's) Regiment of Pennsylvania militia, and continues on the roll until December 5, 1814.

To-day this hero stands before the world as a man who always met the enemy bravely, and who helped to solve some of the most momentous problems of our Government.

Richard Knight was married three times, and at his death, January, 1850, in his eighty-third year, left a family of five—three sons and two daughters. Annie Knight, whose picture appears in this number, was born in Liverpool, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1843, and is therefore the youngest "original" Daughter in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. On November 25, 1863, at Selins Grove, Pennsylvania, she was married to Mr. B. F. Gregory, of the First National Bank, of that place. Two sons have blest this union. The older, Harry Knight Gregory, born December 4, 1865, is now one of the most prominent lawyers in the New Castle, Pennsylvania, bar, and Forrest Eyer Gregory, born April 27, 1868, now in business in Williamsport, Penn—



ANNIE KNIGHT GREGORY, Youngest Real Daughter.

sylvania. The Conrad Weiser Chapter of Selins Grove, Pennsylvania, of which Mrs. Gregory is Treasurer, feels justly proud of having enrolled among its members the youngest Real Daughter.

The above-mentioned Chapter, although small in number, is a most enthusiastic one. During the past winter we have met once a month, at which meeting, in connection with the Chapter business and social part, a regularly prepared program of historical work was rendered. The occasion of the presentation of our charter was a red letter day in the history of our Chapter. At that same time a beautiful gavel, made of wood from Mount Vernon, was presented to us by Mr. Roscoe North, and the dainty souvenir spoon, which is given to every "original" Daughter, was presented to Mrs. Gregory, by our Regent, in behalf of the National Society. We are trying most earnestly to instill in the minds of those with whom we come in contact a deeper, truer appreciation of all that our noble forefathers have done for us, and to teach the rising generation that the love of country, next to the love of God, is the most sacred and ennobling emotion of the true American heart.

EVA SCHOCH SCHROYER,
Secretary Conrad Weiser Chapter.
 LAURA E. R. SCHOCH,
Regent.

A TRIBUTE.

THE beginning words in Marguerite Dickins's pleasing book "Along Shore with a Man o' War" are: "When I joined the United States Navy by means of a marriage certificate, I found that a properly equipped sailor carried the Spanish language in his mental kit, so I acquired it."

How during the years following her "joining" her moral kit got to be "well found" in the memory of those good acts which woman can best extend to stricken apprentice boy, to bereaved mother telling of the last hours of her loved one, or giving sympathetic assurance of his tender laying away, of these things it is not my purpose to speak here.

But it is with something of a woman's pride of sex that I would recall what I may characterize as her keen diplomatic ability and her *savoir faire*, for it seems to me that in these also we have reason for pride.

Congress in the Fifty-second session, the year prior to the retirement of President Harrison and the advent of President Cleveland, had voted to extend an invitation to the Duke of Verauga and his family to be the guests of the Nation, he being the lineal descendant of Columbus.

With an incompleteness of legislation perhaps not unique, Congress had contented itself with something of the "come and bring all your folks" sort, which, however, was officially and more formally transmitted and accepted. Still the ways, means, plan and scope of what should form the reception had shrunk in interest with the retirement of the previous administration; the legacy it left to the new administration seemed to be of the nature of the gift of a white elephant. Since the invitation to Lafayette none had been given out by the National Government, and he was "just a man alone," receiving in barouche or on war steed the military and civic homage of States, cities and towns. But the Duke and Duchess had with them a young lady daughter, a youthful son and the Duke's younger brother. They were "Grandeos of Spain," ennobled some four hundred years; were of a nation noted as severest sticklers at niceties of etiquette and they came to visit Uncle Sam, the most unconventional of hosts. They knew French, but hardly any English. Of a historic family, they combined dignity with affability; guests charming to entertain, because themselves charmingly alert to please and be pleased. On the Secretary of State (Mr. Gresham) devolved theoretically the reception and entertainment of this party which we had invited to visit us and give eclat to the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

The State Department was not fitted with *personnel* which in Mr. Gresham's judgment could fill best the requirements of the situation, and addressed itself to the Navy Department (the Duke was himself a Spanish Admiral), and Commander Dickins speaking Spanish fluently and believed to be *persona grata*, was detailed to the needed duty. But Commander Dickins,

fill he never so well the requirements of an officer and a host, could not fill the needed role of *hostess*. Mrs. Dickins, however, a gentle and refined woman, much travelled, knowing also Spanish, as well as several other languages, was the ideal of an elegant hostess, and it was a fine sense of the fitness of things which prompted Secretary Gresham to virtually clothe Mrs. Dickins with like State authority as her husband and assume as at the charge of the Department, needed *frais d'entretien*.

Thus it was that from the moment the Duchess entered the door of the Waldorf Hotel with her family, awkwardness of the situation was dispelled by the extended hands of this little American woman, and the, so to speak, official address of welcome delivered in the Duchess's own vernacular, the welcome of seventy millions of her countrymen who had asked the visit of a stranger, then made not a stranger.

To those who would say that all this was but the exercise of purely social functions and indicated but the every day ability of a well-bred woman, which in exercise developed into the tact of bringing our foreign guests into contact with desirable acquaintances and warding off the undesirable, to such I would submit that to my mind there was running a political vein through the whole affair, starting with the first inception of the idea of the invitation, itself a national novelty (save in the Lafayette instance). Besides there were indications of wire pulling in the interest of the Chicago Exposition. The act through which the idea of the invitation became a thing accomplished, had gone through Congress in slipshod way and the duty of interpreting and executing it had devolved on the new administration of politics differing from that of its predecessor.

There were, too, "women in the question." Besides the ducal party who were in the delegated charge of the Dickins's Mr. Gresham had on his hands the little Spanish King's aunt, the Princess Eulalie, and both parties were under the watchful eye of the Queen Regent in Spain, or more nearly the Spanish Embassy at Washington, interpreters of punctilious etiquette; while over all soared the American eagle, whose plumage should not be ruffled. Here were elements of revolt, of fault-

finding, of mutiny harder to cope with than any of ship's deck, for three masters were over that Columbian party on its outing, the Spanish home government, Spanish royalty on United States soil (Eulalie) and the great-hearted, enthusiastic American people, sometimes perhaps more curious than considerate.

It was into this condition of affairs, easily susceptible to become confused and unpleasant, that our friend came with something of the wisdom of the serpent, certainly with the harmlessness of the dove. With gentle voice and quiet mien she governed without governing; directed well, successfully.

I am conceited enough to feel that diplomacy of the manliest type would have been dashed on the rocks when this woman poured oil on troubled waters the easier to hold course between them. Of course, thus passing, she passed unobserved; but I am fain, as one then in a position of near spectator, to renew my remembrance of the wisdom she displayed as this my tribute to her memory.

M. E. W.

CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

THE VALUE OF OUR LINEAGE BOOKS.

IN the recent report of the Registrar General to the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Hetzel made these remarks:

"The slur cast upon this Nation ten years ago that we were a mongrel tribe, the descendants of the outcasts of Europe has been abundantly and entirely disproved by the records of this Society. The descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution can prove their true Americanism in spite of a hundred years of foreign emigration."

These sentences are full of meaning when we consider what has been accomplished in eight years by the work of this Society. During this time Americans have learned to be proud of pure patriotic American blood and they have been taught the value of the history of the individual. Ten years ago genealogy was a subject rarely discussed; most people had only a dim and hazy idea of their own grandfathers. Pride of lineage was ridiculed as contrary to true American principles. Natives of New England, Virginia and South Carolina, the sections supposed to be most devoted to aristocratic pride of birth, soon found their listeners unsympathetic if not distinctly bored when the subject of family glories was introduced. While all acknowledged that honorable parentage was a thing to be proud of, very few took any interest in his family history. Ancestral trees, seals, coats of arms, etc., went out of fashion with the law of primogeniture soon after the Revolution.

After one hundred years of this course of action the United States seemed well on the way to be the one civilized and enlightened nation on the globe that paid little attention to records of individual histories and that recognized no special

value in genealogies. This indifference was lamentable in view of the truth that history is made up of single fragments, bits of individual experiences which fit harmoniously together making like a mosaic, a grand and beautiful picture. We need to feel this individual responsibility, to realize that the upright life of the most humble citizen, who performs his duty faithfully, honestly and intelligently, is contributing material aid to the honor and prosperity and therefore adding to the glory of the history of our country. Every child well taught or influenced for good by teacher, preacher, friend or parent will bring honor to our Nation; every crop raised, every dollar made in honorable business will add to our prosperity; every wise and just legal decision, from the humblest justice of the peace in the old fields and backwoods of the country to the silk-robed Chief Justice of the United States in Washington, gives strength and solidity to our form of government.

The enthusiastic student of history then recognizes the value of the individual and is interested in family history and genealogy. These truths are earnestly proclaimed by the Daughters of the American Revolution Society and in eight years they have made the study of family history a subject to be proud of and openly discussed.

No one laughs at their enthusiasm now, except those who are ignorant and prejudiced. Historians and scholars generally throughout the country recognize the value of their work. They have already amassed a wonderful amount of interesting information. The first eight volumes of **Lineage Books** have been published and are unique contributions to genealogical lore. Public libraries throughout the country are subscribing for them and they are already widely consulted and quoted. They are thoroughly democratic; the lineage is as carefully drawn of the poorest ditcher or blacksmith who dug a trench or forged a bolt for Washington as that of the lordly French nobleman who made our cause his own.

All Daughters of the American Revolution **Chapters** should possess these **Lineage Books**. One volume contains the names of the Charter members. Volume II ends with National No. 2000; Vol. III includes the third thousand and so

on up to the last volume published, which completes 9000. The lineage of each member is printed and it is thereby safely and surely recorded for all future reference. Each volume is doubly indexed; one contains the names of the members, the other called "The Roll of Honor," contains the names of all the revolutionary ancestors mentioned in the volume.

The Roll of Honor is especially valuable to Chapter Registrars. Frequently after searching histories, biographies, old books, magazines and pamphlets for the name of some revolutionary individual whose descendant desires proof of services, his name will be found on the Roll of Honor of our Lineage Books; some other descendant from a far-away section of the country has already proved his services and given him immortality. This occurs so frequently that Chapters owning these books will find the labors of their Registrar much lightened, for these publications will constitute the finest genealogical dictionary in the country.

It is much to be regretted that funds cannot be more freely appropriated for clerical work and publication. At present only two volumes of one thousand names each are published yearly; our roll of members is increasing at the rate of several thousand each year and it is easily seen that the Lineage Books will fail utterly to keep up with the growth of the Society, which now numbers more than 28,000. The preparation of these books is necessarily slow and involves much clerical work; all doubtful points are investigated and carefully verified; sufficient appropriations should therefore be made to ensure the publication of the vast quantity of material on hand up to the present year. The Society should be aroused to the importance of this and unanimously agree at the next National Congress to make arrangements for more speedy publications, so that these records may be placed in the hands of every Chapter at an early date, and each member have the pleasure of owning the volume which contains her lineage and bequeathing it an honorable legacy to her children.

MRS. ANNIE W. MELL.

Auburn, Alabama.

CHAPTER day of the Sons of the American Revolution at Elmira, New York, was celebrated by Newton Battle Chapter at Pine Cliff cottage, Bohemia, the occasion being the 120th anniversary of the battle of Newtown. The members of the Chapter and invited guests assembled during the afternoon and the dinner was served at 6.30 p. m. under charge of Captain "Zeke" Smith, William Payne and their assistants. The menu included a marvelous brand of clam chowder, broiled lobsters and chicken, potatoes, green corn, steamed clams and dainties to match. At the conclusion of the dinner President Dewitt took the chair as toastmaster and simply made things hum.

His introductory address was replete with things witty and eloquent. Brief addresses were made by W. C. Peebles, of the *Gazette*; John Moore, of the *Telegram*, and J. R. Joslyn, of the *Advertiser*. Judge G. L. Smith spoke eloquently in honor of the soldiers of 1861-65, closing with an appropriate poem. Grove P. Rawson spoke of the importance of the battle of Newtown and closed with a poem by Bret Harte, "Parson Caldwell," very ably recited. Colonel Fred. P. Fox, who is soon to leave Elmira on account of his promotion, was enthusiastically toasted and responded appropriately, followed by a poem from the Caboose Committee touchingly read by the President. Dr. T. A. Wales spoke interestingly of the work of the Chapter, past and future, and made suggestions likely to bear fruit hereafter.

Theodore Sawyer, of Waverly, the Hon. J. M. Diven and J. Scott Baldwin added to the charm of the entertainment. Colonel E. M. Hoffman spoke effectively of the volunteers in the Spanish War. After the speaking was over there was a concert by a string band, with popular songs. The celebration was unanimously voted one of the most successful in the history of the Chapter.

Among those present at the gathering were President Sutherland Dewitt, Theodore Sawyer, of Waverly; Frederick Van Dyne, of Troy, Pennsylvania; Frederic Seybel, of Geneva; the Hon. G. L. Smith, the Hon. J. M. Diven, Judge H. L. Gardner, F. P. Fox, J. A. Secor, Colonel E. M. Hoffman, C. E. Vinton, W. Y. Ellett, J. Henry Clark, Lorenzo Howers, J. Scott

Baldwin, Harry M. Clarke, John Gray, W. H. Lovell, Jerry Smalley, J. Max Beers, N. J. Thompson, J. W. Perkins, W. C. Peebles, Dr. T. A. Wales, Grove P. Rawson, Lieutenant Thurber A. Brown, John Moore, Blin Bryan, J. L. Boak, Frederic Clark, Walter Williams, W. W. Fish, Hovey Copley, Will Dismore and Frederick W. Swan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARLINGTON, VERMONT, *August 11, 1899.*

MY DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: May I be allowed a few lines in the Magazine, to tell of the good deeds of one of the "Daughters," here in this quiet corner of the world? About three years ago, at a reception given in Peru, Vermont, casual mention was made of the fact that General Stark encamped in Peru, August 6, 1777, on his way to Bennington. The seed of historical information, so thoughtlessly sown broadcast, was planted in fertile soil. The next morning a woman, and also I am happy to add, a "Daughter" (Mrs. Hapgood, a member of the George Taylor Chapter of Easton, Pennsylvania,) who spends her summers in Peru, said to two of her friends: "Let's have a monument on the site of the encampment of General Stark, which shall serve as a landmark to commemorate the past, and as an incentive to fresh patriotism in the future." Her proposition met with immediate favor. These three people have labored in season and out of season until at last enough money has been pledged to enable them to feel justified in laying the corner-stone of a handsome granite monument, which will be completed and dedicated next year.

The date of the laying of the corner-stone was set for Monday afternoon, August 7th; and as we are summering in Arlington, only twenty miles away (a town rich in historical lore, which I wish I had time to write about), we decided to accept the invitation to be present. As we drove up the valley of the Battenkill, the views of the mountains and fertile valley made us echo the saying of one of our party that in Vermont the Creator had combined beauty and sublimity in equal proportions. This feeling was only intensified as we ascended the Green Mountain Pass, and looked down upon an amphitheatre, ten miles wide, completely hemmed in with mountains wooded to the top. On descending halfway, on the other slope of the mountain, we found the little hamlet of Peru presenting an unaccustomed aspect of activity. Flags were flying; teams had come in from the surrounding country, and the one little tavern was filled to overflowing with the sudden influx of hungry guests.

While awaiting our turn at the dinner-table, we were shown a book of the old town-records, in which mention was made of a town-meet-

ing called to decide the advisability of "investing a part of the minister money in a lottery ticket in the city of Troy in the state of New York." At a later date, the records show that it was decided to "invest \$7.00 of the minister money in a lottery ticket," etc. The result of the investment is not given.

Shortly after dinner, the teams bearing the corner-stone, which we had passed on our way up the Green Mountain range, slowly approached, and one and all repaired to a knoll, overlooking the village, where the monument about to be erected will be easily seen for miles around. The corner-stone bears the following inscription, cut on a bronze tablet:

Encampment of
Gen. John Stark
August 6, 1777,
while on the march with 1000 men
from Charleston, N. H., through the
woods to the battle-field at Bennington.

Erected August 7, 1899,
by the Sons and Daughters
of Vermont.

Appropriate exercises were held; a box containing various relics of the occasion (among them being a history of Peru, now out of print, which I tried in vain to induce the owner to give to the Daughters of the American Revolution Library instead) was deposited in the corner-stone; addresses were given by Hon. J. K. Batchelder, Dr. Burton, Rev. Samuel Warren and other natives of Peru; the President of the Association, having discovered that I was a descendant of one of the men who accompanied Stark on that famous march, and was also a former officer of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, called upon me without a moment's warning to follow them. If I succeeded in holding the attention of the audience, it was simply because as I stepped upon the platform I resolved that the Society whose only representative so far in the town, had done so much to honor it, should not be disgraced by any faint-heartedness of mine.

After singing the Star Spangled Banner, the audience scattered in groups, and acquaintances were renewed, many of them after an interval of thirty or forty years; lemonade, made with water from the spring which refreshed Stark's men, was sold for the benefit of the monument fund, and "summer girls" in light, airy costume dispensed it to the thirsty throng. A number of ladies eager to hear of the scope and aims of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in one group; blanks were distributed, and a general desire was expressed that before the completion of another year a

Chapter might be formed, which should participate in the dedicatory exercises.

As we reluctantly turned our faces homeward, and took our last lingering looks at the mountains, lit up by the setting sun, we longed to be able to share with others the inspiration derived from the day, and felt that the lessons learned there, would last in our memory for many a year to come.

Very sincerely yours.

BELL MERRILL DRAPER.

Mrs. Julius H. Caryl, Historian Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who has been spending her winter in Europe, writes as follows:

"On the 22d day of February, I waved "Old Glory" from the top of Mount Vesuvius so enthusiastically, that my donkey "Garibaldi" by name, became unmanageable, because of the excitement caused by the stranger lady. After considerable petting and coaxing, assuring him that many years ago I had visited the same; had climbed Vesuvius and waved the same flag, he became very docile and quiet. I drank a "good health" to the Washington Heights Chapter and to all my friends at home.

On April 6, I placed four bouquets on the Tomb of Lafayette, which it situated in the grounds of the Dames Blanches convent, Paris. The first I tied with our National Colors, the ever glorious red, white and blue, in commemoration of his visit to America in 1824. The second I placed in the name of the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, Regent; this was tied with the Daughters colors. The third I placed in courtesy to the Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, whose hospitality I enjoy during my summer sojourn at the springs. The fourth was placed in compliment to Dr. Walker, a good American citizen. I carried the "Stars and Stripes with me, waving it on the slightest provocation, without regard to time or place. In my patriotic fervor two flags were sacrificed to the cause. I have had a most glorious trip, and when I shall have returned to the land of Freedom—after crossing ten times—I return to my dear native land, a better American than ever before.

E. H. B. FAY.

The resting place of the first Treasurer of the United States below alluded to, will appear in next month's issue:

SCRANTON, PA., *August 28, 1899.*

MY DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: I will enclose a clipping that would seem to be of interest to every "Daughter" in the land. The smaller notice is a part of an article I wrote for a short lived woman's paper

published in Scranton; the printer made such horrible work on the same, I could not take any pride in sending it to my most intimate friends; there is quite a discrepancy in dates. For mine I am indebted to "Matthews" history of Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

I thought perhaps you could give mention of this "neglected grave," in the Magazine, and in that way, get the attention of those who could and would do something to remedy the forgetfulness of others.

Just a word for the Magazine. I read every line between the covers, and in my isolated condition, find it invaluable and intensely interesting. I read the proceedings of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress in regard to it with fear and trembling, that they may discontinue its publication.

We have a city of over one hundred thousand, and still there is not enough interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution to organize a Chapter, hence my isolation from the Society of those interested in the work. So do not let the Magazine go.

Yours truly,

MRS. E. L. WALTER.

CURRENT HISTORY.

The whole civilized world has been horrified at the verdict against Dreyfus by the court-martial at Rennes. Dreyfus has been sacrificed to screen the military authorities set over him, and France, not Dreyfus, is disgraced in the eyes of the world. We look for the turning of the next page in her history.

One of the most important items of news for the month on the world's chart is that a firm alliance has been formed between China and Japan. The Japanese will set themselves up as the great teachers to the Chinese of organization and adaptation to the world's best methods to become masters of modern industries and modern warfare.

The partition of China will undoubtedly receive a check, and her northern neighbors' advance will make haste slowly, when this most natural alliance gets down to work.

The Alaskan boundary question, it is rumored, is in a fair way of settlement. The United States and England could have no better opportunity than this to show to the "powers" that they were in earnest when they so strongly advocated arbitration at The Hague. Says Jonathan to John: "It takes two to make a quarrel."

"The Half Year With Aguinaldo," by the Hon. John Barret in the September *Review of Reviews*, is the most dispassionate and candid statement that has yet appeared on the insurrection in the Philippines. We recommend its careful reading by all who are willing to listen to the facts as they have appeared to an eye witness. It might also be salutary to the over prejudiced.

We print with pleasure the following on John Paul Jones, written by Marion H. Brazier (Marion Howard). We are sure all who have read "Richard Carvel" will be glad to have memories re-touched of "plucky" Paul Jones:

JOHN PAUL JONES.

The Dewey of the American Revolution was unmistakably Paul Jones, the plucky commander of the "Ranger," and the terror of the foe on the high seas.

After the great victories were ended, he went to Paris to live, and there he died July 18, 1792. The National Assembly sent twelve members to honor "the memory of Paul Jones, admiral of the United States of America—a man who has well served the cause of liberty." In the funeral discourse over him it was said "The fame of the brave outlives him; his portion is immortality."

He was buried with full honors despite rumors to the contrary: but the American people—at least this generation—while appreciating his services, have allowed his bones to lie in a somewhat obscure cemetery in Paris all these years, unrecognized, unmarked and out of the beaten track of the average tourist.

Within a few years there has been a revival of interest in all that pertains to the incidents and the participants connected with that memorable epoch in history—the American Revolution.

Members of the various patriotic societies have sought out and suitably marked the graves of men and women in this and other lands who aided the cause of liberty, and there are few unmarked graves in this country. They long ago began to honor the memory of Marquis de Lafayette in the Picpus Cemetery in Paris, and his grave bears a marker of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, a flag placed there by an American citizen and usually flowers.

The grave of Paul Jones has been sought by travellers far and wide, with most discouraging effects. The original register showing his death and burial was destroyed by the Commune, and few knew of the existence of the certified copy recently found in the possession of a French antiquary.

Since Dewey's victory it became the determination of many persons to find the remains of Paul Jones, and if possible to have them removed to this country. The State Department also ordered further search and very recently that effort was rewarded by the important discovery.

To Mr. James G. Johnson, of Louisville, Kentucky, is due the credit of finding the copy of the funeral register, now in the possession of Secretary John Hay. Jones is described in the register as "a commodore in the United States service; aged 45; died at 42 Ru de Tournon of dropsy of the chest, and in the sentiments of the Protestant religion." The funeral was a state function, attended by the clergy and other representatives of the Protestants of Paris and by Colonel Samuel Blackburn, United States dragoons, and ex-Mayor James Montflorenc, of North Carolina. With this data Mr. Johnson

will be enabled to verify his discovery. The grave has been found, and Ambassador Porter will see that it is suitably decorated.

Paul Jones came to this country from Scotland, where he was born in 1747, and landed when about 13 years of age. He was an adventurous lad, the son of John Paul, a thrifty Scotch gardener. The reason for the adoption of Jones has never been clearly explained. That he had no wish to sink his identity is evidenced by the retention of his original name. In his early career he signed himself John Paul Jones. Afterwards he changed it to J. Paul Jones, and when he became the hero of two nations and all Europe resounded with his fame his cards read simply "Paul Jones."

There is no record of his having attended any school except that of the village parish. He had a strong passion for reading and writing, and may be said to be self-educated. He made two voyages at sea when 12 years old in a slaver, but detesting the business he quitted it. He returned once to Scotland, but was treated coolly by his friends and neighbors. Being of a high-strung, sensitive temperament, he resented this treatment, and never after felt other than indifference, if not hatred, toward his native land.

December 22, 1775, was made the beginning of the American Navy, and from this point the true history of Paul Jones begins. He was then 28 years old, of middle height and about the build of Admiral Dewey. His manners were easy and dignified. He had a persuasive way with sailors, also with the ladies, with whom he was a great favorite. When he wished to enlist a sailor he had simply to walk up and down the pier with him for awhile, and he never failed to get his man.

At the outbreak of the war with the mother country, Jones hastened from his Virginian home to Philadelphia and obtained his commission as senior first lieutenant in the infant navy of the colonies. His first duty was on the "Alfred," Commodore Hopkins' flagship, and on this vessel he hoisted the famous rattlesnake flag bearing the words "An Appeal to God" over the pine tree and beneath it and the snake "Don't tread on me."

Jones's first command was a little sloop-of-war, the "Providence," and his conduct during the cruise and later in command of a small squadron in 1776 won great favor in Washington.

June 14, 1777, Congress adopted the present Stars and Stripes as the national banner, and in the resolution was embodied another, that John Paul Jones be given command of the "Ranger," which sailed out of Portsmouth, New Hampshire Harbor, three months later bearing aloft the first official "Old Glory."

History tells of the exploits of Jones and his plucky ship in capturing the "Serapis," which practically settled the question of America's supremacy on the sea.

In November of the same year he sailed for France, where he met Ben Franklin, which resulted in a deep and lasting friendship. Jones

began a study of the theory and technique of his profession on a large scale. He grasped the theory that naval warfare is a great and far-reaching science, and he put it into practice.

He foresaw the use of torpedoes, and experimented boldly with very primitive ones. He fully understood the influence of sea power upon history, and a century and a quarter ago said: "In time of peace it is necessary to prepare and to be always prepared for war."

It is Jones who advocated the establishment of a naval academy and a supplementary course for officers closely resembling the naval war college, and advocated the constant study and practice of fleet evolutions.

These were the days when Britannia ruled the waves with a vengeance, but without "tactic." The French commanders listened, and later put into practice his suggestions.

With the gallant ship "Ranger," Jones sailed out one day to attack H. M. S. "Drake." His answer to the "Drake's" hail was in these bold words: "This is the American continental ship 'Ranger.' We wait for you and beg you will come on. The sun is out little more than an hour high and it is time to begin." The fight, as Paul Jones describes it in his journal for the King of France, was "warm, close and obstinate." It lasted one hour and four minutes, when the "Drake" struck with her captain and first lieutenant both mortally wounded, forty-two men killed, her ship dismasted and totally disabled. The "Ranger" lost nine men. It has been the custom among historians unfriendly to Jones to belittle this engagement; as a matter of fact she was among the best of the British fleet and was well officered. Jones then sailed back to France and gave the command of the "Drake" to Simpson, also the sword of the dead captain.

Tuesday next celebrates the 120th anniversary of Jones's sailing from Groit, France, with his squadron of six ships, which led to the capture of the "Serapis" a few weeks later—an event familiar to all Americans.

In Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is a club named for Paul Jones composed of members of the Sons of the American Revolution. It was organized December 15, 1896, and has enrolled in its membership Mayor William O. Jenkins, the Hon. Frank Jones, the Hon. O. L. Frisbee, Postmaster Leavitt, Henry B. Plant and Morton F. Plant of New York, and many eminent men.

The objects of the club are six in all—First, "To associate congenial men, whose ancestors sustained the colonies in the Revolutionary War." Second, "To inculcate patriotism in the members and their descendants." Third, "To collect and preserve records and history relating to the American Revolution." Fourth, "To mark the graves of revolutionary heroes." Fifth, "To commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the American Revolution, especial y the leading events in Paul Jones's life." Sixth, "And other historical and patriotic purposes."

The name of Paul Jones has been honored in this city by the formation of a Chapter in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the only one in the State named for a naval hero. It was the result of Dewey's victory at Manila and bids fair to be especially active in the movement to bring to America the remains of Jones. The founder of the Chapter (and writer of this article) has a letter from Admiral Dewey expressing his appreciation of her patriotic work in honoring Jones. Inclosed in the letter was a piece of one of the Olympia flags flown during the famous battle. This Chapter purposes to unite with the Paul Jones Club of New Hampshire in patriotic work concerning their namesake.

A movement has started to secure through the United States Government the remains of Jones from France and to bury them in Arlington. Statesmen, professional and business men are a unit in demanding that this revolutionary hero be placed in our national cemetery.

Vice-President Hobart writes from Hotel Champlain:

"I am in entire sympathy with the suggestion that the bones of John Paul Jones, the naval hero of our revolutionary conflicts, shall be brought to this country and buried with the honors due to his exalted patriotism and splendid services to the land of his adoption. It is an enterprise appealing to the sentiment of national pride and gratitude. It should and doubtless will receive the heartiest response of the American people."

The universal feeling among patriotic men and women in Boston is that his bones have lain too long in an alien land and every effort will be made to secure the consent of the French government of an early transfer.

There will be nothing wanting in the reception given to the remains of this hero if the body comes here to New England or elsewhere. New Hampshire may work for the honor, as it was from that port Jones sailed when he made his famous captures.

A burial at Arlington seems appropriate to all. He fought for the very existence of our starry banner, and it is therefore proper that his body should lie protected on our soil and a suitable monument erected to his memory.

Daughters of the American Revolution.



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* By Order Continental Congress, 1897.

An Index of Ancestors of the First Volume has been compiled. Those wishing it may secure a copy by sending 10 cents to the Curator.

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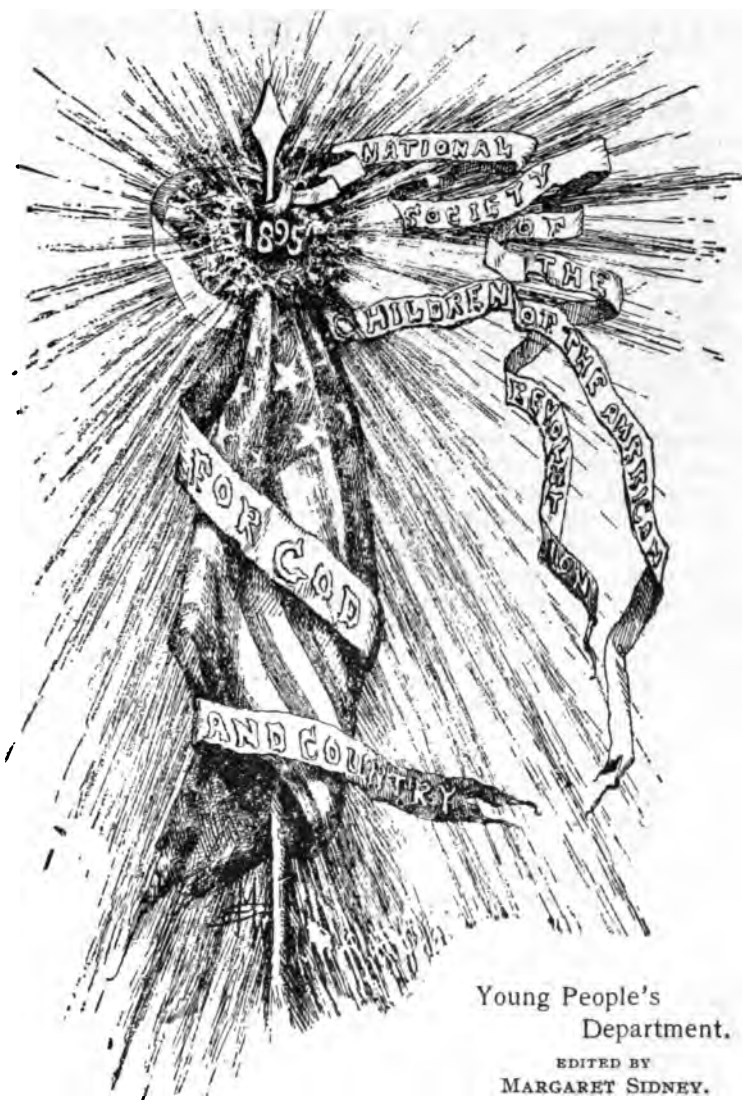
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MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

ACCORDING to promise in the September installment of this department of the Magazine, the following account has been prepared of the presentation of the splendid banner by Mrs. E. P. Smith to the Red, White and Blue Society of Washington, District of Columbia:

It was a beautiful day in April when the National Officers of the Society, the officers and members of the Red, White and Blue Society and their friends assembled by the invitation of Mrs. E. P. Smith in the spacious parlors of the Hotel Cochran. The immediate object of their assembling together was to take part in and to witness the presentation of the banner by Mrs. Smith to the Society. As the guests came into the drawing room all eyes instinctively turned to the tall, white-veiled staff bearing the splendid gift. Mrs. Smith, assisted by Mrs. Lothrop, the National President, received the Society and friends, and then a patriotic and musical program followed. Recitations, readings and selections on the piano and the violin were rendered by the members of the Society. Edwin Porter Brereton, who played finely two piano solos; Carol Gillis Sawyer, who recited with admirable effect James Whitcomb Riley's "Old Glory," and Didama Steever, who rendered with great expression "Barbara Frietchie." Grace Potts sang some charming songs, accompanying herself on the mandolin. Altogether it was a fine example of what a Society can do by way of arranging and carrying out a program.

The program of this afternoon was preceded, as are all the meetings of the local Societies, by the salute to the flag, and Mrs. Lothrop requesting that the entire company should take part in this exercise, it was a most interesting and enjoyable feature of the occasion. The salute includes the poem written for the Society by the National President, and adopted for that use by a vote of its National Board. It is entitled "Our Flag of Liberty," and was recited on this occasion by request by Margaret Lothrop, the Secretary of the old North Bridge Society, of Concord, Massachusetts. This part of the exercises being concluded, Mrs. E. P. Smith made the address of presentation; an eloquent appeal for patriotism on the part of the young people, and with earnest expressions that the banner she had taken such pleasure in planning and arranging for their use, might lead their minds and hearts up to more and deeper love of their country and their flag. She then presented the banner in the name of Edwin Porter Brereton, a charter member of the Red, White and Blue Society. And the beautiful emblem was unveiled and stood forth in all its beauty.

Mrs. Lothrop, the National President responded for the Red, White and Blue Society, by reason of the illness of the President of the Society, Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, and she begged the Society

in heartfelt words to be guided by the same spirit of devotion to their country as had inspired the gift, to hold the banner and what it symbolized ever near to their hearts, and to grow each day more loyal to their Society and to their flag. Then the whole assembly arose and burst forth into "America" in hearty accents that rang through the spacious drawing rooms.

The banner is a splendid piece of work and made of heavy silk, the face of it being blue, on which is hand painted the spirit picture "The Spirit of '76," that so electrified American hearts when it was first exhibited at the centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. It is the well-known painting of the old sire, but filled with young blood, who steps forth in the battle, leading probably to death, and drumming with firm and determined hand. On either side is his son and his grandson, the one fifeing nobly to the old man's stirring drum-taps, and the lad furnishing a second to that grandsire's noble drumbeats. The artist did his work well on the banner, reproducing beautifully upon the silken face each lineament and every detail of color with rare good taste. It was discovered by one who studied the banner well that up in the upper left-hand corner of the cloudlike effect of the shading around the figures, stood out as if painted there by design an exact profile of George Washington, and immediately it was remarked by all who looked at it; yet it was by accident the brush of the artist thus shaded that noble outline. The reverse of the banner was in stripes of heavy red silk, interspersed by white bands of the same material. The inscription was: Presented to the Red, White and Blue Society of Washington, District of Columbia, Children of the American Revolution, by Edwin Porter Brereton. The banner was edged with heavy gold cord and tassels. The staff was oaken and everything in the way of detail in finishing was carried out most beautifully. After the hymn "America" had been sung, the color-bearer, Tell Stever, took the staff and bore the handsome emblem for the first time before the Society, who followed him proudly through the long drawing rooms.

A handsome spread of refreshments was served and there was music, and then their dear patron saint had the floor cleared for dancing, careful to omit nothing that could give pleasure to her youthful guests.

SARATOGA FLORAL ASSOCIATION PEACE JUBILEE.

FLORAL PARADE AND BALL, *September 5, 1899.*

My Dear Mrs. Lothrop: It will no doubt interest you to learn that the Bemis Heights Society of Children of the American Revolution had one of the most beautiful exhibits in the recent Floral Parade at Saratoga, September 7th. I enclose you a slip taken from one of the newspapers and it was very encouraging to hear people say that more interest would be felt in such work if it was brought before

the public more. We have had several applications since our Society was seen on their coach.

Yours most cordially,

JEANIE LATHROP LAWTON,
President Bemis Heights Society.

THE PATRIOTIC CHILDREN.

Mrs. George P. Lawton entered a float for the Bemis Heights Chapter, Children of the American Revolution. The float was a four-in-hand coach drawn by four white horses. The entire effect was white. The coach was banked with hydrangeas with just enough of laurel in the back ground to relieve the white, forming a most pleasing combination. The running gear was decorated in the same manner. On either side of the coach in scarlet letters of immortelles appeared the words "Children of the American Revolution." Twenty-two members of the Society rode on the coach. The masters were attired in white duck suits and caps and the misses in white dresses. All wore on their left shoulders the Society colors, red, white and blue. Seated in the cutter was the color-bearer, who carried the flag. The coach was drawn by four white horses. The driver and two leaders wore white duck suits. The children who rode in the coach were the Misses Natalie Kennedy Colcord, Mary Clement Hamilton, Aimée Lathrop Gunning, Grace Lohnas Hayden, Edna Luzette Finch, Emily Sterrett Pennfield, Gertrude Elizabeth Hodgman, M. Stanley Searing, Florence Whittlesey Fish, Jessie Fannie Humphrey, Mable Louise Haskins, Louise Holmes Waterbury, and Masters Daniel Lathrop Lawton, Joel Sanford Harvey, Harris Putnam Pierson, George Herbert Evans, William Joseph Younglove, Harry M. Levingston, Jr., Reynolds Finch, Judson Harvey Stafford, Jr., Philip Colburn Kneil, Webster Colcord.

LONG HILL COTTAGE, EDGARTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS,

September 5, 1899.

Dear Mrs. Lathrop: You will wish to know, I am sure, about the Children's meeting. It was a beautiful afternoon, clear and bright, and we held it on the piazza as we had planned. We had a very pleasant meeting, not wholly useless, I am sure. For one thing, the desire to have a silk flag of their own (not a large one), was expressed and all seemed ready to work for that this winter. Of course it will not be expensive, and they can easily get it, but it gives them a little purpose.

Mrs. Fisher, the President, had prepared some questions relative to Parson Thaxter and those led to a very interesting and informal talk and naturally awakened further interest to look up for next time, things suggested by the questions which we could not answer. I was very much pleased with the readiness with which the girls re-

sponded. Grace had a story to tell us about a little revolutionary girl, but on account of a swollen face could not talk, but the others told incidents they knew connected with children. We had refreshments and a peanut race for part of our good time. One thing seemed sure, the girls enjoyed it and said the others would be sorry they did not come when they knew what a good time we had. So I felt the afternoon had accomplished something if it had made them feel that the meetings of the Society were good times to be really enjoyed. Margie Worth was out of town.

It seems to me the Society can easily and healthily grow, not in numbers only, but in strength and usefulness. Raida is very ready and quick to respond to suggestions, I think, and I shall write to her as Secretary, hoping in that way to keep in close touch with the Society.

Sincerely yours,

GERTRUDE E. BIGELOW,
Vice-President Edgartown Society.

6 CENTRE STREET, CAMBRIDGEPORT.

My Dear Mrs. Lothrop: In answer to your inquiry as to what our work would be for the coming year, would say that the first meeting of the season will be October 7th, at which a beautiful picture entitled "Birth of Our National Flag," will be presented to Mrs. Austin C. Wellington to be hung in the room dedicated to her parents in our home for aged people. The picture is framed in dark oak and bears a plate which is engraved as follows: Presented by Cambridge Society, Children of the American Revolution, to the Fisher Memorial Room, Home for Aged People, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1899. The subject for the afternoon will be: "The Famous Men to Whom America has Given Birth."

We have five pictures we intend to have framed and give to the different public schools.

The Society has sent six dollars to Philadelphia toward the purchase of the "Old Flag House."

They are going to have a sale some day in November; the date is not fixed yet.

The preparing and reading of the lineage papers will be continued; one paper to be given at each meeting. This is a simple outline of some of the work proposed. If we are successful at our sale, then we shall be prepared to do some things that we can only dream of now. With best wishes,

ESTELLE H. WESTON,
State Director for Massachusetts.

September 18, 1899.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. HARRIET C. SHELDON.—The Ann Story Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has met with a great loss in the death of Mrs. Harriet C. Sheldon, one of its charter members, who took great interest in the success of the Society, was helpful in the organization of it, and one of the committee who framed its By-Laws. She was also one of the committee on the tablet recently erected in Memorial Hall to the memory of the revolutionary soldiers buried in the town and city of Rutland. She was a woman much beloved and highly esteemed, prominent in social life; a warm-hearted, open-handed Christian woman possessing great strength of character. Her influence extended in many ways as she was sought to fill a prominent place in the charitable and other organizations of this city. While helping in every walk of life, she was most faithful to the service of her church. Till laid aside by sickness, she was a zealous member of our Chapter, always showing a spirit of true patriotism. Failing in health these last few months, she ever presented a cheerful courage as to herself and a warm interest in all that pertained to her friends, sending loving messages to them to the last. The end came suddenly and quietly on Sunday morning, September 18th. As the bells were tolling for morning service she loved so well to attend, her spirit joined the "choir invisible."

ABIGAIL, FOOTE LOOMIS.—At East Hampton, Connecticut, on the 6th day of June, 1899, Abigail Foote Loomis entered into rest. She was in the 101st year of her age and a Real Daughter of the American Revolution. At a meeting of the Board of Management of Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held on June 22, 1899, the following minutes were presented:

On the sixth day, June, 1899, this venerable and esteemed member of our Chapter entered into rest at her home in East Hampton, in the 101st year of her age. Her long and active life was full of good works, and in its evening time lengthened beyond the ordinary. She of her advanced age, it was impossible for her to be present at our was permitted to enjoy the ministrations of loving children and friends to whom her presence was an inspiration and blessing. By reason

meetings, yet there were none who did not know and esteem her goodly ways and lofty patriotism. And so with love and affection, and in appreciation of her long and useful life, in sympathy with those more closely related, and who also mourn her departure, we place upon our records this tribute to her memory.

HARRIETTE C. PEARCE,
Secretary.

MRS. ELIZA KNIGHT BEAN.—The Lydia Cobb Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Taunton, Massachusetts, has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its four Real Daughters, Mrs. Eliza Knight Bean, of Norton, widow of the Rev. Samuel Bean, having died on the 25th of June, in her 85th year.

Sixty years ago, in the early days of Wheaton Seminary, Mrs. Bean, then Miss Knight, was principal of that pioneer institution for the higher education of women and throughout a long life her interest in the same cause never faded.

Mrs. Bean was the daughter of William Knight, who enlisted at Hubbardston, Massachusetts, upon the earliest call for troops, and had the honorable and usual record of six years' actual service in the army of the Revolution.

MRS. EMELINE C. FRENCH.—

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly and all-wise Father has called unto himself our beloved friend and co-worker, Mrs. Emeline C. French.

Resolved, That in her death, the Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, sustains the loss of a member, whose services to that organization were of great value, a woman of singularly fine character, whose aspirations were ever to help and comfort all who came within her influence. The spirit of her noble ancestors lived again in her.

Resolved, That the remembrance of her faithful ministrations to others, shall prove an incentive to our greater efforts in behalf of all those, who may have a claim upon our sympathy and assistance.

Resolved, That we extend to her husband, Mr. George E. French, and family, our sympathy and assurance of our appreciation of her hearty coöperation in all the interests of our Chapter.

MRS. MABEL SARVIN APOLLONIO,
MRS. E. DEBORAH SMITH,
MRS. SARAH WHITNEY BROOKS,
MISS NAOMI HINKS COOKE,

Committee.



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1899.

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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XV. WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1899. NO. 5.

THE NAME OF JOHN PAUL JONES.

I READ with much interest the sketch of this hero in the October number of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*. The author (Marion Howard) says, that "the reason for his adoption of the name of Jones has never been clearly explained." I am glad to say that I can give the authentic reason, and "clearly explain the matter." I cannot do better than quote from an article published in the *Baltimore Sun* and afterwards copied in the *Charleston News and Courier*.

•

THE FAMOUS PAUL JONES.

SARATOGA, BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA, *February 22, 1876.*

"Victory or Westminster Abbey" is as familiar and full of high and soul-stirring significance on one side of the Atlantic as the other. But while the grave of Nelson is a shrine, and Trafalgar an inspiration; while the devotion of a great nation perpetuates the memory and heroism of its illustrious dead in immortal verse and memorial marble, the greatest of America's naval heroes fills a forgotten grave in strange lands, and a name which chronicles the most daring and splendid of his victories, a name with which not quite a hundred years ago the whole world rang and thrilled, is to-day repeated in the "Serapis," and comes with no higher suggestion to the countrymen of Paul Jones than it draws from its association with a descendant of George the Third.

This is scarcely to be wondered at when we remember that while no revolutionary biography can boast more public events of vivid and intense interest than that of Paul Jones, none is so bare and meagre in personal detail. Even the fact that he has immortalized a name which was his only by selection and adoption is slurred over in history with a calm statement that "he changed his name for unknown reasons." As the reasons were not unknown, and however difficult to obtain later, were then easily accessible, it appears to have been rather a lack of careful and intelligent investigation than of facts which caused their suppression. They are now for the first time given to the public.

The outline of his life is briefly told. John Paul, the son of a gardener, was born July 6, 1747, at Arbingland, Scotland. At the age of twelve years he went to sea. In 1773 the death of his brother, in Virginia, whose heir he was, induced him to settle in America. It was then he added to his name and thenceforth was known as "Paul Jones." This was done in compliment to one of the most noted statesmen of that day, and in the love and gratitude it shadows forth is a scathing reproach and a touching example to a people who could neglect in life and forget in death.

It appears that before permanently settling in Virginia, moved by the restlessness of his old seafaring life, he wandered about the country, finally straying to North Carolina. There he became acquainted with two brothers, Willie and Allen Jones. They were both leaders in their day and wise and honored in their generation. Allen Jones was an orator and silver-tongued; Willie Jones, the foremost man of his State and one of the most remarkable of his time. A short sketch of his public services will not be out of place.

Educated abroad, a profound and elegant scholar, he was a thinker and actor rather than a speaker. Like Franklin and Jefferson he, perhaps, owed his uncompromising Republicanism to the abuses of royalty he had seen in the old world. He served as Governor in 1776, refusing compensation; was in the Centennial Congress of 1780-81, and, in fact, filled every office in the gift of the State. He is especially memorable now for his refusal to act as delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution, and for having caused the rejection of that Constitution by North Carolina in 1788.

His home, "The Grove," near Halifax, was not only the resort of the cultivated and refined, but the home of the homeless, Mrs. Jones having sometimes twenty orphan girls under her charge, and it was here the young adventurer, John Paul, was first touched by those gentler and purer influences which changed not only his name, but himself from the rough and reckless mariner into the polished man of society, who was the companion of kings and the lion and pet of Parisian salons. The almost worshiping love and reverence awakened in his hitherto wild and untamed nature by the generous kindness of the brothers, found expression in his adoption of their name. The truth of this account is not only attested by the descendants of Willie Jones, but by the nephew and representative of Paul Jones, Mr. Lowden, of Charleston, South Carolina. This gentleman in 1846 was in Washington awaiting the passage of a bill by Congress, awarding him the land claim of his distinguished uncle, Paul Jones, which had been allowed by the executive of Virginia. Hon. E. W. Hubbard, then a member of Congress from Virginia, had in 1844 prepared a report on Virginia land claims, in which the committee endorsed that of Paul Jones. This naturally attracted Mr. Lowden to him, and learning that Mrs. Hubbard was a descendant of Willie Jones, he repeated to both Colonel Hubbard and herself the cause of his uncle's

change of name, and added that amongst his pictures hung a portrait of Allen Jones."

In addition to the above I would say that General Allen Jones, of the Revolution, was my great-great-grandfather. My grandmother was raised by him and was often at "The Grove," the residence of her great uncle, Willie Jones. My father, Colonel Cadwallader Jones, now eighty-six years old, in his youth was also often an inmate of "The Grove" and heard the facts above spoken of in both families.

A. I. ROBERTSON.

A FRIEND OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

"Just a little slow, please. I reckon I'm about the oldest man that ever set foot inside this Capitol, and my legs are none too steady."

It was an old man who spoke. He was on crutches, and he had but one eye. He carried his straw hat in his hand, and his long, thin locks streamed over bent shoulders. The elevator man was clicking the door latch a little impatiently, because the venerable veteran moved rather slowly, and that was what made him utter the half-apologetic remark.

"I'll be ninety-five years old if the Lord lets me live till the 17th of this month of July," he replied to the question as he sank in exhaustion in a seat in the Senate waiting room and began to fan himself.

"You've seen a good deal of life," was the observation of *The Post* reporter.

"Well, yes, m'm," he returned, proudly. "I consider that I have lived in the richest century of the civilized world, and I have been pretty much all over this globe."

The old veteran wore a Grand Army button, and questioned about his service he said that the War of the Rebellion was the third incident of the kind in his eventful life. "I was in the War of 1812 and in the Mexican War, so I knew a little about fighting by the time Sumter was fired on. I guess I couldn't do much fighting for 'Old Glory' now," he added, with a sob in his voice. "I've seen my best days, but I could do the praying yet. I've been a preacher for fifty years. I'd try to go, any-

how, if the old flag needed me. I've done my best to hold up its folds for nearly a century."

Nearly a century! Why, the suggestion makes one gasp. The old veteran's name is William H. Garland—Major, if you please. He gained the proud title and a medal of honor on the field of Antietam, both conferred by Gen. George B. McClellan, who thus acknowledged the bravery of the gallant old war-horse. He lost his eye by a splinter from a shell in the forefront of the fight at Winchester.

Major Garland's father was a Frenchman, who came to Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1700 and something. His two brothers came with him and went to New Hampton. Major Garland was born in the home of Thomas Jefferson in 1802. His father and Jefferson were bosom friends, and the veteran has fond memories of the days when he was dandled by the writer of the Declaration of Independence and rode on his shoulder. He remembers, too, when the Sage of Monticello was buried, and was one of the mourners beside the honored dead.

"I saw this capitol sacked and burned," he said, with a comprehensive wave of his hand, as he looked about on the beautifully frescoed walls. "I did not dream then that I would live to see such magnificence as this. I saw the President's House burned, too—we didn't call it the White House then. It was a sad and sorry sight, and young as I was it fired my boyish heart with supreme contempt for the 'bloody Britishers,' so I did my boyish best to down them; I was too little to do much, but I enlisted at ten years of age as 'powder monkey' and messenger of 'Old Ironsides,' the frigate 'Constitution,' you know. We fell in with the British fleet off the Capes of Delaware, when the sea was as smooth as glass. Captain Hall beat to quarters and then called on all members of the crew who were good oarsmen to go aft on the quarter-deck. He then ordered all boats to be hoisted out, even the barge and gig. The boats were manned; all the hawsers that were considered strong enough were spliced together and we got ready to tow the 'Constitution' away from the Britishers. On the fourth day Captain Hall ordered out the kedge anchor. It was taken out 2,500 yards, the hawsers made fast, and then,

to martial airs played by the drum and fife corps, there being not a breath of air stirring, 'Old Ironsides' was pulled out to the kedge anchor and we left the British fleet badly in the rear. Later on the same day a four or five knot breeze sprang up and the old 'Constitution' showed the British fleet her heels. We could see their officers with glasses in the cross-bars trying to make out how we got so far away before a breeze sprang up, as all had been becalmed alike.

"On August 19 the leading frigate of the British fleet, the 'Guerriere,' which had been captured by the English from the French during a naval engagement, pushed out after us. Preparations were made to give a hearty reception to her. We poured four broadsides into her. The first knocked away two of her masts and raked her fore and aft. The crew rigged up a jury mast in order to give her steerage way and turned her stern to us, when another shot was sent into her and made a complete wreck of her. The crew of the 'Constitution' boarded her and secured all her valuables, then blew her up, as she was not worth taking back to Boston harbor as a prize.

"I know all about this fight," he said, with a twinkle in his good eye, "because I was powder boy in the magazine, or 'slaughter-house,' as the sailors called it."

Major Garland was still in the navy in 1824, and because of his perfect knowledge of French, which is as much his native language as English, President James Monroe appointed him a member of the personal escort of the Marquis de Lafayette during his travels through the country. He was with him when the grand banquet was given him at Baltimore, and rode in the carriage just behind that of President Monroe and Lafayette on the historic ride through Georgetown, when the beautiful Miss White, of the seminary, presented Lafayette with a bouquet of flowers, and Lafayette leaned out of the carriage and kissed her. Miss White afterward became the wife of Congressman Taylor, of Virginia. Major Garland had a photograph sent him by Mrs. White-Taylor, which was taken from a fine painting of the beautiful scene in the streets of Georgetown, which he treasures beyond all else he possesses except his medals.

Major Garland saw the laying of the corner-stone of Bun-

ker Hill Monument in 1824 and heard Webster make his wonderful oration, and in 1825, promoted to master's mate, he was attached to the frigate "Brandywine," which was ordered to Mount Vernon, where Lafayette was taken on board, and Major Garland had the honor of taking him home to Havre, France. It is plain to be seen that all his memories of Lafayette are tender ones, and he talks of him as devotees speak of their patron saints.

Major Garland was in New Orleans when the Mexican War broke out and enlisted in a Louisiana regiment. He was in several memorable battles, and was with General Taylor at Buena Vista.

That his service was brilliant, the decorations he wears distinctly show. Gen. George B. McClellan gave him his rank and title of Major for conspicuous acts of bravery at Antietam. Congress gave him the medal of honor, which is the most highly prized decoration in the world to-day. "For conspicuous bravery on the field of battle," is the sentiment that is engraved on each one. Then Major Garland has a medal given him by General Sherman, one by General Grant, and one presented by General Sheridan. Truly he has been much honored.

To-day he is old and infirm, almost blind, crippled with rheumatism, and going on crutches, poor and destitute, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Hampton, having outlived all the friends of his boyhood and most of those of his early manhood. His mind is clear and he talks most interestingly in two languages. But he is a living example of the fact that republics are ungrateful, for this hero of three wars, not a hero of his own imagination, but wearing medals for heroism made conspicuous by four of the greatest generals the world has ever known, gets, at ninety-five years of age, the pittance of \$12 a month from an ungracious government. An old man broken with the storms of the "most eventful century of the civilized world," he comes to Congress to ask that his pension be increased just \$12, and with \$24 a month he thinks he can smooth to the grave the short path of his declining years.

ISABEL WORRELL BALL.

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His grave is located on a gentle declivity of the Moosic Mountains overlooking the lovely valley of the Lackawaxen and there is no theme better fitted to inspire sadness and sorrow than the neglected state of the final resting place of this man whose memory should be ever green in the minds of American youth.

The sight that greets a visitor to that place is enough to quell every throb of patriotism that ever generated in a human breast. The grave is located in the township of Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, a few miles above Carbondale. It is on the side of a hill north of the turnpike and about midway between the hamlet of Pleasant Mount and the Ontario and Western railway.

To get near the grave it is necessary to cross a fence, go through a grove of trees and then a stone wall is reached. The wall incloses a private cemetery and divides it from a larger inclosure. The only entrance to the burying ground is blocked by broken down trees, branches and stones which seem to mock the white slab that stands in melancholy loneliness amidst a desert of wild weeds and tangled shrubbery. The visible portion of the white slab is the only evidence that underneath there lies the remains of a man. But of his station in life the stone is as silent as the grave it marks. After scrambling over the stone wall and making way through the thick undergrowth for about fifteen feet, you arrive at the "monument." It is a common white slab of cheap marble about three feet high and the only inscription on it is:

SAMUEL MEREDITH,

Died

February The Tenth

1817

In the 76th Year of His Age.

That is all there is to tell of who lies beneath the stone and even this inscription will in a few more years be undecipherable, as moss is now growing in the grooves made by the sculptor's chisel and some of the letters are obscured.

The grave itself is a scene of desolation. Around and on it wild ferns and weeds abound. Young trees grow within a few feet of the grave and will soon obscure the only evidence of its existence. Taller trees and giants of the forest continually throw shade over the dead patriot's resting place even as his country casts a shadow over his memory. Even the wind sighing mournfully in the trees overhead seems to lament the lack of patriotism and gratitude of which the grave is such a forcible reminder. As if to accentuate the unutterable sadness of the surroundings there lies about a foot from Meredith's resting place a slab probably blown down by the wind. The inscription on this stone is almost hidden by moss but by diligent efforts the following was deciphered:

Here
Lie
The Remains of Margaret Meredith
Widow of
Samuel Meredith
Born Dec. 13, 1752
Died Sept. 23, 1820
This Stone
Inscribed as a
Tribute by her Children
In the Memory of an
Affectionate and Revered
Parent.

And there they are. The man who, when his country was in its direst need gave his energy, time and capital for its advancement, and the woman who, without doubt, inspired and supported him in his patriotic endeavors. Here he lies unwept, unhonored and unsung.

One glance at the neglected and scorned resting place of

Meredith would do more to destroy the respect we all should have for our Government than a volume of patriotic words could remedy.

In making inquiries about the location of the grave a venerable gray-bearded farmer was met. "Where is Meredith's grave, did you say?" said this venerable man; "Why, it is over there. Just across the fence. Go through that grove, cross over a stone-wall and that is the place. You will likely see a stone there, as that is all that tells of Meredith. Nothing but a stone for such a man," said the old gentleman with indescribable pathos. "Just think of it! It is a burning shame that there is no monument to mark his resting place. Nothing to remind us or our sons of the good he did his country. Why, it seems as if patriotism has become dormant and respect for the dead has ceased to exist. I am seventy years of age," continued he, "and I never saw such a sad spectacle of ingratitude. Why cannot the citizens of this State start a subscription fund to erect a monument to this patriot. I have two sons and if they did not contribute I would turn them out of doors."

This forcible conclusion was uttered with an earnestness that left no doubt as to the aged gentleman's feelings. This sentiment is general among the country residents, and yet there is not one of them who would clear the weeds from Meredith's grave and place thereon a flower as a token of respect.

The remarks of the old gentleman in regard to starting a subscription fund might be worthy of consideration were it not for the fact that monuments are being unveiled in every part of the State in honor of men who were not more important or prominent in their country's affairs than Meredith, and no subscriptions have been asked for.

In 1877 a weak-hearted attempt was made by Congressman Overton, of this State, to have a bill passed through the House at Washington appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to Meredith, but the movement died prematurely. And so it is that the man whose generous deeds helped to erect the Government of this glorious country lies neglected and forgotten in the wilds of Wayne, and the country now grown strong and vigorous with unlimited wealth at its command is indifferent to the memory of one of the men whose efforts contributed

so much towards making out of the thirteen struggling colonies a grand, magnificent and powerful Government.

General Meredith was born in Philadelphia in 1741, and was the son of Reese and Margaret Meredith. His mother possessed many noble qualities. Her family was very prominent in provincial affairs before the Revolution. His father, we are told, was a "man distinguished for his virtue, integrity and patriotism, a friend of liberty and a benefactor to his country." This latter statement is proven by the fact that during the dark winter days of 1777-78, when the American Army, under Washington, was quartered at Valley Forge, and the soldiers were suffering for lack of food and perishing from want of clothing, the elder Meredith contributed the handsome sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the support of the army and this helped to tide it over a terrible crisis. Samuel Meredith first began to take an interest in public affairs in 1765. He joined one of the first battalions that were organized to defend the country against England. His rank was junior major, but he was soon advanced to colonel. He took an active part in the battle of Princeton in January, 1777. In April, '77, he was appointed brigadier general. In this capacity he took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

He retired from active service in January, '78, but he continued to give substantial aid to the struggling patriots. In the fall of '79 he and his brother-in-law, George Clymer, fitted out the sloop of war "Moriah," and presented it to the Government. His generosity and love of country was again in evidence in 1780, when the American Army was in a most destitute condition. This time, like his father, he contributed \$25,000 to help feed and cloth the starving, naked and discouraged soldiers. Clymer, his brother-in-law, gave a like sum, making \$50,000, of a total of \$315,000 that was contributed by ninety-three citizens of Philadelphia. In 1786 General Meredith was elected to the Congress of the Confederation and served on the committee that issued the call for the Federal Convention. He was on very intimate terms with Washington and very often dined at the residence of the greatest American. In August, 1789, President Washington appointed Meredith surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. Six weeks later the Presi-

dent admitted him into his official family and made him first treasurer of the United States. This was immediately after the war, and the treasury was in a deplorable condition. It required financial ability to bring forth order out of chaos, but Meredith soon had the treasury on a sound basis. He served in this office for twelve years during the terms of Washington and John Adams and part of Jefferson's administration. During his whole term as treasurer there was not a single discrepancy discovered in his accounts. The public career of General Meredith came to a close in 1801, when he retired from his office owing to ill health and financial embarrassments, his private affairs being neglected during his official life. He died in 1817.—*Scranton Truth*, August 26, 1899.

 BRAVE NATHAN HALE.

ALICE CRASSETTE HALL.

LIFE, it was pleasant, too full of the wine
 Of young, lusty manhood; the relish in fine,
 Which is born of the hope and the vigor of youth,
 Too full of the sweetness of the living, forsooth,
 To give it up freely, when duty's grim call
 Took a terrible aspect, that well might appall

Those Rangers so bold. "In the ranks of foe,
 A spy on their stronghold, who's willing to go?"
 This was the message that Washington sent.
 And, knowing full bitterly all that it meant,
 The danger, the penalty, dumb, to the call,
 Though loyal and true were those brave soldiers all.

All? nay one, with the signet of youth on his brow,
 With a beauty of manhood, unrivaled I trow,
 Gave noble response. "In the ranks of the foe,
 A spy on their stronghold, I'm willing to go;"
 This, with a courage that ne'er was to fail,
 Was the undaunted answer of brave Nathan Hale.

Since life was so pleasant, so full of the wine
 Of young, lusty manhood, too bright to resign,
 With its pleasures before him, its horrors to choose,
 With all things to live for, and all things to loose,
 With home, friends, and one who was dearer than all,
 Why, then, should he answer that harrowing call?

Being formed as he was of that worthier clay
Which heroes are made of, and ready alway
To sacrifice self to his highest ideal,
He deemed it a favor, in his unbounded zeal,
To give e'en his life for his loved country's weal;
How all his soul thrilled at that stirring appeal.

Friends sought to dissuade him from such an emprise,
Sought e'en to belittle the deed in his eyes.
But nobly he said, "In my country's sore need,
All service whatever is honorable indeed."
A courage most lofty was that to prevail
O'er thy timorous comrades, Oh brave Nathan Hale!

* * * * *

The brave deed accomplished, his duty well done,
The thanks of his country most worthily won,
Towards home, friends and sweetheart he eagerly turns,
While the fire of love in his heart newly burns.
Thy spirit, through all that dread task, did not quail.
Well earned is thy recompence, brave Nathan Hale.

On the tide-shifting sands of the Long Island shore,
With gaze turned to mainland, he standeth once more.
There over the water are kindred and home,
And, over the water, at daybreak will come
Kind comrades to bear him to safety again,
And all the bright promise which lies in youth's train.

In the gray of the morning, a boat he descries,
A sight to enrapture his home-longing eyes.
He welcomes it gladly—great God, can it be
That no timely warning will make him to see
That foes and not friends he is hast'ning to meet?
Most basely betrayed, 'tis too late for retreat.

From his fate no appeal; oh the pity to feel
Not the warm clasp of love, but the cold clasp of steel;
Then, over the water, to meet his sad doom,
Over the water, where death shall make room
For one of God's noblest—who would not bewail
Thy pitiful fortune, Oh, brave Nathan Hale?

At dawn of the morrow his spirit had fled,
But ere it departed sublimely he said,
"I only regret that I have but one life
To lose for my country," then ended earth's strife;
No wonder men marveled, and women turned pale
At sight of thy fortitude, brave Nathan Hale.

Oh, brave Nathan Hale, Oh, brave Nathan Hale;
Through ages to come, shall the soul-thrilling tale
Of this, thy great sacrifice, often be told.
Its glory augmented by time many fold,
For, deeds that are slowest to gain just award,
Reap oft, in the end, a more lasting reward.

PRUDENCE WRIGHT.

THE story that I have to tell
Is one that cannot vex;
It happened in old Pepperell,
In county Middlesex.

It was in Revolution days
The incident occurred;
Of those old times and stirring ways
You oftentimes have heard.

The women of that other time
Were brave as brave can be;
And one, the subject of this rhyme,
A heroine was she.

The patriots of Pepperell
Were fighting at the fore;
They did their duty, true and well,
On sea and on the shore.

The women over field and farm
Kept faithful watch and ward;
Shielded the town from every harm,
Nor thought their duty hard.

They guarded bridge and forest wood—
These women fair and slight;
And for the right they ever stood,
At morning, noon and night.

One day there came across the dale,
A startling, hurried word;
The women folk, with faces pale,
The hasty rumor heard.

"The Redcoats come! They're gathering near,
Intent our homes to burn;
What shall we do when they are here,
And which way shall we turn?"

"What shall we do?" cried Prudence Wright,
In accents strong and clear;
"Why! beat them back and put to flight
Each 'Redcoat' venturing here."

"We'll hold the bridge, o'er Nashua;
In its defence we'll stand;
No enemy shall pass this way,
To injure home and land."

"Go get your guns, my women brave!
The pitchfork—anything!
It is our little ones we save
From hardship's cruel sting."

Their absent husband's trousers, then,
They donned, and cocked hats, too;
With long surtout, they looked like men
Prepared to dare and do.

For arms they carried spades and picks,
These earnest women bold;
Tongs, rolling-pins and stout broomsticks,
And hickory clubs, 'tis told.

At Jewett's bridge they took their stand,
And waited for the foe;
They were a patriotic band,
As any one might know.

Full soon, with speed, a horseman came,
And pompously he sat
Upon his steed, as seeking fame,
A Tory, sleek and fat.

"Halt! you sir!" said Prudence Wright,
"And stand upon the grass!
Nor need you seek escape by flight—
This bridge you do not pass."

"I'll not dismount! good Lord!" quote he,
"Make way and let me go!
I'm Captain Whiting, as you see,
Whi—Whiting,—don't you know?"

"Unhorse that man!" and Prudence Wright
Said, "See, 'tis quickly done!"
The Tory turned from red to white,
And swore in undertone.

Soon sprawling on the ground he lay—
Away his gray mare ran;
“Why don’t you let me go, I say?”
Loud screamed this irate man.

Then Prudence to her comrades there
Said, “Search this Tory well,
For, I believe that letters rare,
In his deep pockets dwell.”

They turned his pockets inside out,
And laid his bosom bare;
Pulled off his leather boots, so stout,
And found despatches there!

“So in your boots despatches go,
And full of treason, too!
Now, my good sir, you soon shall know
What we with traitors do.”

The trembling Tory then they took,
And marched him off to jail;
While he, with fear and faintness shook,
And uttered doleful wail.

The story of this gallant feat
Flew swift o’er hill and dell;
And “Reg’lars” then, cared not to meet
Prudence of Pepperell.

Their country’s honor, in an hour
Most serious and grave,
Was thus upheld with grace and power,
By women true and brave.

And on the scroll where heroes’ names
Appear in shining light;
With names our country proudly claims,
Gleams that of PRUDENCE WRIGHT.

SUSAN H. WIXON.

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

DICEY LANGSTON IN THE REVOLUTION.

IN one of the small towns of South Carolina lived old Daniel Langston and his daughter Dicey. Dicey was about seventeen when the Revolution was at its height. She was full of the sweetness, the freshness of a rosebud, her cheeks as delicate as its petals. Her eyes sparkled with life and mischief though a steady deep fire glowed in their gray depths. Her hair was piled in a curious knot high on her head, and was a mass of pretty curls, while a few escaped from their hold and clung caressingly to her soft white neck and shaded her brow.

The soldiers who were stationed near her house had difficulty in keeping their hearts from danger, when she went to see them, as she often did, because all her energies were bent upon helping the men to escape from any harm the Tories might inflict upon them.

She managed to overhear many of the enemy's plans and in this way gave warning if danger was near.

She knew some of the soldiers on the opposing side, and was so sweet and cordial when she met them, that she got much information from being with them, and one young man especially became interested in her. His name was James Elliott; he was a lieutenant on Colonel Gray's staff, who was in command. Dicey had seen him a few times, but treated him as she did the others, and as she sat one day by the window in the cosy library of her home, reading, she dropped her book and fell to musing. Her father sat by the table in the center of the low panelled room and his daughter's head rested on her hand lost in thought. Suddenly a great rush and stir down the road made her look out. She saw a party of men draw up in front of the gate, and it took but a few seconds for them to walk in where they were, without asking for admittance.

The first one who entered was Colonel Gray, closely followed by the others, amongst them was Elliott. The Colonel gruffly announced he had come for booty and therewith he and his men began pillaging the place. Dicey, when they came in, ran at once to her father's side and during the raid stood by his chair, her small hand resting on his shoulder and maintained a haughty silence.

Elliott contrived to get near her, while the others were busy, and said in a low voice, "They shall not touch you nor your father." She glanced at him and a little astonishment showed in her expressive eyes, but she made no answer. When the Colonel finished his plundering, he paused a moment in the library and picked up a pewter bowl. He tossed it to Elliott, remarking, "There, Elliott, we'll run it into bullets to kill the rebels!"

Dicey turned quickly and laughed at him, saying "Pewter bullets, sir, will never kill a Whig."

"What then?" Gray inquired, attracted by her.

"It is said," she replied slowly, "that nothing less than a silver bullet will shoot a witch, and I am sure the Whigs are more under the protection of Divine Providence."

The Colonel said nothing but walked boldly to her, his spurs clinking on the polished floor. He stopped in front of her, put his hand under her chin and forced her to look at him. "Jove," he said, gazing with admiration at her. "Here's a beautiful wench, Elliott, what do you say, shall we take her prisoner?"

Dicey was calm, though her face had grown white to the lips, as she tightened her hold on her father, but she made no other sign as the young man joined the Colonel. She gazed defiantly at her tormenter, but did not look at Elliott; yet once again she heard his singularly pleasant voice as he said, "I think, Colonel, we've something else to do than parry with a pretty girl. Don't you, sir?"

"Perhaps you're right, Elliott, perhaps you are, but I may change my mind and come back for her," the Colonel said as he turned to go. The former lingered a moment pretending to pick up some fragments.

"Take care, Mistress Langston," he warned, "how you talk to the Colonel, there's danger with him."

"I'm not afraid—not a bit," she said bravely, "of him nor of you."

"You have no cause to fear me," he said gently. "I shall always look after you whenever I can."

She paused in amazement. A new sensation stirred within her. She was frightened at the sudden emotion which awoke in her for him.

"You're very good, I'm sure, lieutenant," she said; "but I can take care of myself as father knows."

"Yes, indeed, child," the old man said.

"But I shall look after you just the same," Elliott answered; and just then a companion called him and he was gone.

When she was assured they had departed, she soothed her father and made him go and rest for the night, but little sleep came to her.

On the following morning she was about her duties, and in the course of a few days, she found out by her usual methods—which nearly amounted to being a spy, though she was not suspected as such—that a company of Tories known as "The Bloody Scouts," were to visit the Elder settlement, where her brother's family lived, and burn the town, taking all they could prisoners.

Both her brothers were in the army, serving against the Tories, and this was one of the reasons why she labored to thwart the enemies at every point. She decided on this occasion to leave home in the night and warn the soldiers. The distance was a long one, through woods and across fields and bogs, but she started out undaunted. A half moon at first guided her, but soon it was obscured, by a ring of mist which hung upon it, and she was forced to go on in the misty darkness, through the forest paths, until some ways ahead of her she heard a rushing of water. She had forgotten the River Tyger, which flowed along between her home and the settlement.

What should she do? She soon reached the bank. The stream rushed wildly by, and for a moment she wavered. Then she plunged boldly into the stream and struck out for the opposite shore, and after a mighty struggle she succeeded in reaching it. She scrambled to her feet somehow, and stood to get her breath. The cool night air blew over her, and she shivered in her wet clothing, but with one thought in mind, to save her brothers and the brave men with him! She went on, on. Once she was sure she had a stealthy footstep following her, and when she looked back she was positive she saw a dark figure hiding by the trees, still this did not stop her and she soon reached her brother David and his men. She gained

admittance to him immediately and told him what she had heard, that the town was to be burned. He aroused his men instantly. He found them foot-sore and very weary and hungry.

What should he do? He sought out Dicey, saying, "What are we to do, my girl? My men have just had a long march, and with little or nothing to eat. They seem incapable of moving further on to arouse the town. What shall we do?"

His sister thought a moment and then said, "If I had a fire, Dave, I'd soon fix them."

"You, you, poor child; why you're wet to the skin, and as pale as a ghost." His kind words made tears glisten in her steady eyes.

She answered in a voice, brave yet tremulous, "Never mind me, get me a fire and some corn meal and water and the field shall be yours."

Some men standing near heard her, and in a little while tore off some boards from the roof of a house near by and soon a fire was burning. Dicey stirred up a mixture of hoe cake, baked it on the glowing embers.

In her brother's regiment there was one young man whom Dicey had known a long time. He was beside her now and helped her as best he could. He was a son of an old friend of her father's, and was called Thomas Springfield.

"Tom," she said, while she worked at the cake, "hurry with the water, for we haven't much time." And he did her bidding. He paused by her and stood a moment while the meal was cooking and slipped a hand through her arm.

"Dicey, dear," he said, "you're white and tired, rest awhile."

She smiled at him, saying while she knelt over the fire, "Nonsense, Tom, not a bit tired." Bravely through she spoke, he saw she taxed her endurance to the uttermost, and he saw he could not interfere.

He was greatly relieved at last to see the men receive all they wanted and enough to take with them. He insisted upon seeing Dicey safely lodged in a shelter for the night. On returning to his regiment he found them ready to start and Dave at their head.

Thus the town was saved, and the Tories found it a deserted

place when they marched in upon it. After all was quiet again Dicey took leave of her brother, whom she saw before leaving, and started for home. Tom insisted upon accompanying her, but she promptly refused him the permission to go with her and went off alone. She wondered why he was so fond of her in spite of the way she treated him, for she was sure he loved her. He had often remonstrated with her at her daring exploits, but to no avail, and she still wondered why he loved her.

The path she took was as lonely one, the daylight streamed upon her and she was absolutely fearless; she walked along singing softly to herself, now a snatch of some patriotic air, and then an old ballad.

"In Scarlet Town, where I was born,
There was a fair maid dwellin'
Made every youth cry 'Well-a-way.'
Her name was Barbara Allen."

was the verse she sang.

Someone stepped out of the thicket and stood before her; she looked up and saw Elliott. "Her name," he exclaimed, "was not Barbara, but Dicey, Dicey Langston."

She blushed hotly, looking away from him. "No, no," she answered lightly, "Barbara Allen."

"Indeed, but I happen to know better, for I'm singing well-a-way all day long, for one fair maid," he said earnestly.

"You should not do it, Lieutenant Elliott, for it's a useless thing to do."

"Useless, aimless, maybe, but I do just the same. Listen," he said suddenly, and grasped her arm tightly, forcing her to stand still. His face had grown deathly pale. "Listen," again he whispered. They both heard in the distance the steady even tramp of feet, and a clashing of swords against the horses' flanks. "God help you, Dicey, it's Gray and his men returning to camp. What will become of you? What shall I do with you? Where shall I hide you?" They were on the border of the woods and no place near to go.

"I shall be taken care of, never fear," she said. Then a new idea bounded into her mind, his safety. "And you, Lieutenant

Elliott?" she went on hurriedly, "there is great danger for you, if you are found here with me—a rebel."

"Nonsense, there's no danger. I shall stay here by you, no matter what they do to me," he said.

"No, you shall not; you shall not—go now—now while there is time."

She went to him, and then for a moment he gazed into her eyes. Alas! in both glances lay a world of love!

"Dicey, you wish me to go for your sake, because you wish to save me?" he asked.

"Yes, just that, because I wish you to go."

The approaching sound of the heavy footsteps came nearer. He had only a moment more, yet in that moment he read much which gladdened his soul, on the young girl's expressive face.

"Farewell, then, sweetheart," he said, bending over her hand to kiss it, and was gone just as a body of men came in sight, led by Colonel Gray.

He gave a long whistle as he caught up with Dicey, saying, "It's my beautiful wench again. Perhaps, boys, we can get some information out of her about the rebels. Let's try."

The men surrounded her, and at Gray's order one of them placed a pistol at her heart, and demanded of her to give them all the information she knew about the Whigs.

The girl's courage never flinched; she faced them proudly, and said defiantly, "Shoot me if you dare, I will not tell you!"

Gray dismounted, pushed the men aside and eyed her curiously. "Well, then, suppose we shoot her, what do you say, boys?" he exclaimed sternly, taking her by the wrist. She made no sign that she heard him or saw him. Her face was like marble, pulseless, white. "Do you hear, wench? he repeated."

"Colonel," a voice said from the rear, and a man came forward. "Surely you're not going to have it said of brave Colonel Gray that he shot down a helpless girl."

Elliott it was who spoke. When he left Dicey, he had caught up with the company, and managed to join them unobserved.

"Confound you, Elliott, you're always interfering and being

my conscience as it were. Yes, why not shoot her down," Gray replied angrily.

"And yet I don't think you will, Colonel," Elliott said firmly. "Surely a brave man would never do that."

"No, indeed; no, no," came from the man and his pistol was withdrawn.

Gray laughed scornfully, "Oh, well, my game is up," he said, "you've won, Elliott, but I'll have a kiss from her, then let her go."

In a moment, he stooped and kissed her before the young man could stop him.

"Coward," she said bitterly, "and you call yourself an English gentleman?"

"She's lovely, isn't she," he said laughing. "I think now I'll keep her prisoner. Shall we, Elliott?"

"Pshaw, Colonel, let her go," he answered and moved as if to raise his hand, but a swift warning glance from Dicey made him stop, and he endured the insult of the kiss.

"Do you know what I think?" Gray said. "I think you're in love with Mistress Dicey."

"Perhaps you're right, Colonel, who knows?" Elliott answered carelessly; then, more earnestly, "but this time, and at all times, I shall defend a helpless girl."

"Yes, I see, I see, and young man I can't help admiring you for it. There's my hand, my boy, and, 'tention there, let the lady pass," the Colonel commanded, now thoroughly ashamed of his recent behavior.

Dicey, without a word or a glance in his direction, moved quickly through the ranks, and was soon speeding home, where she was presently resting on the cool veranda, thinking over the events which had transpired. She found her father very glad to see her, but greatly worried over letters he had received warning him that the enemy was in search of his sons to kill them for fighting against the king. Dicey calmed his fears, promising that they should escape.

Meanwhile another matter troubled the young girl. She often reverted to her last meeting with Elliott, in the forest.

What had he said to her? What implied? A deeper sentiment than friendship surely, he had intended from what he

said and she had felt also in that moment a deeper interest in him. Was love for him springing to life? The mere idea seemed like a death knell to its fulfilment for she would never allow herself to love a Tory, a man utterly and entirely hating her country and its method, fighting against her kindred; no, no. She would stifle those longings to see him and talk with him, and tell him how it was with her. She would conquer this love.

It so happened that she saw him again, when another raid was made on her house. Gray came to kill her father, because his sons could not be found, and they decided to attack him. Dickey, however, with her usual courage saved the old man's life by absolutely refusing to leave him, and stepped between the well-aimed rifle and said she would stay where she was if they fired.

The men desisted at last, in spite of orders from Gray, and he finally with his company left the house in disgust.

After seeing that her father was safely on a couch resting Dickey went out on the low thatched porch. The evening was creeping over the landscape, and she stood, quite still, looking at the scene.

She appeared to be a little tired, yet very lovely in her soft muslin dress.

How much longer would this dreadful war last? Still she must keep up a brave heart to the end.

"Diccy"—a voice spoke her name; a voice well, so well remembered, and Elliott stole up the steps and stood beside her. He saw how her face, her eyes lighted with joy, with love, as she saw him, and then a mysterious change came over her, the light, the glow of happiness died away, and left her pale and unresponsive. A shadow seemed to creep into the brilliant eyes, leaving them very beautiful, but as if she had withdrawn that light he had seen there forever.

Dickey was thinking, thinking she must be firm, she must be true to her country, her kindred.

"Well," she said, very slowly, "what do you want with me, Lieutenant Elliott?"

"So much I scarcely dare to tell you, Mistress Dickey," he exclaimed, puzzled at the change in her.

"You needn't be afraid to tell me," she went on, in her cold low tones. "I'm only a girl and can do no harm."

"Yet you do a great deal of harm, especially a moment ago, you made me hope that my desire would be fulfilled and now, dear, all has changed about you. In a moment, I seem to see nothing but misery ahead of me. What has come to you since we met in the forest?"

"Nothing—then for a moment I was carried away by fear, fear of something."

"Yes, I remember," said Elliott, "you were afraid I would be killed."

"Yes, that was it."

"Well, Dicey, forgive me if I was wrong to hope, but I thought then that you loved me. God help me as I love you. Was I wrong?"

Her quiet voice answered him in a hopeless kind of a way. "Don't you see what madness this is? I am a rebel, opposed to you in everything, loving my country blindly, and my brothers, and all, serving them and no else. You are a soldier, fighting for yours as well. Don't you see how impossible it all is?"

"And will this separate us?"

"Yes, you would never be happy with me, and I—I——"

"But you love me, Dicey, you love?" he asked quickly, close to her; now she touched his hand gently.

"No, no, let me go," she said.

"I love you, I love you," she heard in his insistent voice.

"You must go at once, before, before—no," she said, "I will never see you again. Never speak to you again if I can help it."

Her eyes gleamed dangerously, and her tone grew steadier as she continued:

"My duty is here by my father, and my country. I love them more than anything else."

"Dicey, listen to me. Isn't this cruel. Have you stopped to think of me?" he asked.

"I have thought of you too much already, listened to you too long. My way seems straight at last, and I shall not speak of this matter farther."

She held out her hand pleasantly to him, but he did not take it. She saw and knew the reason why. He could not trust himself.

"I understand," she said, "good-bye, then, good-bye."

She turned deliberately and walked into the house. At the window she looked back at him. He stood straight and tall in his British uniform, regarding her with a thoughtful gaze. His handsome face was very pale, yet very noble as she saw it plainly, with the waning light of day upon it.

"Dicey, my love, and my darling," she heard him say, in his wonderfully gentle voice. She waited no longer, but hurried on, closing the window as she went in.

She never willingly saw him again, and she knew he bore the blow valiantly. Whatever feeling she had for him she conquered and crushed out, and to all appearances was the same light-hearted girl as ever. Her brothers still relied on her to give them information about the Tories, and she never failed them. On one occasion her brother gave her a rifle to keep until he sent for it. After a while he dispatched a body of men for it and she was about to give it to them, when she recollected they had not given the countersign. She demanded it on the instant, fearing they might be enemies. The soldiers seeing her fear pretended to be foes, and one said, "It is too late, now that the gun and its holder are in our possession."

"Do you think so?" the young girl cried out dauntlessly, and aimed the rifle at the speaker's head; continuing, "If the gun is in your possession, take charge of the contents."

They gave the countersign at once, and enjoyed the joke, and Dicey joined their merriment.

Thus through the long Revolution Dicey kept up her courage, her energy, and through all one brave man kept close watch over her. James Elliott often missed his duty to follow her on her long pilgrimages to see that no harm came to her. Sometimes he fancied that she was aware of his presence, though she made no tangible sign that she knew. He kept her image ever with him, loving her hopelessly, yet forever.

The end of the war came at last and with it a rest for Dicey. Once more she was on the porch, the day was just beginning,

the sun just peeping over the meadow; she began living over the moments with Elliott. Of his fate, she knew but vaguely. He had not sought her again, but she felt that he had protected her from further insult from Gray and in many other ways.

A sound of martial music broke the stillness of the morning. She rose to her feet, and looking down the road, saw a British regiment coming. As they reached the house, she recognized Colonel Gray in command—his regiment, it was marching through the town and thence possibly back to England, and with him would go James Elliott! All this flashed through Dacey's mind as she scanned the men.

Gray, as he caught sight of her, doffed his hat and saluted gallantly, then shouting to his men, "Three cheers for the fairest lady in Carolina." And the men gave them with a will.

Dacey waved to them, but her eyes sought another and presently found him near the Colonel, mounted on horseback. He had been promoted evidently. He saw her immediately and as she met his eye she knew, that in the long interval of their separation, he had loved her and for the present moment he was the same, and for the future, she hardly dared look into that, for she there saw the same steadfast light of love shining for her. He looked ill and careworn, and she was pained at sight of him. Her hand stopped its waving as their glances met, and she threw him a kiss impulsively, as he lifted his cap, and rode on, on, away from her, away, and soon she lost sight of him.

Alas, she again dreamed over their last talk here on the porch. At this moment someone came up the steps, and her friend Thomas Springfield in the bravery of his American regimentals was beside her. She roused herself from the reverie which held her, for she knew what he had come for.

"Dacey, love, you'll answer me now, and be my wife?" he said.

"Tom, do you really want me after I've treated you so badly this long time?"

"Yes, dear; yes."

"Suppose—suppose I couldn't, what then?" she asked hesitatingly.

"I could but go on waiting for you, dear."

"You are too patient, too good, Tom."

"Well, what is your answer, Dicey; will you try and love me and be my wife?"

"Yes, Tom; yes," she said and she tried to speak the truth, as she felt his arms about her and a kiss pressed against her lips.

ALICE BURKE.

YESTERDAYS IN WASHINGTON.

BY MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

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FROM PAN'S PIPE TO VIOLIN.

OF all the collections in the National Museum there is none in which the late Dr. G. Brown Goode took a deeper interest than that of antique musical instruments. He made careful research over the earth that he might bring together the earliest instruments known to man, and the result of his painstaking is that here is almost an unbroken history from the earliest instruments known, and the evolution of this art is practically displayed.

I took them in my hands one day and turned them over, and heard their story out of the shadowy past. There they lie silent in their new home—the lute, the harp, the mandolin; some of them are in fragments, some are stringless; all of them are as dead to harmony as the soul that swept the strings in that far-off time. They have fallen into a strange place in their wanderings down the centuries, but the echoes tell the story.

Before language was known, since the morning stars sang together, music has floated in the air; and from the earliest ages some mode of expression has been sought by variously-constructed instruments. When the changes and improvements are completed in the Museum this exhibit will be found in one of the upper balconies, and if the plan of Dr. Goode is carried out, the evolution will be after the order laid down by Rowbotham: First, instruments of percussion; second, wind, and, lastly, string instruments. Those there gathered that

make this object lesson complete have been brought in from the four quarters of the earth.

The first are the primitive musical instruments of percussion—the “rattle,” made of gourds; some finished with handles of bone and wood and feather ornaments. Their birthplace was the land of the Zunis, Costa Rica, and the Fiji Islands. The cocoon of the Mexican butterfly has added its quota to the Indian’s belt, and to the sonorous timekeepers of the dance; even the dew-claws of the deer have been utilized for rattles, and the youths of these wandering tribes are initiated into the full stature of manhood by the ceremonial known as the puberty dance, and the “dew-claw rattle” is held sacred for this purpose.

To these instruments of percussion is added the Fiji Islander’s “drum” of hollow wood, which can be heard for miles in hours of danger. Through the “gongs” we talk with India, and with the Spanish señoritas through the “castinets;” the tambourine brings the Circassian maiden before you, and Sambo with the “bones” dances the clog-dance. The hour-glass drum belongs to the tea girls of Japan; the “midranga” is the classical drum of Calcutta. There are the “tom-toms” of Africa, the “royal drums” of Siam, and the “dervish drums” of Cairo. They all speak to us in a language not their own, for silently and mute they hang.

How we long to have them take us into their confidence, and tell us the mission of their birth; but, alas, they keep their secret well. It could not be for sound alone that they were made—certainly not for melody. Was it not for a rhythmic rhyme to mark the time when the dance, or the feast, the burial, or the ceremony was on?

The savages in war-paint and feathers, the dancing girls of the Orient, and the dervish dancers of Cairo were their hand maidens in service, that they loved, that they caressed; but they have become the inheritance of a new nation, and when we look upon this collection of crude instruments, we give thanks that they thrummed their thrums, if only in rhythm, for their “footprints lead the right way.” In another case we come upon the wind instruments. In them we learn how melody found expression other than by the human voice.

The earliest instrument of this class was "Pan's pipe." How quickly we remember that Mrs. Browning said:

" He tore out a reed—the great god Pan—
From the deep, cold bed of the river ;
The limpid water turbidly ran,
And the broken lilies a-dying lay,
And the dragon-fly had fled away
Ere he brought it out of the river.

* * * * *

" This is the way, laughed the great god Pan
(Laughed while he sat by the river),
The only way since gods began
To make sweet music, they could succeed ;
Then dropping his mouth to a hole in the reed,
He blew in power by the river."

And we know what followed—

" The sun on the hill forgot to die,
And the lilies revived, and the dragon-fly
Came back to dream on the river."

Over the world the vibrations went until "Pan's pipe" is found in Japan, India, Siam, and the islands of the sea ; always of the same construction. Out from this grew the shepherd's flute. You can easily imagine the young shepherd, supple and fleet-footed, leaping from rock to rock, and in his arms the lost ewe lamb. Near to the flute is placed the primitive flageolet. The Vikings in the frigid Northland handled this rude instrument, and from this crude beginning was evolved the flexible instrument that, in the hands of Svengali, brought tears to the eyes of his boy listener ; and in this silent little flageolet we learn that music and art are hand-maidens.

The flute, with its simple reed, has many a story to tell ; it is pre-eminently the instrument of love. The flute of the Ashantis of Africa has a pipe of three notes, while on that of the Apaches we count four, and when we reach the Dakotas we find the finished love flute.

Could we return to the tribes and races from which these household gods were taken, and gather from them the folk-songs, we might unfold the secrets that dwell in the depths of the forest, among the children of the seas—of the grand old

Rockies, and beautiful canyons—the home of frost and silence, that through the ages has held the key to all mysteries of pre-historic time. We might be able through the folk-music to arrive at some conclusions for the differentiation of the creation of races, tribes or clans from one to another; in fact, ethnology has already produced for us the A B C of that history.

A pleasant incident has come to us through a translation of a French book by Theodore Bacon—“Some Breton Folk-Songs”—which appeared several years ago in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

“In September, 1758, an English force effected a descent upon the Breton coast at Saint Cast. A company of Lower Bretons, from the neighborhood of Treguire and Saint-Pol-de-Leon, was marching against a detachment of Welsh mountaineers which was coming briskly forward singing a National air, when all at once the Bretons of the French army stopped short in amazement. The air their enemies were singing was one which every day may be heard sounding over the hearths of Brittany. ‘Electrified,’ says the historian, grandson himself of an eye-witness, ‘by accents which spoke to their hearts, they gave way to a sudden enthusiasm, and joined in the same patriotic refrain. The Welsh, in their turn, stood motionless in their ranks. On both sides officers gave the command to fire; but it was in the same language, and the soldiers stood as if petrified. This hesitation continued, however, but a moment; a common emotion was too strong for discipline; the weapons fell from their hands, and the descendants from the ancient Celts renewed upon the battlefield the fraternal ties which had formerly united their fathers.”

In the Plains of Siam we come upon an exquisite little instrument. We follow it through a long, circuitous path and at the end we find evolved the organ. A bagpipe suggests the Highland laddie, and a hurdy-gurdy from Italy brings forward the maskers in the fêtes at Rome, but their drones and bourdons point out to us the first steps in harmony.

Recent investigations have more and more elicited the fact that the music of every nation holds some distinctive characteristics that have been helpful to the musical masters of the world, and naturally their musical instruments have been

sought after, that the revelations they had to make could be obtained, and it has been through the study of these that the nature of musical intervals, scales, modulation, in fact everything worthy of note, has been revealed.

When stringed instruments were evolved the discovery was made that the voice was no longer a necessity in satisfying man's desire for music. This road, like that of the flute, was long and circuitous.

The first stringed instrument of which there is record is here also—the "scholar's lute" of one string, which was thrummed as an accompaniment to recitation. Next to that hangs the "poet's lute," with double strings. Even the Bedouins chanted verses to the monotone of a one-stringed fiddle made of a gourd covered with sheepskin. From the first rude lute was developed the lyre, and we are told that each of these instruments gave birth to a first-born; the lute to the harp and the lyre to the dulcimer, and near to these instruments we find the "vina" of Hindustan, the "kin" of China, and the harp.

It twirls the brain to search for a starting point. Take the rude harp as we see it in this collection, and we remember the Egyptian harp, elegant in form and decoration, that Bruce tells us was painted on the wall of the sepulcher at Thebes, supposed to be the tomb of Rameses III. There is a broad contrast between that and the crude instrument before us. Surely this could not be the harp that decorated the old King's tomb; much less could it be the one that "Once through Tara's hall the soul of music shed."

A little farther on is a curiosity; the vina of Hindustan, a stringed instrument some five feet long, with a finger or keyboard for frets resting on two large gourds. The nut of ivory has an elephant's head at one end and a peacock's at the other. The notes of the scale were named from animals; the elephant's was the lowest, and the peacock's the highest note in the scale. The "miramba" of Guatemala is a close neighbor; it is constructed of bars of wood resting on their nodes on a rope; sometimes beneath are gourds and other sounding-boards of wood, graduated in size like the bars, which give added volume to the resonant sound.

We find varied instruments of melody centered here that

have helped the children of the world to laughter or to tears, but we find none of harmony until we reach the Christian era. It is not known whether Celt or Italian first solved the secrets of harmony, but we know that minstrels and troubadours played their part in this development. Where the "fiddle and the bow" was born is not known, but there came a day when the violin was added to the guitar and flute, and in the hands of the Amita family it assumed new importance, and was brought to a beauty of form and of color and a sweetness of tone never reached before. Cremona, land of the Amitas, home of Guaneri, birthplace of Stradivarius, what hast thou given to the world? Out of your olive orchards, flowering vines and cloudless skies has come music to which the children of the world bow, listen and love.

We look upon the silent lute of Guaneri's in its strange home, in the Museum, and we remember the violin with which the great master Paganini thrilled the audiences of the world, and we wonder if the arts of the old Etrurians that went to sleep with the death of her Kings awoke again when it was the land of Virgil and took on new forms and spake with a new voice.

Very little could Beethoven have done with his fifth symphony if the musical instruments of the world had not been at his command. We note from the evolution of the "rattle" he was provided with drums; from the "flageolet" with flutes, trombones, clarionets, bassos and piccolos, and from the lute with violin and violincello.

Schumann says: "I was present at a performance of the C minor symphony, and when that passage that leads toward the finale was played, exciting every nerve to the utmost tension, a little boy pressed closer and closer to me, and when I asked him why he did so, he answered: "I am afraid."

Where do we look for the germ of Beethoven's victory? In the "rattle," in "Pan's pipe," in the "flageolet" and the one-string lute that began life's journey long centuries ago. These little instruments traveled over the winding musical road, adding new graces, taking on new forms and new attachments at every turn; they watched and waited for the master hand of Paganini to give the prisoned spirit of Cremona's offering a

soul with voice. They have finished the mission of their birth and lie here as silent as the harps that were hung on the willows of Babylon. Of these old instruments

"We asked in vain what fingers played,
What hearts were stirred, what voices sang;
About them gather mist and shade,
These strings on which their fingers played."

(To be Continued.)

OCTOBER.

OCTOBER trees weep down their leaves
In variegated showers;
Dame Nature sighs 'neath gloomy skies,
Through all her woodland bowers.

From day to day she's growing gray.
On valley, mountain, hill,
While beasts and birds with forest words
Discourse to rock and rill.

The dashing falls through pine clad halls
Roar loudly on the breeze,
And how they bound and leap and sound
While rushing to the seas.

And so like leaves upon the breeze,
O'er mountains, streams and rills,
Must we away from day to day,
And quit our native hills.

Ah, thus we part from home and heart—
And rush forever more,
Until we reach the golden beach
On yon eternal shore.

JOHN A. JOYCE.

October 14, 1899.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER.—The Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, announces the following program for the coming year:

September.—A business meeting; reports from the Committees of 1898-99; announcements of the Committees for 1899-1900; announcement of amendments to By-laws, which will be acted upon at the November meeting; reports of delegates to the first Conference of Ohio Chapters, held at Zanesville, June 8 and 9, 1899; "The first Ohio State Conference: its importance and success," Mrs. Squire; "The courtesy and attentions of the State Regent and the Muskingum Chapter," Mrs. Rhodes; "Annual State Conferences," Mrs. Avery; "The need of a State fund," Mrs. Stephens; "Historic Sites Committee," Mrs. Hodge. The Chapter will then act on the following resolution offered at Zanesville by Mrs. Avery: "*Resolved*, That the question of holding an Annual Conference be recommended to the Chapters by this Conference, assembled at the call of the State Regent and at the invitation of the Muskingum Chapter and if approved by two-thirds of the Chapters of the State, such Conference shall be held." This meeting will be held in the audience room of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

October.—A social meeting. The State Regent, Mrs. M. M. Granger, of Zanesville, has accepted an invitation to meet the Western Reserve Chapter on this occasion. This meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. R. R. Rhodes, The Hickories, Lake Avenue.

November.—A business meeting. Action will be taken on the amendments to the By-laws announced at the September meeting; reports of committees; special business, etc. This meeting will be held at the University Club.

December.—A literary meeting. "How the Thirteen Colonies were named," introductory paper, followed by thir-

teen five-minute papers. This meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Virgil P. Kline, 1829 Euclid Avenue.

January.—A business meeting. Election of delegates to the Ninth Continental Congress at Washington; reports of committees; special business, etc. The meeting will be held at Case Library.

February.—A literary meeting. "Some noted women of the early Republics," introductory paper, followed by ten ten-minute papers.

March.—A business meeting. Reports of the delegates to the Ninth Continental Congress; reports of committees; special business; some little talks about the Needlework Guild of America; "The National Society," Mrs. Dangler; "The local sections," Mrs. Chisholm and Mrs. Barriss; "A Chapter Section," Mrs. Squire. This meeting will be held in the audience room of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

April.—A social and literary meeting. A colonial sewing bee, at which each guest is requested to make and donate one garment to the Needlework Guild, while listening to the following program: "The Chapter's Year," by the Historian, Mrs. Kline; "The Bond Slaves," Mrs. Pechin;" "A Nearer view of the Mayflower," Mrs. Warner; informal discussion of the May elections. This meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Andrew Squire, The Terraces, Euclid Avenue.

May.—The annual meeting. Regent's address; reports of the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Registrar; roll call; election of officers; reports of committees; special business; adjournment for the year. Announcement of place of meeting will be made by postal.

The program also announces five lectures, November 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, on "Parliamentary Law," by Mrs. Lillian Cole Bethel, to be given to the Chapter by the invitation of twelve members, and to be held at the University Club by the courtesy of the President and Directors.

The following list of committees have in hand the work undertaken by the Western Reserve Chapter: Committee on a Chair of American History in the College for Women, Cleveland; Committee on the Promotion of Patriotism in the Public Schools, Cleveland; Committee on Books to be presented

to the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland; Committee on a Daughters of the American Revolution Section of the Needlework Guild, Cleveland; Committee on the Collection of Revolutionary Relics for the Continental Hall, Washington; Committee on care of Revolutionary Graves near Cleveland; Committee on Ways and Means; Committee on Reception of New Members; Committee on Genealogical Research; Committee to Audit.

The Chapter gladly avails itself of this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation to any Daughter of the American Revolution, who may be a guest in Cleveland, to attend any of its meetings.—MRS. ANDREW SQUIRE, *Regent*.

OLD NEWBURY CHAPTER.—The past season has been one of pleasure and profit to the Daughters of the Old Newbury Chapter. During the year nine well attended meetings have been held. The general plan of these is the same, first reports and business matters are disposed of, then follows a short musical program, an address, and after the singing of some patriotic song by all present, a social hour is enjoyed and refreshments served. The addresses or essays have been historic or reminiscent and have been beneficial, interesting and amusing. Among them was one by Mr. Samuel Hoyt, on the "Romance of Social Life in the Colonies;" another by the Secretary of the Historical Society of Old Newbury, Miss Getchell, entitled "An Historic Topic Class and the Woman who Conducted It." In this Anne Hutchinson was referred to as the "new woman" of colonial times. Miss Rebecca I. Davis, of Memorial Valley fame, gave a paper on "Moll Pitcher," and read a poem written by John Greenleaf Whittier little known, as it is included only in the earliest editions of his poems.

A delightful afternoon on "My Recollections of Newburyport Sixty Years Ago," was given by one who had been active in social circles and who possessed a clear memory and keen power of observation. A most thrilling adventure was related by Captain Lawrence W. Brown, who told in picturesque and vigorous language of his capture by the famous "Alabama." Captain Brown's vessel was destroyed, himself and crew taken prisoners and set adrift, Captain Brown choosing

to share the fate of his crew rather than take advantage of his superior rank. Dr. H. C. Harvey gave a stirring address on the "Fall of Richmond," made graphic by many personal reminiscences.

The Chapter was brought in touch with the National Society and much valuable information gained from a report written by the Chapter delegates to the Continental Congress held in Washington. Early in the year a revised copy of the Constitution and By-laws was printed and distributed; it was rendered of greater value to the sixty-three Chapter members by containing a Chapter directory. The Chapter has contributed to the Washington Monument and Lafayette Memorial to be presented to France by American women at the exposition of 1900.

Memorial Day, the Chapter, as has been its custom in previous years, united with the Nathaniel Tracy Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, in decorating the graves of revolutionary soldiers.

The wide and cordial reception given to the "Harvard Volunteer March," composed by Miss Grace Weston Lunt, one of the charter members of the Chapter, has been gratifying to the Chapter. A pretty compliment was given it by Sousa when his band played it at a concert in the city. Surely its inspiring chords prove Miss Lunt a worthy descendant of a patriotic ancestry.

The Chapter is entertained by the Daughters in turn, and this season many have received at the "Wolfe Tavern," a hostelry of some historic note, although modern in its present appointments. It dates from 1762, and its first owner and proprietor, Captain William Davenport, raised a company of Newbury men at the time of the French and English War and were present with them when General Wolfe was killed on the Plains of Abraham. After Captain Davenport returned to Newbury he opened a tavern and with a natural enthusiasm for his General he named it the "Wolfe Tavern," and from the cross beam of a lofty pole he suspended a sign bearing the head and bust of General Wolfe surrounded by an elaborately carved and gilded wreath, all the work of his own hands. During the Revolution this sign barely escaped destruction as

some thought it "an insult to the inhabitants of this truly republican town." Subsequently the sign was destroyed by the great fire of 1811, and in front of the present tavern a new sign bearing the portrait of General Wolfe, painted by Moses Cole, a French refugee, was suspended where it now swings.

By reason of her absence from Newburyport during the winter season, the very capable and gracious Regent, Miss Edith Russell Wills, who has been Regent of the Chapter since its inception, resigned and the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lawrence Brown, was unanimously elected to succeed her. As Mrs. Brown ably fills the office every indication promises a successful future for the Chapter.—HARRIOT WITHINGTON COLMAN, *Historian*.

JOHNSTOWN CHAPTER.—The sunshine of departing summer added brilliancy to a charming scene on the afternoon of Thursday, August 31st, when within the historic walls of "Johnson Hall," the newly formed Johnstown Chapter welcomed the guests gathered from far and near to be present at that always interesting ceremony in a Chapter's history, the charter presentation. Through the courtesy of one of its charter members, Mrs. J. E. Wells, into whose family the property passed at the close of the last century, this old mansion, "the only baronial mansion now standing in the United States," was thrown open to and enjoyed by the two hundred guests who, received at its portals by the reception committee, were ushered into the great hall and spacious parlors, gay in their robing of red, white and blue bunting and ribbons, our starry banner draped on wall, staircase and pillar, while great clusters of bright hued blossoms added fragrance and beauty to the scene.

On a table once owned by Sir William Johnson rested the charter in its frame of historic wood, much of it from buildings of local interest, but one piece from the great elm at Cambridge, under which Washington took command of the army—imbedded in it is a stone from the battlefield of Johnstown—and this unique frame is held together with nails with which the Hall was originally built, and, with the Regent's gavel, fashioned from a portion of one of the old lilac trees of

Sir William's planting, was made and presented to the Chapter by Mr. James I. Younglove, a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, one ever actively interested in patriotic undertakings, and of whom was said by the Regent, Mrs. F. F. Van Vliet, "without whose material aid and hearty encouragement the Johnstown Chapter would not now be in existence." An orchestra of eight pieces, stationed on the landing of the broad stairs, discoursed patriotic melodies, the hum of voices ceasing as the soul-inspiring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" filled the air, after which the stroke of the gavel announced the commencement of the exercises. Telegrams of regret and congratulation were read from Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General of the National Society, and from Mrs. Donald McLean, who was to have delivered an address, the loss of which could best be appreciated by those who have listened to her eloquence. In a delightful address the Regent then welcomed all in the name of the Johnstown Chapter and introduced Mrs. Cairns, Vice-Regent from Saratoga.

The early interwoven history of Johnstown and Saratoga was also alluded to, and the fact that Sir William Johnson was the first white man to touch foot on Saratoga soil; when carried from the Valley of the Mohawk he sought the healing waters of its springs. The audience then enjoyed a fine paper by Miss Foote, retrospect of those old times when Johnson Hall "was the chief historic landmark of this section of the State, and was for many years the center of events which so influenced the Colonies that they had much to do with the early policies of this nation"—after which interesting history Mrs. James Mead Belden, of Syracuse, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presented, with her customary graciousness, the charter to the Chapter, and which was as graciously received in its behalf by the Registrar, Miss Burdick. The "Sword of Bunker Hill" was then sung with much spirit by Mr. Sharpe, who responded to hearty applause with the equally appropriate "Our Pilgrim Fathers." An original poem by the Regent was followed by addresses by Rev. Dr. Perry and Mr. Dudley, the latter speaking for the Sons of the American Revolution, and a rising vote of thanks

and appreciation was tendered the Chapter and the hostesses, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. W. W. Wood, after which the stirring strains of "America" sounded from the orchestra, and the audience sang with fervor this national hymn, which brought to fitting close a patriotic program long to be remembered.

The guests were then shown many objects of historical interest, chief among them the favorite chair (a low, most comfortable affair) of General Washington, when occupying winter quarters with its former owner, General Varnum, who was Washington's Adjutant General, and a study chair, once the property of Hon. Benjamin Bowne, a private at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga; later, member of the first United States Congress and district judge under John Adams. A third chair was also shown which was used at the first Congress sitting in Philadelphia. These were loaned by Rev. Galbraith B. Perry, D. D., to whose ancestors they had belonged, and who is now rector of St. John's church, which is one of the interesting buildings of Johnstown. In 1760 the first church was built in the old colonial cemetery; in 1772 the capstone was laid for the second, on the site of the present edifice, Sir William Johnson, Sir John Johnson, John Butler and General Herkimer taking part in the Masonic ceremonies, and in this church a brick vault had been built, in which Sir William's remains were placed, and at whose funeral held in this building two thousand people were in attendance, among them Governor Franklin, of New Jersey, the judges of the Supreme Court, and many Indian chiefs.

Clearly visible in the heavy mahogany balustrade of the broad stairway are the marks made by the tomahawk of the Indian Chief Joseph Brandt, and which, like "the blood upon the lintel," was to save from the destroying angel, in the form of fire-brand and scalping knife, this lordly dwelling and its inhabitants. The great rent roll book of Sir William's tenants elicited much interest, and the book of registry with its well filled pages bore evidence that Johnson Hall is a source of historic interest to people from all parts of the country, two hundred names added as a memorial to the patriotism of the women of Johnstown. One hundred and thirty-seven years have passed since the timbers were laid for this goodly mansion, in

which very few changes have been made, and which the years have lightly touched, its immense halls with their beautiful wainscoting, the spacious rooms, the great fireplaces, high mantels, the quaint nooks, the picturesque and untouched portions of the windows, the massive hinges of the hall doors, the odd door latches in bed rooms, are a delight to the eye, and as one stood within the room in which Sir William died, one could but wonder how different might have been the story had the son proved worthy of the father ; but alas ! within this room, unmindful of its hallowed associations, he may have plotted and planned.

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May all success attend its future efforts, and to all loyal members of this great Society of the Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution, can no more fitting or inspiring words be said, than those addressed to the "Johnstown Chapter" in the closing lines of its Regent's beautiful poem :

"Work then bravely, oh! ye daughters!
By the memories of our Sires!
By the deeds of noble women,
In the Past and in the Present,
Make a history for the Future
Which can never be forgotten!"

CLARA L. H. RAWDON.

NORWALK CHAPTER.—Thursday, September 21, was a red-letter day in the calendar of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the program being of notable interest. The assembly room of the Central Club was well filled with members of the Chapter at the first meeting of the season. The platform was adorned with vases of golden rod and lilac and purple asters from the fields, which happened to blend very pleasingly with the costume of violet and white foulard worn by the Regent, making a charming picture.

Mrs. Samuel Richard Weed, Regent, presided and made an earnest little speech on the work of the Chapter and alluded to the day as the anniversary of the death of Connecticut's young hero, Nathan Hale, who was executed September 21, 1776. She then announced Miss Pinneo's paper on "Nathan Hale as an Inspiration," saying that, though Hale's name shines by its own lustre, if anything could be said which would add to its brightness, Miss Pinneo was the one to say it. All who heard the paper read felt that the remark of the Regent was justified, and that Hale's name was more glorious than ever, in their minds, as Miss Pinneo analyzed the personality of the young hero and held up an ideal of character and achievement as the result of such an example, in a beautiful and feeling manner. Miss Helen Quintard recited a poem relating the story of Nathan Hale's errand and execution very effectively. After a piano duet by Mrs. F. H. Quintard and Miss Cole, Mrs. Weed introduced the guest of the day, a descendant of the Hale family, Mrs. John R. Creevy, of New York. Mrs. Creevy spoke in regard to her relationship to Nathan Hale as follows :

My mother's parents were first cousins and were the nephew and niece of Nathan Hale; my grandfather, David Hale, being the only son of Nathan Hale's youngest brother, Rev. David Hale, and my grandmother being the only daughter of Nathan's brother Richard.

I remember my grandfather but slightly, as his home was in New York city, and he died in 1849. I remember very much more distinctly his mother, who was, of course, the sister-in-law of Nathan Hale, and who spent the last years of her life at my mother's house in Rockville, Connecticut. She and her husband must have been some ten or twelve years younger than Nathan Hale, as she had no recollection of ever having seen him, though it is possible that she may have done so, as her home was in New Haven, and she was a girl of some ten years of age when he graduated from Yale. Nathan and his elder brother Enoch (the latter being grandfather of Dr. Everett Hale) graduated in the same class of 1773 from Yale, and my great-grandfather, Rev. David Hale, graduated in 1785. On the death of Deacon Richard Hale, the father of Nathan, in 1805, the homestead at South Coventry fell to my great-grandfather, Rev. David Hale, and on his death in 1822 passed to my grandfather, David Hale, but was sold by him to strangers a considerable time before his death in 1849. The house in which Nathan Hale was born had been replaced by a larger one during the life-time of his father, Deacon Richard Hale. When last visited the homestead the house was in very bad repair and the farm appeared to be neglected.

Out of a family of, I think, twelve children of Nathan Hale's parents, there are descendants, so far as I know, of only one sister and the three brothers Enoch, Richard and David.

The only articles in my possession which date back to Nathan Hale's time are a small cherry tea table in my house in Brooklyn, which belonged to the parents of Nathan Hale, and at which, without doubt, he often sat; and one silver table spoon, which belonged to his brother Richard.

There is, or was a story connected with this tea table and with the drawer in it, which I heard in my childhood, but which I but dimly remember, and it cannot now be verified. So far as I recall it, it was, that during the latter years of the Revolutionary War, a party of British soldiers, under Tory guidance, visited the Hale homestead and searched for papers and documents which were supposed to be secreted there, that being apprised of their coming, the papers were hastily put in a drawer of this table and then the cloth spread and the dishes placed upon the table. The search was fruitless.

Mrs. Weed said she had another guest with her, known to all as a writer of verse, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, and, at the request of the officers of the Chapter, she asked Mrs. Sangster to address the ladies, and she very graciously responded.

Mrs. Sangster said that the thought had come to her, as she was driven over the road on which Washington had traveled, and as she listened to the program of the afternoon, that this world was always the theatre of heroic opportunities. Long ago the heroes of the Revolution played their part, later the Civil War called out the flower of the Nation's youth, and only yesterday the war with Spain aroused the young men of this generation; and so the world would go on after we had gone. Most of the world's heroes had been young men. With advancing years we grow too cautious to be bold. Let us, therefore, keep in touch with youth, in sympathy with its spirit, and foster in the younger generation the instinct of noble self-sacrifice to high ideals which inspired the hero of the afternoon's program, Nathan Hale.

A resolution was introduced during the meeting by Mrs. Backus, that the marking of the place from which **Nathan Hale** embarked from Norwalk on his fatal errand to **Huntington** with a suitable memorial. A committee will be appointed by the Regent to carry out the project. A letter was read from Rev. G. M. Selleck concerning it.

Photographs were shown of the monument to Hale on the site of the place where he was arrested—now the home of George Taylor, who has named it Hale-Site; and also of a drinking-fountain in the town of Huntington erected in Hale's memory.

Tea was served by Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. W. H. Weed and Miss Scott, assisted by Miss Sanford and Miss Helen Quintard.

GENESEE CHAPTER.—The first meeting in the third year of the life of Genesee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution occurred on September 14. By a special meeting called during the summer vacation, by a majority vote, the day was changed from the second Friday to the second Thursday of each month. The Chapter met with the Regent, Mrs. Thompson. The attendance was good. After the business transactions were over, the program for the hour was extended to by each member of the Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to discuss the American Revolution acc

short papers were given, each one full of interest, containing rich and valuable suggestions. The first was given by Mrs. C. B. Burr, "The work of collecting all of the early history possible of Genesee county and our own town (Flint) while there is left to us some of the oldest inhabitants, who have seen the county and town grow from an Indian village to a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, and cultured and intelligent." The second paper was by Mrs. Whitehead. Her theme: "Decorating the walls of the public school rooms with pictures calculated to inspire, as well as cultivate and refine child life." The third one was by Mrs. Kelly. Her suggestion was to "create if possible, a larger reverence for ancestry and ancestors, and a greater appreciation for their struggles, labors, and sufferings, as well as their bravery and patriotism." The fourth paper was by Mrs. William L. Smith. She quoted from Washington's farewell address, "in which he declared our character building to be the highest point of attainment to be reached in the upbuilding of and the foundation stone of good government." She then applied it to our home life in its every department, mother and child, hostess and guests, mistress and servants. Others gave verbal suggestions, advancing their own ideas or approving those already given. The hour was entirely taken up with the question. Discussion was left over until next meeting. We then adjourned for one month.—G. E. DAYTON MAHON, *Historian*.

RANIER CHAPTER (Seattle, Washington).—Although we Daughters in the far-away West feel and regret the distance which separates us from our eastern sisters and from historic objects and scenes, and miss the stimulus which would flow from association therewith, our Chapter has spent a pleasant and, we trust, a not unprofitable year. That this is so, is largely owing to the untiring faithfulness and energy of our Regent, Mrs. Ellen Bacon, and to her we gladly accord all the praise.

At our monthly meetings, inspiring and instructive papers upon the heroines of the Revolution have been read. In the three open evening meetings, many members of the local Chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution and Sons

of the Revolution have participated; and hospitalities have been frequently interchanged between the Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, and our own.

We have endeavored to bear our share of the burden of the present war by coöperating with the local branch of the Society of the Red Cross in the care of soldiers' families and destitute returned soldiers. Our membership has increased during the year from twenty-four to thirty-seven. A Children's Society is under the fostering care of one of our own number, Mrs. G. H. Heilbron.

Our record falls far short of our hopes and ambitions, but time and greater numbers will enable us to make a better one.
—ALICE GALLOWAY SHEPARD, *Historian*.

MACON CHAPTER (Macon, Georgia,) has the honor of having for its Regent Mrs. Mary A. Washington, who is not only a charter member of the National Society and the first lady in Georgia interested in that movement, but is also a "Real Daughter," her father having been a prominent officer in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Washington was appointed Regent by the National Board in 1891, with authority to organize a Chapter. Her age and delicate health, however, delayed the consummation for two years.

The Chapter was at first, with one consent, named after the Regent, but later the name was at her request changed, reluctantly, in order to conform with a By-law which had just been adopted in regard to using the name of a living person. The Chapter, besides the regular business meetings, has had many delightful social functions and held several anniversary exercises on the date of some great battle or event, papers appropriate to the occasion being read by the members. We have also sought to increase patriotism among the children; as, for instance, offering prizes of works on *American History* to the girls and boys of the graduation class in the *High School*, for the best original compositions on a *revolutionary subject* and the presentation to the same school of a *fine portrait* of General Washington on February 22.

In other outside matters the Chapter has been represented contributing toward sending the Chapter in *San Francisco*,

a Catalpa tree to be used in a Colonial Arch in Golden Gate Park, and giving fifty dollars to the Continental Hall Fund. At the last meeting it was decided to donate five dollars to the Lafayette Monument in Paris.

Our Chapter has been honored in the election of one of its members, Mrs. R. E. Park, as State Regent. We are also fortunate in having a friend and legal adviser in the Hon. H. V. Washington, the son of our Regent. Owing to the infirmities of Mrs. Washington, much of the work of the Chapter devolves on the Vice-Regent, Mrs. William Lee Ellis, who is both energetic and untiring, and to whom is due much of our prosperity and pleasure.—MRS. MALLORY H. TAYLOR, *Historian*.

SILVER BOW CHAPTER (Montana).—After having contemplated for sometime, this Chapter was formerly organized on Forefather's Day, December 21, 1897. The members despairing of finding the name of some notable dame that was not already appropriated, chose one of local popularity, Silver Bow. A stream of that name flows through the Valley just below our city, forming a silver bow among the Rocky Mountains. The Chapter contained fourteen charter members as follows: Mrs. Walter Tallant, Regent; Mrs. Anthony Barret, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Elmer Kern, Secretary; Mrs. Robert Grant, Treasurer; Mrs. Clinton Moore, Registrar; Mrs. J. H. Harper, Historian; Mrs. Andrew Davis, Mrs. Kate Lukerville, Mrs. Arthur Wethey, Mrs. E. A. Waren, State Regent; Mrs. Frank Traphagen, Mrs. E. E. Emery, Mrs. J. McCrackin, Miss Grace Robb. During the past year social gatherings have been held at the homes of the different members, on nearly all the dates of special celebrations. Our annual meeting was held in December at the home of our Regent Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, who served the ladies to a charming luncheon before they began the work of the afternoon. Full report of the year's work was read. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and a plan of work discussed. We decided to hold a meeting each month and when there is no special social gathering, the time will be spent in the reading and studying of events of colonial and revolutionary bearing.

During the year our Society became a charter member of the Washington Memorial Association, by the payment of five dollars, and one of our members contributed \$5.00 to the fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution, used for the volunteer soldiers of the late war. We now number seventeen Daughters, ten of whom are residents of Butte, and feel glad to be counted among the number of that patriotic organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution.—HELEN P. HARPER, *Historian*.

CAMDEN CHAPTER.—The accompanying illustration represents the monument erected to the memory of the thirty-four revolutionary soldiers, buried in the town of Camden, New York, by the Camden Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and unveiled at five o'clock on the afternoon of July 4th, 1899, with the following appropriate and impressive exercises:

March to cemetery, Daughters of the American Revolution in body, led by Drum Corps; local post Grand Army of the Republic and Municipal Officers; Invocation, Rev. A. P. Palmer; Song—"America," all; Scripture reading, Rev. Edward Evans; Reading, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Rev. A. E. Dunham; "Yankee Doodle," Drum Corps; Address, Mrs. L. J. Aldrich; Song, "Star Spangled Banner," all; Unveiling Monument, Mrs. Wilson Baldwin; Remarks, Rev. Richard Abbott; Doxology; Benediction, Rev. E. N. Manley.

Owing to a severe shower, the exercises were held in the Town Hall, but the unveiling was done at the cemetery by Mrs. Wilson Baldwin, one of the Chapter's Real Daughters, whose father was Peter Mower. He entered the army at the age of eleven years and served two years under Captain Putnam and Colonel Willett. She was assisted by our efficient Regent, Mrs. W. J. Frisbie.

ORMSBY CHAPTER (Manchester, Vermont).—The following is a statement of what Ormsby Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, accomplished in the way of patriotic work during the year 1898. All money and articles, it is to be understood, were collected within the town of Manchester



MONUMENT ERECTED BY CAMDEN CHAPTER.

and appreciation was tendered the Chapter and the hostesses, Mrs. Wells and Mrs. W. W. Wood, after which the stirring strains of "America" sounded from the orchestra, and the audience sang with fervor this national hymn, which brought to fitting close a patriotic program long to be remembered.

The guests were then shown many objects of historical interest, chief among them the favorite chair (a low, most comfortable affair) of General Washington, when occupying winter quarters with its former owner, General Varnum, who was Washington's Adjutant General, and a study chair, once the property of Hon. Benjamin Bowne, a private at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga; later, member of the first United States Congress and district judge under John Adams. A third chair was also shown which was used at the first Congress sitting in Philadelphia. These were loaned by Rev. Galbraith B. Perry, D. D., to whose ancestors they had belonged, and who is now rector of St. John's church, which is one of the interesting buildings of Johnstown. In 1760 the first church was built in the old colonial cemetery; in 1772 the capstone was laid for the second, on the site of the present edifice, Sir William Johnson, Sir John Johnson, John Butler and General Herkimer taking part in the Masonic ceremonies, and in this church a brick vault had been built, in which Sir William's remains were placed, and at whose funeral held in this building two thousand people were in attendance, among them Governor Franklin, of New Jersey, the judges of the Supreme Court, and many Indian chiefs.

Clearly visible in the heavy mahogany balustrade of the broad stairway are the marks made by the tomahawk of the Indian Chief Joseph Brandt, and which, like "the blood upon the lintel," was to save from the destroying angel, in the form of fire-brand and scalping knife, this lordly dwelling and its inhabitants. The great rent roll book of Sir William's tenants elicited much interest, and the book of registry with its well filled pages bore evidence that Johnson Hall is a source of historic interest to people from all parts of the country, two hundred names added as a memorial to the patriotism of the women of Johnstown. One hundred and thirty-seven years have passed since the timbers were laid for this goodly mansion, in

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Back of the hall, and almost within sound of voices, stretched the battlefield of Johnstown, their "field of honor," calm in the August sunshine, as if never had it been the scene of carnage—quiet the air as if never had it resounded with savage yell, or despairing cry! To the left of the house was visible the fort, its massive gray stone walls and its port holes intact, the corresponding fort to the right having been torn down years ago, as an obstruction to the view. At the entrance to the grounds rose the tall lilac trees planted by Sir William, and within whose circle and under whose spreading branches he held councils with the Indians. Altogether an enchanting place to sit and dream—and yet, to dream in such a place must bestir to action, as one gazes beyond to that "field of honor," and recalls with pride the noble record of our ancestors in that struggle, which proved no unimportant one, in our country's history. All honor to them!

Night had fallen before the guests departed, bearing with them memories of an afternoon of rare interest and delight, and congratulating the Johnstown Chapter upon its very auspicious beginning, as well as upon many things in which it is particularly fortunate—its historic surroundings as an incentive to patriotic action, the coöperation of the Sons of the American Revolution, of whom there are already seventeen in their city, and the nucleus for a Chapter of the Children's Society, in the presence of two who are now members of the Saratoga Society, Children of the American Revolution.

May all success attend its future efforts, and to all loyal members of this great Society of the Daughters of the Ameri-

"Birthplace of Mary Woodburn, wife of General George Reed, 1735-1823. General Stark said of her: 'If there is a woman in New Hampshire fit to be Governor, it is Molly Reid.' Erected by Molly Reid Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1899."

Prayer was offered and the song "Columbia Arouse Thee," rendered by a choir. Mrs. M. U. Bingham, the Regent, gave a very interesting historical address on the life of Molly Reid. At the close of the address the tablet which had been covered with the national flag was unveiled. The choir sang "Angel of Peace."

Mrs. Bingham introduced ex-Senator H. W. Blair, who gave an address appropriate to the occasion. A reading was given by a young lady of the district. "America" was sung by the audience and prayer was offered by Rev. George Avery, of New York.

Horace Greely descended from a brother of Molly Reid.—
MRS. LIZZIE F. HILL, *Secretary*.

CAESAR RODNEY CHAPTER, of Wilmington, Delaware, after a summer vacation of four months, held its first autumnal meeting, Friday, October 6th, in the rooms of the Historical Society. Owing to the growth of the Chapter, it is deemed expedient to hereafter hold the regular monthly meetings of the Chapter in these rooms. Social entertainments may be given at the homes of the members, should they so desire. No less than eight applications for membership were received during the summer, and we are earnestly working to increase our number to fifty before the National Congress meets in February.

An innovation was introduced for this reunion of our Chapter after such a long separation. As each member arose to respond to her name in the roll call, she either read or recited an appropriate patriotic quotation. Some of these quotations were most beautiful. From among them, I select one given by our honored State Regent, who is a member of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, and which she has cordially accorded me permission to copy for this article. The sentiment will appeal

to the heart of every woman, and especially to those who have sacrificed their dearest and best on the insatiable, but glorious altar of patriotism.

In response to the toast "Our Flag," the widow of an army officer (who fell in the Spanish War) said: "I belong to a class of women to whom the Star Spangled Banner is especially dear. Since the word Santiago has been burned into our hearts, I see yet more in the Flag, that has been the winding sheet of those dearest to us. In the red, the blood of our martyrs; in the white, the paleness of their ashen faces; in the blue, their lips set with the word 'Freedom,' and in the stars, their souls that will shine forever!"—ELIZABETH WILT-BANK CLARK, *Historian*.

BRISTOL CHAPTER.—The 29th of August, being the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, has been set apart by the Bristol (Rhode Island) Chapter, as its special day of commemoration. The battle of Rhode Island was fought upon the island of Rhode Island, which is separated from the main land by Bristol Ferry, which is a strait connecting the two arms of Narragansett Bay. The battle ground is but five miles from the town of Bristol.

On the 29th of last August, the Warren ladies who are members of the Chapter, entertained the Bristol members at the home of Mrs. William McClenahan Ranson on Miller Street. The home is large and set in spacious grounds. It is old enough to be interesting, having been occupied by six successive generations of the same family, the sixth generation being represented by Mrs. Ranson's little daughter. It is full of interesting things—historic china, ancient documents, and curious relics of former times. Among these is a pewter platter, which has been in the family for seven generations. It was used at the first commencement dinner of Brown University, then located in Warren and afterwards used at the centennial commencement dinner of the same University now at Providence. So interesting were these objects that they took the place of a formal entertainment and, with conversation which naturally arose from them, fully occupied the time.

The house was decorated with flags and flowers. Ices and cake were served and the music of a harp in the skillful hands of Mr. Frank Raia accompanied the whole entertainment. "America" was sung at the close.—ELEANOR R. LUTHER, *Historian*.

STARS AND STRIPES CHAPTER, of Bennington, Iowa, claims the distinction of having held the first State gathering of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Whereas, the Daughters who attended this gathering were not called together by the State Regent as in a State Conference, the meeting had much in character with such a conference. The occasion was the reception tendered by the Stars and Stripes Chapter to the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution, during the Biennial of Women's Clubs in Burlington, last May. Twenty-five Daughters of the American Revolution from neighboring Chapters responded to the invitation of the Burlington Chapter. Interesting reports were made of Chapter work by the representatives of the various Chapters. The speakers were: Mrs. Cooley, late State Regent; Mrs. Daum, Regent of Ottumwa Chapter; Mrs. Cogswell, Regent of Cedar Rapids Chapter; Mrs. Maria Purdey Peck, Regent of Davenport Chapter; Mrs. Isaac Hillis and Mrs. Alice Bailey, late Regents of Des Moines Chapter. Others present from abroad were: Mrs. H. B. Peters, late Regent of Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines; Mrs. J. H. Preston, National Society (Cedar Rapids); Mrs. Jessie McMurray (National Society), Webster City; Mrs. Carrie Curtis, George Washington Chapter, Waverly, Iowa; Mrs. Joseph H. Merrill, Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mrs. Ruth Carpenter Wilson, Ottumwa Chapter; Mrs. Mary E. Emerson, Ottumwa Chapter; Mrs. Mary Markley, Waterloo and Cedar Falls Chapter, Waterloo; Mrs. C. C. Cottle, Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown, Iowa; Mrs. A. H. Church, Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown, Iowa; Mrs. Catherine Carpenter Taylor, Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa; Belle Requa Leech, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Carpenter Harrow, Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa; Mrs. Mary B. Hancock,

Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. S. F. Richards, Regent, Waterloo and Cedar Falls Chapter, Waterloo; Mrs. Maria Tobey Weed, West Union. The National Hymn, and the Hymn of Iowa was sung and the friendship of the Daughters thus cemented. During the convention of the I. F. W. C., the Regent of the Burlington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, brought friendly greetings from her Chapter to the ladies of the federation.

CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

To the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:
The account of the official proceedings of the Board of Management published in the August number, page 283, contains a report of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in which she mentions writing to the State Regent of Georgia, among others, for the information regarding Meadow Garden, and from "none of these people was any reply received."

I have taken unbounded interest in Meadow Garden and had I received any letter on the subject from the chairman, I should have responded to its inquiries.

Mrs. Harriet Gould Jeffries was written to as "State Regent." Undoubtedly the mistake was made by her having been greatly interested and identified with Meadow Garden!

I should regret if any charge of indifference should rest against the Augusta Chapter or myself in any matter pertaining to Meadow Garden Farm.

We have full confidence that Congress will make right its omission to authorize the payment of the amount voted to purchase Meadow Garden, and we regret exceedingly that that omission occurred, not only that the expectations of Congress was thwarted by a technical mistake, but that it also gave the Board so much trouble and worry.

Hoping you will understand that I write this to place myself right in this matter, I ask that it may appear in the pages of the Magazine.

EMILY HENDREE PARK,
Georgia State Regent.

A MOST welcome item of news is that the city of Framingham, Massachusetts, has voted \$2,500 to the Daughters of

the American Revolution of the city, to erect a memorial to revolutionary soldiers of that town.

Miss Marion Howard Brazier, who is always saying a good word for our Society, in the *Boston Transcript*, announces that she is prepared to give informal talks before clubs and societies on "Current Events in Journalism," "Paul Jones, our First Naval Hero," "Patriotism abroad," etc. The talk on Paul Jones will be given for traveling expenses only.

THERE was an enthusiastic meeting held by the members of the District Chapters at the Ebbitt House, October 11th, to take measures for an entertainment to raise money for the benefit of the Continental Hall.

It was auspicious that it was called on the anniversary of the organization of the General Society, as well as the anniversary of the discovery of America. We trust that the mantle of success will also fall upon this lesser enterprise and that October 11th will be made an Anniversary Day by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WE call attention to the instructions of Congress that biographies cannot be inserted with obituary notices in the Magazine.

The Editor is obliged to cut it out whenever incorporated with such notices.

THE yearly proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society, "Sons of the Revolution," is on our desk. It is very evident the object of the Society has been enthusiastically worked out, and the speeches at the annual meeting had in them the true ring of patriotism.

In the tidal wave of love of country that has swept over this Nation, the question might well be asked, "What hath these patriotic societies wrought?"

CURRENT HISTORY.

THE VENEZUELA AWARD.

It will be of interest to those who have followed the controversy between England and Venezuela, which has been going on for several years, to know that an amicable settlement has been arrived at through arbitration, and that America and her policy has been successful in the final settlement. The American policy was arbitration.

Much has been written about the historical Schomburgk line.

It is a fact that this well known and enthusiastic botanist paid his own expenses into this country, not to draw a boundary line, but to study the flora of that wonderful region, and the first maps which he drew were to define where the most wonderful discoveries in this science were made.

The British Government came into possession of some of these maps, and Schomburgk was engaged to draw from these, what is known as the Schomburgk line.

It will be remembered by some, that when the Commission met in Washington, the English Government was confronted by an old atlas in which a map was published containing the original line.

This map was published by the Royal academy and a copy of it is owned by a gentleman in New York, who loaned it to the Hon. William Scruggs, counsel for the Venezuelan Government.

Had the original line been adhered to probably no contest would have occurred, but encroachments have continually been made and new lines laid out always to the westward.

The Schomburgk line of 1840 was some three hundred miles east of the lines proposed by Lord Aberdeen and Lord Grenville.

Venezuela opposed this from the beginning. It is a significant fact that at least four times the line was changed, always taking in a little more Venezuela Territory.

England at no time during the last half century would have accepted the old Schomburgk line as the true one. In the final settlement, about nine-tenths of the way it coincides with the old line.

The British claim to the southeastern side of the mouth of Orinoco River is sustained and the whole coast up to that point is given to her; that is her gain.

The great region lying between Mount Roraima and the Orinoco, including the upper basins of the Cuguni and Corani Rivers, a vast region in extent and rich in gold, is awarded to Venezuela.

It is said this region most of any Great Britain wanted.

She has the valley of the Essequibo, which is supposed to be as rich in gold as that awarded to Venezuela. It therefore seems to be a very just apportionment and both countries are satisfied.

Well may the United States congratulate herself for the part she has taken in the matter.

The same outcry against intervention in the affairs of Spain and its outcome, and our interest and participation in the affairs of the world, were raised in Mr. Cleveland's administration; and the same protest against our intervention in the dispute between England and Venezuela.

The United States could protest honorably against any foreign encroachment on this Continent, through the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

The controversy has been settled just as suggested by the United States. War has been averted. Great Britain and the United States are stronger friends to-day than since the War of the Revolution.

M. S. L.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR BY YEAR.

WHETHER America was originally peopled from Asia or Asia from America, pre-historic research has not solved.

How long this Continent had been peopled when discovered by Columbus, history answereth not. But the mounds in the Mississippi valley, the shell mounds (kitchen-middings) along the sea coast, the pre-historic copper mines of Lake

Superior, all prove that there was an original people and very likely two that had possession of this land many hundred and perhaps thousands of years. We would ask the help of all for any authenticated data for this condensed history, or what might be termed reference history.

432 A. D.—Buddhist monks from China explore the coast of Fu-sang (supposed to be America).

725 A. D.—Irish monks make settlements on the East and South coast of Iceland, for nearly a century they were maintained.

860 A. D.—Iceland discovered by Norsemen and named Snow Land.

876 A. D.—Greenland discovered by Gunnebiorn from the mid channel.

983 A. D.—Eric, the red, plants a colony in Greenland at Ericsford.

995 A. D.—Bjarri sails from Norway to find his father in Greenland. Driven out of his course, sails along the coast of Novo Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, until he reaches Herjulfness in Greenland. These are the first Europeans on record who saw the shores of the Continent.

1000 A. D.—Bjarri was blamed in Norway for not landing on the unknown shores. Lief the Lucky, son of Eric, buys his ship, and with Bjarri and thirty-five men sails back along the coast. They named Newfoundland, Flatland; Nova Scotia, Woodland. The first landing was on an island near Cape Cod. A permanent camp was made Mt. Hope Bay, in Rhode Island. The country was named Vinland.



MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in the reception room of the Columbian University on Thursday, October 5th, at ten o'clock. Present: Mrs. Lothrop, National President; Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Jarvin, Mrs. Hamlin, and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted. The reports of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies; the Treasurer, the Corresponding Secretary and the Registrar were read and approved.

Twenty-three application papers were read and accepted; six conditionally.

It was suggested by the National President that a committee from the members of the National Board be appointed to draw up resolutions of sympathy to be sent to the National Registrar, Mrs. Harry Heth, on the death of her distinguished husband, General Harry Heth, and to the former National Registrar, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, on the death of her renowned father, General Horatio G. Wright.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that such committee be appointed, with Mrs. Lothrop as chairman. Carried. Mrs. Lothrop and Mrs. Benjamin being appointed.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Societies presented the following names of State Promoters for confirmation: Miss Helen Avery, New London, Connecticut; Mrs. H. C. Griggs, Waterbury, Connecticut; both of whom were confirmed by the Board.

Mrs. Flora Wulschner, State Director of Indiana, presented the name of Miss Fanny Hedden, President of a Society in Faribault, Indiana. Confirmed.

The National President announced the appointment of Mrs. Estelle Hatch Webster, State Director for Massachusetts, to succeed Mrs. Maria M. Neale, resigned under pressure of other duties; also Mrs. Martha C. Fowler as Director for the District of Columbia.

Moved by Mrs. Hamlin that "All new work to be presented for contributions from the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, shall first be submitted to the Board of officers of the National Society for approval before being presented to the individual Societies." Carried.

There being no more business the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

At the reception given by the Regent of the Old Concord (Massachusetts) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. H. D. Osgood, to the members of her Chapter and to the State Regent, Miss Sara W. Daggett, by special request the Flag Drill performed by the junior division of the Old North Bridge Society, Children of the American Revolution, was repeated, under the leadership of Margaret M. Lothrop, the Secretary of the Society. On the beautiful lawn in front of the mansion, accompanied by two fifers and drummers, the evolutions took place, each one in the procession carrying a small flag. The drill was prefaced by the salute to the Flag. Harold Rideout recited the poem, "Our Flag of Liberty," very finely. The figures arranged by the leader had been drilled to perfection. Not one of the intricate evolutions was marred by the slightest hesitation or mistake, but one after another were performed brilliantly to the great delight of the large audience.

At the close, when the procession had marched off the lawn and the prolonged applause had died down, the State Regent requested that the youthful company might reappear. And drawn up in front of the spacious veranda, she addressed them with heartfelt, earnest words of appreciation, in which she tendered to them her support and encouragement in their splendid work. And a vote of thanks being graciously proposed by her, the entire company unanimously accorded it. Then three cheers for the youthful patriots followed. And they started three more for Miss Daggett, the State Regent, who seemed to have won all their hearts. And they were not satisfied till they had given her the beautiful salute with the waving little flags they carried in their hands, as a fitting close to their patriotic service rendered in response to the request of the Regent of the Old Concord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"The Samuel Ward Society, of Westerly, Rhode Island, had a number of pleasant meetings last winter," writes Miss Julia E. Smith, at whose historical home the Society was organized, "with historical games and patriotic exercises, which Mrs. Randall, the President, took much interest in arranging."

Best and most festive of all was February 22, 1899, when we were entertained by Mrs. N. H. Langworthy, the mother of one of our members. The spacious rooms were made very attractive with national colors, flags, etc. A program arranged for the day was well carried out; there was music, marching, a collation in the dining-room, and last and best of all the minuet was danced in the large front parlor. The girls and quite a number of the boys were in colonial costume, and looked very fine in all the bravery of wigs, powdered hair, sweeping trains of brocade and satin. The fresh young faces and brilliant costumes made a charming picture in the gas-light as they went through the stately measures of the minuet. An absent

friend presented each member pretty pictures of General and Mrs. Washington, as souvenirs of the occasion.

Mrs. Randall had a summer gathering for the Children of the American Revolution at her summer home at Avondale not many weeks ago.

The Children of the American Revolution organized a Society called the "Stars and Stripes" on June 14, 1899, in Waterbury, Connecticut, at the home of Miss Katharine Spencer, the President. The movement is under the auspices of Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. H. C. Griggs, Regent. There was singing by Master Robert Leach, recitations by Miss Dorothy Mason and Dorothy Bull and Dorothy Hart, our young members. An address was given by General S. W. Kellogg. Refreshments and games filled up the afternoon.

The officers of the Society are: President, Miss Katharine Spencer; Vice-President, Miss Amy Hart; Secretary, Miss Sara Munson; Registrar, Miss Helen Williams; Treasurer, Miss Sallie B. Miller.

Catharine Griggs, granddaughter of the Regent, was the first member enrolled, and Elizabeth Hosmer Kellogg, three months old, the youngest. The badges for Flag day were a silk and white ribbon with the name of the Society printed on it. Forty-four children were present.

The second meeting was held on Saturday, September 30, 1899, Dewey Day. A picnic was given on the Griggs property. It is an ideal spot, with chestnut grove and picturesque rocks. There the new flag floated gracefully in the frosty air. It was given by Mrs. Emily Goodrich Smith. The President, Miss Katharine Spencer, made a few remarks on Dewey Day, which was celebrated so grandly in New York City. A framed picture of the Children of the American Revolution group taken on Flag Day was presented to Mrs. Smith. A chestnut scramble and prizes of Dewey badges were won by Dorothy Williams and Helen Scoville. Then the picnic lunch was eaten, while Frederica Buckley entertained the company with a recitation, followed by Helen Belden. Little Catharine Griggs gave "Yankee Dewey" (our own hymn) in her usual cunning manner. The meeting closed with "Yankee Doodle," sung with a will by the crowd.

I think we have done some splendid work, particularly in the Red Cross. One of our members gave the first dollar given by a child on the Pacific Coast. This was followed by ten dollars given by members of the Society. One of the boys arranged a guinea-pig show, which netted fifty dollars. The Valentine Holt Society was only one channel through which they contributed; beside this there were the day and Sunday-schools. The children of the public schools of San Francisco gave to the Red Cross, in the short space of three months,

\$3,972.97. Wasn't that just splendid! Beside money, we gave one of our members; Louis Dorr, a boy of eighteen, went out with the first California, and participated with his regiment in several engagements.

The Valentine Holt Society is raising a fund for the Lafayette memorial, and have already in bank one hundred dollars, which we hope to increase before February. Isn't that pretty good?

Most sincerely yours,

S. ISABELLA HUBBARD,
President Valentine Holt Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS, *October 7, 1899.*

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP:

DEAR MADAM: Will you kindly allow the following names of members of the Nathaniel Bosworth Society to be placed upon the records of the National Society as having contributed individually both time and money for the relief of our soldiers and sailors during our war with Spain. Their work was done through the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Massachusetts Aid Association: Emily M. Reed, Esther H. Reed, Ellen Agnes Cutting, Mary Eliza Robinson, William Richmond Witherell, Brayton Witherell. Are they entitled to certificates? We also, as the Nathaniel Bosworth Society, Children of the American Revolution, sent seven and one-half dollars (\$7.50) to the soldiers at Manila.

Very truly yours,

ANNA E. R. WITHERELL,
President Nathaniel Bosworth Society.

Mrs. George P. Lawton, of Saratoga, New York, President of the T. S. S. branch in that city, recognized Dewey Day by entertaining the patriotic children of the Bemis Heights Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of which she is President. Fifty-seven children and the officers were invited to the home of Colonel and Mrs. Lawton, on Clinton avenue, on Saturday afternoon, September 30th, to participate in a delightful program. During the late war with Spain several youthful patriots were recruited from the ranks of this Society, and distinguished themselves by the courage and fortitude with which they faced the dangers and sufferings of a soldier's life. Much war relief work was accomplished by the Society.

Prizes for essays on early colonial history were presented as personal gifts by Mrs. Lawton, as follows: First, to Natalie K. Colcord, for essay on Wouter Van Twiller, a cut-glass heart-shaped bonniere, with gold top enamelled in pale blue; second, to Emily S. Penfield, for essay on Bradford Bode, first Governor of Illinois, a gold penholder and pencil combined; third, to Marion Fletcher, for essay on

Arthur Sinclair, first Governor of Ohio and Major General in the Revolution, a large sterling silver nail file.

A decided feature of the affair was the presentation of certificates to the children as a recognition of patriotic work, contributions or services to the Army or the Navy. These are given by Harriet M. Lothrop, National President of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. They are in blue, red and gold, surmounted by a gold eagle. Sixty-two members of the Society are entitled to the certificates.

The following is an outline of the program which commemorated this occasion: Singing, "The Star Spangled Banner;" salute to the flag; address, "Dewey Reminiscences," Mrs. Nellie L. Hayden; "Recollections of Dewey's Boyhood," Mrs. Frederick Menges; address by the President, Mrs. Jeannie Lathrop Lawton; presentation of war certificates; awarding prizes; singing, "America."

Dancing was indulged in, games were played and informal musical selections combined to make the time pass all too swiftly for the children, who concluded an instructive as well as enjoyable afternoon by showing substantial appreciation of the abundant refreshments provided by their hostess.

Mrs. Lawton received from Mrs. Julius H. Caryl a handsome remembrance in the form of a basket of fragrant flowers of the Dewey colors and adorned with the American flag. A large picture of the Admiral ornamented the screen.

An important ceremony in which the Society will participate soon is the unveiling of the monument erected in memory of Reubena Hyde Walworth, the heroic young nurse who died of an illness contracted while nursing the soldiers in the contagious wards of the Montauk Point Army Hospital, and was borne with military honors to her last resting place in Saratoga. Miss Walworth was a member of the Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the monument was erected by subscriptions from the various Chapters.

The unveiling ceremony, which will take place on October 18th, will be impressive, and prominent individuals from many portions of the United States have signified their intention of participating. Mrs. Daniel P. Manning, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and other officers of the Society will be present.

Mrs. Lawton was the chairman of the Associate Committee on Decorated Carriages during the recent Floral Peace Jubilee held at Saratoga. The float entered by Mrs. Lawton for the Bemis Heights Society of the Children of the American Revolution was her own four-in-hand coach, embowered in white flowers, interspersed with laurel. On the sides, the words "Children of the American Revolution," were wrought in crimson blossoms against a background of white. The color bearer of the Society was seated on top, carrying

the flag, and twenty-two children rode in and on top of the coach.—
New York Daily Tribune, October 6, 1899.

Our Society, the "Fort Washington," has done beautiful work and the meetings have been largely attended. We closed for the summer on May 6th, with a social gathering; patriotic airs were sung and short addresses delivered. Our Society now numbers ninety. Several have become Daughters, having reached the age of eighteen.

We lost ten members whose parents moved to other States.

I would be glad for any advice or suggestions on Chapter work for our Society. We have had magic lantern displays on the Spanish war, etc.; lectures on the army insignia and rules, flag from its birth to the present, flags of all nations; given money for our Continental Hall and American Boy war-ship, and done our share in all patriotic work. The warm weather came suddenly and we closed our work until fall.

Yours, most cordially,

SARAH VON PHUL DISNEY,
President Fort Washington Society.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We trust that each Society will send a record of its work during the spring months; and its account of summer gatherings, and of any patriotic interest that has accrued to the cause. Above all, please forward special plans of work for the new season. Remember that a good beginning is half the battle, and let the October meetings of the Societies all over the country, from Maine to California, and to Florida, be full of enthusiasm for and devotion to the work.

IN MEMORIAM.

MARGARET DURANT TAYLOR.—

WHEREAS, God our Father has taken to his kindly care another loved and esteemed Daughter of the Mary Wooster Chapter, Margaret Durant Taylor.

Resolved, That we make an expression of our appreciation of her thoughtful judgment and loyalty to the Chapter and its interests.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Chapter, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their great sorrow, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *Danbury News* and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MARY ELIZABETH MEDBURY,
FANNIE PHELPS SLACK.
MARY WEED SHEPARD.

MRS. MARY BURROWS ROACH.—For the first time in the history of Fanny Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, Connecticut, we are called to record the death of one of our dear and honored charter members, Mrs. Mary Burrows Roach, who after months of patient suffering, truly lingering in the "valley and shadow of death" until September 12, 1899, when she passed over the river into a sure and glorious immortality.

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved sister, we each feel that we have met with a personal loss, that not soon will her genial, gentle presence, her loyal devotion to the Chapter, and the cause for which we are organized be forgotten, but her memory will ever be lovingly cherished. We extend to her husband and family our sincere sympathy in their great sorrow, hoping that they with ourselves will look to "him who doeth all things well," and who makes no mistakes.

Resolved, That we tender to her family this tribute of respect and affection, that it be sent to the State Regent, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and be spread upon the minutes of this Chapter.

EMMA AVERY SIMMONS,
ELEANOR D. GLADWIN,
ELLA WILLIAMS GARY.
Committee.

CORRILLA COPELAND LEWIS.—Died August 26th, 1899, Mrs. Corrilla Copeland Lewis, a charter member and the beloved Regent of the Sarah McCalla Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Chariton, Iowa. From the inception of our Chapter until rendered helpless by disease, Mrs. Lewis was our most active and faithful member and we mourn her loss as irreparable.

Mrs. Lewis will be remembered by many Daughters who attended the last Congress, as the author of "The Old Thirteen," which was sung during the sessions.

Nothing we might say of her can add to the dignity and beauty of her life, or the solemnity of her death, nor adequately express the deep sense of loss which has fallen upon her stricken family and friends.

MRS. ELMIRA HITCHCOCK HALL died at Proctor, Vermont, after a lingering illness of nearly one year, on Thursday morning, September 8th. Mrs. Hall was born in Pittsford, Vermont, October 29th, 1821.

She was a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her father having been a soldier of the War for Independence. She became a member of the Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont, May 6th, 1898. We deeply regret the loss of a "Real Daughter" to our Society.

MISS ASENATH HOWE.—In the death of Miss Asenath Howe, which occurred last week in Stafford Springs, Lucretia Shaw Chapter loses one of its members, who was a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution.

Miss Howe was ninety-eight years of age, and for a long time had been very infirm, so that death came to her as a welcome release.

She was not known to many members of the Chapter personally, as her home was away from New London, but they will regret to learn of her death, because of the bond between them and because the number of daughters of revolutionary patriots is rapidly growing smaller in this end of the century days.

MRS. ABIGAIL FOOTE LOOMIS.—The Wadsworth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Middletown, Connecticut, has lost its oldest member, a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, by the death on the 6th of June, 1899, of Mrs. Abigail Foote Loomis, of East Hampton, Connecticut. Mrs. Loomis lacked twenty days of completing her 101st year.

MRS. EMMA DUTTON QUILL.—

WHEREAS, In the course of human events Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has lost by death the fourth of its "Patriot's" daughters, Mrs. Emma Dutton Quill,

Resolved, That the members of the Chapter mourn their great loss, and deeply appreciate the honor of having numbered among them a "Patriot's" daughter, whose character was so rare and sweet, and whose life was so loyal to home and country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records of the Chapter, that they be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and the *Southington Phoenix*, and a copy be forwarded to the family.

SARAH L. TWITCHELL,
Regent,
ELLEN T. LEWIS,
Historian.

MRS. SARAH F. MCCALMONT.—Died in Asbury Park, New Jersey, Monday, August 15, 1898, Mrs. Sarah F. McCalmont, of Franklin, Pennsylvania.

In the death of Mrs. Sarah F. McCalmont the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution loses a charter member; the Venango Chapter loses not only its founder and first and only Regent, but a dear and valued friend.

Resolved, That this memorial be recorded in the minutes of the Chapter and that copies thereof be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and to her family.

Reported by Mrs. Mary K. Hancock and Mrs. M. L. Bostwick. Committee, and adopted at Chapter meeting, November 7, 1898.

LOUISE H. BOSTWICK,
Secretary.

NANCY ROOT POTTER.—

WHEREAS, In his tender care for the aged ones, the Heavenly Father has called to her rest, our "Patriot's" daughter, Mrs. Nancy Root Potter,

Resolved, That Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has sustained in the death of the third and oldest "Patriot's" daughter an irreparable loss which is deeply felt, yet over which there is deep thankfulness that she has attained to her everlasting rest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to those whose tender care has brightened her last years, that they be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and the *Southington Phoenix*, and recorded on the minutes of this Chapter.

MRS. F. B. BRADLEY,

Regent.

MRS. A. M. LEWIS,

Historian.

MRS. EVELINE A. T. ERWIN.—The Xavier Chapter has been called to mourn the death of one of her Daughters, who was one of the few "Real Daughters" of the Revolutionary War. She was a daughter of Jacob Terrill, who served in the Revolutionary War, being wounded at the Guilford County Court House, before he was sixteen years of age.

Be it therefore *Resolved*,

First. That the Xavier Chapter feels honored in having had her with them, even for so short a time.

Second. We will cherish fondly her memory, not only as a patriot, but as a lovable woman of the highest type of Christian character.

Third. We will cite her name with pride, and call upon our children to imitate all those virtues, so nobly found in her, which go to make the perfect Southern woman, faithful in the discharge of every obligation whether it pertained to the relation of wife, home, church or country.

Fourth. That our deepest sympathy be extended to her bereaved family, for we know they have lost a trusted counsellor and a fond mother, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the official minutes of our Chapter, also a copy sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the official organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a copy to the family of our lamented friend and member.

CAROLINE M. MCGHEE,

IDA NEVIN PATTON,

ETHEL HILLYER HARRIS.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1899.

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HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local

Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Friday, June 30, 1899.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Friday, June 30.

The meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m., by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Members present: Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Alden and Mrs. Akers.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the June meeting, which upon motion, were approved.

The Corresponding Secretary asked and received permission to read a letter with a view to obtaining instructions from the Board as to answering the same. The letter being in regard to the manufacture of the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia by a New York firm, Mrs. Darwin moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary Gen-

eral be empowered to write to the Attorneys of J. W. Richardson & Co., of New York, informing them that the National Board has referred their communication to our official jewelers, Caldwell & Co." Motion carried.

The committee appointed by the President General to assist the Treasurer General in examining some Chapter accounts reported progress.

The Treasurer General presented the following:

FINAL REPORT OF MRS. M. B. HATCH, RETIRING TREASURER OF THE
WAR FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Alabama—General Sumter Chapter,	\$5 00
Connecticut—Connecticut Chapters,	300 00
District of Columbia—Classon, Julia W.,	10 00
Greely, Miss A. W.,	2 00
Mary Washington Chapter,	26 00
Continental Chapter,	10 00
Taplin, Mrs. H. N.,	10 00
Delaware—Caesar Rodney Chapter,	26 00
Georgia—Georgia Chapters,	50 00
Illinois—Chicago Chapter,	50 00
Rouse, Mary, Peoria Chapter,	5 00
Springfield Chapter,	25 00
Moline Chapter,	20 00
Indiana—Fairbanks, Mrs. Cornelia C.,	20 00
Atkins, Mrs. S. F. (State Regent),	10 00
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter,	39 00
Iowa—Putnam, Mrs. E. D.,	1 00
Dubuque Chapter,	30 00
Clinton Chapter,	400 00
Stars and Stripes Chapter,	1 00
Pilgrim Chapter,	25 00
Kansas—Topeka Chapter,	37 00
Betty Washington Chapter,	5 00
Kentucky—Lexington Chapter,	11 00
Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter,	85 08
Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter,	20 00
Louisiana—Spirit of '76 Chapter,	10 00
Massachusetts—Lucy Jackson Chapter,	200 00
Abigail Adams Chapter,	5 00
Abigail Adams Chapter,	100 00
Sea Coast Defense Chapter,	5 00
Carter, Margeannah,	5 00
Warren and Prescott Chapter,	17 00
Brown, Miss Rebecca Warren,	5 00

Paul Revere Chapter,	49 00
Maine—Frances Dighton Williams Chapter,	5 00
Maryland—Baltimore Chapter,	105 00
Michigan—Sophie de Marsac Campan Chapter,	10 00
Alger, Mrs. Russell A.,	25 00
Minnesota—C. E. McWilliams,	25 00
Missouri—Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter,	10 00
New Hampshire—Buntin Chapter,	10 00
A huelot Chapter,	15 00
New Jersey—Haddonfield Chapter,	11 00
Shippen, G. E.,	5 00
New York—Manning, Mrs. Daniel,	25 00
Shurman, Mrs. Sarah,	1 00
Mohawk Chapter,	35 00
New York Chapters,	685 75
Seneca Chapter,	50 00
Utica Chapter,	300 00
Gansevoort Chapter,	127 50
Owahgena Chapter,	20 00
Wiltwyck Chapter,	100 00
Mohegan Chapter,	20 00
Astenrogen Chapter,	14 00
Chemung Chapter,	5 00
Sagoyewatha Chapte,	10 00
Baron Steuben Chapter,	60 00
*Mary Washington Colonial Chapter,	105 00
*Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter,	66 00
Cherry Valley Chapter,	13 00
Albany Patriotic War Fund,	50 00
Knickerbocker Chapter,	26 50
Fort Stanwix Chapter,	25 00
Hendrick Hudson Chapte,	1 00
Tuscarora Chapter,	20 00
Nebraska—Deborah Avery Chapter,	27 50
Ohio—New Connecticut Chapter,	15 00
Pennsylvania—Harrisburg Chapter,	25 00
Conrad Weiser Chapter,	10 00
Delaware County Chapter,	45 00
Chester County Chapter,	50 00
Merion Chapter,	25 00
Delaware County Chapter,	15 00
Witness Tree Chapter,	13 00
Colonel Hugh White Chapter,	5 00
Sunbury Chapter,	5 00
George Clymer Chapter,	20 00

*This should have been credited to annual dues of these Chapters.

Rhode Island—Nathanael Greene Chapter,	6 00
Woonsocket Chapter,	10 00
Pawtucket Chapter,	52 00
South Carolina—Rebecca Motte Chapter,	5 00
Tennessee—Jane Knox Chapter,	4 50
Vermont—Chittenden, Mrs. Ed. A.,	12 00
Heber Allen Chapter,	6 60
Ethan Allen Chapter,	25 00
Marquis de Lafayette Chapter,	25 00
St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter,	5 00
Green Mountain Chapter,	50 00
Ann Story Chapter,	9 00
Ascutney Chapter,	8 00
Bucklin, Miss Susan,	30 27
Virginia—Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter,	141 57
West Virginia—Lyman, Maria Spaulding,	1 00
Washington—Mary Ball Chapter,	15 00
Wisconsin—Milwaukee Chapter,	25 00
La Crosse Chapter,	5 00
Tennessee—Campbell Chapter,	7 50
Bonny Kate Chapter,	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,313 77
Various contributions not enumerated,	317 78
Interest on deposit in bank,	11 22
	<hr/>
	\$4,642 77

DISBURSEMENTS.

July 1. Mrs. G. M. Sternberg, flannel,	\$17 80
1. S. H. P. Dorsey, fruit,	10 00
1. Justus S. Burlington, R. R. S.,	45 00
5. T. H. Pickford, fruit,	8 35
5. Woodward & Lothrop, as per voucher,	92 00
5. T. H. Pickford, fruit,	8 60
14. Mrs. Amos G. Draper (Hospital Fund),	14 00
22. Dr. H. L. Burrell, per voucher,	100 00
30. Mrs. H. N. Taplin, per voucher,	16 00
Aug. 1. Mrs. K. D. Rathburn, for Chickamauga Chapter, from Milwaukee Chapter,	25 00
6. Mrs. Porter King, diet kitchen at Atlanta,	94 22
9. California Fruit Co.,	28 57
12. Woodward & Lothrop, per voucher,	35 98
12. Mrs. Draper, Hospital Fund, from Campbell Chapter,	7 50
19. Mrs. Draper, Hospital Fund, from Bonny Kate Chapter,	15 00
19. Mrs. Porter King, diet Kitchen, Atlanta,	275 00

19. Mrs. G. M. Sternberg, Sternberg Hospital,	300 00
19. Mrs. Chas. O'Neil,	5 00
20. S. H. P. Dorsey, fruit,	7 35
23. Mrs. Porter King, diet kitchen, Atlanta,	141 57
27. Postage Stamps,	11 00
30. General M. I. Luddingston, Daughters of the American Revolution Launch,	2,500 00
Sept. 2. Mrs. R. A. Alger—Soldiers' Rest,	25 00
3. Money expended at Washington Barracks,	100 00
9. Mrs. L. H. Chase, Soldiers' Rest,	25 00
15. S Kann & Sons, vouchers,	120 84
15. California Fruit Co., vouchers,	93 92
15. W. B. Moses & Sons, vouchers,	10 35
26. Ann Story Chapter, dues to correct error,	2 00
30. Caroline Scott Harirson Chapter, dues,	36 00
Oct. 15. Stamps—for soldiers,	15 00
18. S. H. Hatch,	5 00
27. Mrs. Porter King, for diet kitchen, at Atlanta, Ga.,	50 00
Nov. 10. Family Shoe Store,	50 00
30. General C. H. Anderson,	25 00
Dec. 1. Z. D. Gilman, sponges,	11 85
2. S. H. Hatch, postage,	25 85
Feb. 28. Western Union Telegraph Co.,	48 62

\$4,401 52

S. H. HATCH,
Treasurer War Fund.

Report accepted.

The following report was also presented by the chairman of Committee.

MRS. CHAS. A. STAKELY, *Chairman, Sub-Committee on War Fund Daughters of the American Revolution:*

MADAM: I have the honor to report that I have examined the books and papers of Mrs. S. H. Hatch, Treasurer of the War Fund, Daughters of the American Revolution, and find the following results:

Receipts from various sources,	\$4,631 55
Interest on deposit in bank,	11 22

\$4,642 77

Less: Amount disbursed for purposes of relief and aid to soldiers during the Spanish-American war, \$4,401 52

Balance to credit of fund in bank, \$241 12

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

E. F. BUSHNEL,
Auditor.

Report accepted.

The Chairman of the Committee to assist the Treasurer General in examining Chapter accounts conveyed to the Board certain suggestions of the Auditor in connection with the accounts of the War Fund which he had recently audited. These were duly considered by the Board.

Miss Hetzel moved that the report of the Auditor of the War Fund be accepted. Motion carried.

Miss McBlair moved: "That all special funds collected by order of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, be held by the Treasurer General." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That all money collected by any committee appointed by the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, be transferred to the keeping of the Treasurer General." Motion carried.

Mrs. Nash, Chairman of the Committee to secure House for Congress, made a short verbal report, and it was decided to accept the contract for the rent of the Grand Opera House for the week of the Congress, 1900. At 1.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2.30 p. m.

Friday Afternoon, June 30, 1899.

At 2.30 p. m. the adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General.

Mrs. Henry asked permission to read the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters and moved that a special order be made for the consideration of this report. Motion carried.

The following was submitted:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents: Mrs. Augusta Dudley C. Paine, Boone, Iowa; Mrs. Sallie Roan Sanfley, Stanford, Kentucky; Mrs. Bella Pistine Wyman, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. Maria P. T. Beale, Arden, North Carolina.

Charter applications issued, 6; charters in hands of the engrosser 7. Letters written, 81.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) **ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,**
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL, MAY 31ST TO JUNE 30TH, 1899.—

CURRENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 31st (\$8.856.27, less \$10.20 of Meadow Garden Fund separately reported, and \$4.50 trans-

ferred to Permanent Fund, on account of record	
shield sales of May),	\$8,841 57
Annual dues (\$2,068.00, less \$78.00 refunded),	\$1,990 00
Initiation fees,	289 00
Sales of blanks,	2 74
Sales of Directory,	1 50
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. I,	\$1 10
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. II,	3 00
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. III,	5 00
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. IV,	1 00
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. V,	1 00
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. VI,	1 00
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. VII,	1 00
Sales of Lineage Book, Vol. VIII,	3 00
	<hr/>
Sales of Ribbon,	16 10
Sales of Rosettes,	1 00
Sales of Rosettes,	20 10
Actual income for month,	2,320 44
	<hr/>
Total cash receipts of current fund, June 30, 1899,	\$11,162 01
Average daily receipts, for 30 days, \$77.13 4-5.	

EXPENDITURES.

Office in General.

Curator's salary for June,	\$75 00
Office expenses, repairs, telegrams, expressage, postage, etc., for June and July,	60 00
Postage on application blanks, June and July,	20 00
200 Rosette badges, for sale,	40 00
Office supplies,	11 60
115 yards Society's ribbon, for sale,	50 00
Awnings for two windows,	4 50
Printing 20,000 Continental Hall circulars,	125 00
Postage and expressage on 20,000 Continental Hall circulars,	82 00
Printing 10,000 Constitutions,	138 40
Seal for printing Constitutions,	3 00
4,000 stamped envelopes,	86 40
Rent of office of Curator and Business Manager of Magazine,	23 25
	<hr/>
	\$719 15

Office of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General.

Stenographer's salary for June,	\$75 00
Awnings for two windows,	4 50

Clerk's salary for June,	50 00	
Rent of rooms,	23 25	
	<hr/>	152 75

Office of Treasurer General.

Salary of Bookkeeper and Record Clerk, June, ..	\$75 00	
Second Clerk's salary for June,	50 00	
Awnings for two windows,	4 50	
1,000 voucher blanks,	8 75	
Auditing account of Treasurer General, February		
10—April 27,	25 00	
Rent of rooms,	23 25	
	<hr/>	186 50

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Clerk's salary for June,	\$50 00	
Card Catalogue Clerk's salary for June,	50 00	
Rent of rooms,	23 25	
Awnings for two windows,	4 50	
	<hr/>	127 75

Office of Registrar General.

Salaries of three clerks, for June,	\$150 00	
Printing 1,000 postal cards,	12 50	
Engrossing 542 certificates,	23 75	
Postage on certificates,	18 00	
Awnings for two windows,	4 50	
Rent of rooms,	23 25	
	<hr/>	232 00

Office of Historian and Librarian General.

Editing Clerk's salary for June,	\$70 00	
Second Clerk's salary for June,	50 00	
Card catalogue case for Librarian General,	20 30	
Salary of Indexer for June,	50 00	
Awnings for two windows,	4 50	
Rent of rooms,	23 25	
	<hr/>	218 05

State Regents' Postage.

New Jersey,	\$5 00	
Massachusetts,	10 00	
Vermont,	2 00	
Kentucky,	5 00	
	<hr/>	22 00

Spoons for Real Daughters.

1. Mrs. Adelaide Hassey, Indiana;	
2. Mrs. Thirzah K. Beale, Massachusetts;	
3. Mrs. Lucy H. Emerson, Massachusetts;	
4. Miss Betsy G. Bean, Rhode Island;	
5. Mrs. Harriet H. Allen, Minnesota;	
6. Mrs. Julia A. Lantzman, New York;	
7. Mrs. Adelaide J. Whitney, New York;	
8. Mrs. Mary A. Cramp, North Dakota;	
9. Miss Margaret Murphy, Ohio;	
10. Mrs. Lydia Chapman, Pennsylvania;	
11. Mary M. Clark, Virginia,	\$26 30

Magazine Expenses.

Auditing account of Business Manager, February 10—April 27,	\$15 00	
Printing 2,000 Magazine circulars,	7 00	
Five half tone plates for illustration,	14 95	
Printing 3,500 copies for May,	331 92	
Printing 3,500 copies for June,	276 85	
Editor's salary for June,	83 33	
Business Manager's salary for June,	50 00	
		<hr/>
Total expense of Magazine for June,	\$779 05	
Less receipts from sales,	175 00	
		<hr/>
Net expense of Magazine for June,	604 05	
Printing 1,000 programs for Jubilee of 8th Continental Congress,	4 50	
Printing 500 circulars for Assistant Historian General,	3 50	
		<hr/>
Total expenditures of current fund for June,	\$2,296 55	
Balance on hand June 30th, 1899,	8,865 46	
		<hr/>
		\$11,162 01
(Average daily expenditures, for the 30 days, \$76.55 1-6.)		

CURRENT FUND—INVESTMENTS.

Two registered 4 per cent. United States bonds, face value, \$2,000 00

ASSETS OF CURRENT FUND.

Cash in Metropolitan National Bank,	\$96 89	
Cash in Washington Loan and Trust Co. Bank, ..	8,768 57	
Bonds, as above, at face value, in American Security and Trust Company's vault,	2,000 00	
		<hr/>
Total assets of current fund, June 30th, 1899,	\$10 865 45	

PERMANENT FUND.

CASH RECEIPTS.

On hand May 31st, 1899,		\$11,417 70
Charters: Geneseo Chapter, Illinois,	\$5 00	
Eunice Baldwin Chapter, New Hampshire,	5 00	
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Massachusetts,	5 00	
Alexander Macomb Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
	<hr/>	20 00

Life Memberships.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Mrs. Walling, Indiana,	\$12 50	
Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Carrie B. Neely, Illinois,	12 50	
Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. L. J. Talbot, Ohio,	12 50	
Western Reserve Chapter, Vergil P. Kline, Ohio,	12 50	
Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. J. E. Ensign, Ohio,	12 50	
Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. C. I. Dangler, Ohio,	12 50	
Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Ohio,	12 50	
	<hr/>	87 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, New York,	\$10 00	
General Lafayette Chapter, New Jersey,	10 00	
Phoebe Greene Ward Chapter, Rhode Island,	25 00	
Cash, District Columbia,	50	
	<hr/>	45 50
Royalty in sales of Record shields (transferred from Current Fund),		4 50
		<hr/>

Total cash receipts of Permanent Fund, June 30, 1899, \$11,575 20

PERMANENT FUND.

INVESTMENTS.

Eighteen registered four per cent. United States bonds, of 1907, face value,	\$27,000 00
Six registered five per cent. United States bonds, of 1904, face value,	6,000 00

Two debenture four per cent. bonds of American
Security and Trust Company, Washington, D.
C., face value, 1,000 00

Total Permanent Fund Investment, June 30th, 1899, \$34,000 00

ASSETS OF PERMANENT FUND.

Cash balance in American Security and Trust
Company's Bank, \$11,575 20
Twenty-six bonds, as above, in American Se-
curity and Trust Company's vault, 34,000 00

Total Assets of Permanent Fund, June 30th, 1899, \$45,575 20

COMBINED ASSETS OF BOTH FUNDS.

Cash balance of Current Fund, \$8,865 46
Bonds of Current Fund, at face value, 2,000 00
Cash balance of Permanent Fund, 11,575 20
Bonds of Permanent Fund, at face value, 34,000 00

Total Assets of National Society, Daughters of the
American Revolution, June 30th, 1899, \$56,440 66

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Meadow Garden Fund Contributions.

Lycoming Chapter, Pennsylvania, \$6 20
Delaware County Chapter, Pennsylvania, 2 00
Miss Elizabeth Maxwell, 1 00
Martha Jefferson Chapter, Iowa, .. 1 00

Total, \$10 20

Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund.

Balance received June 16th, from Mrs. S. B. Hatch, retiring
Treasurer (\$241.25, less \$171.00 credited to dues of Mary
Washington Colonial and Le Ray de Chaumont Chapters). \$70 25

As will be noted, the expenditures have been this month grouped
according to offices, not according to officers merely. This arrange-
ment shows the number of officers who occupy each of our six
double rooms, and the items of rent and awnings have been divided
among those several offices, instead of charging them all to "General
Office" as heretofore.

The items of Meadow Garden Farm contributions have been previously reported in the Current Fund, but are now separated and the names of the donors are indicated.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

June 30th, 1899.

The Registrar General asked permission to make a short report. This being granted, seven names were presented for membership to the National Society.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for these new applicants.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That a report of the stationery, application blanks and supplies of all kinds used and distributed in the six months, from March 1st, 1899, to September 1st, 1899, with the amount expended for postage and expressage, also amount of stock on hand, be prepared and presented at the meeting of the National Board of Management in October next." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That owing to the want of facilities for literary work in the rooms of the National Society, during office hours, and to the fact that contracts for printing three Lineage Books, ordered by the Eighth Continental Congress, have already been made; that Mrs. Johnston be permitted to carry on her work as heretofore until the meeting of the National Board in October next." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General called the attention of the Board to the fact that according to the rules and regulations contained in the report of the Committee on Daughters of the American Revolution rooms, and which report had been unanimously accepted, there were certain restrictions in regard to giving information concerning the action of the Board at its meetings. The Recording Secretary inquired if this restriction extended also to the members of the Board.

It was answered in the negative, it being stated that any member of the Board who is unable to attend the meetings and desires to be informed of the proceedings of the Board, is duly entitled to this information, and the Recording Secretary was empowered to furnish such information on application.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions in regard to regulating the leaves of absence of the clerks in making up the pay-roll, which were given.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the clerks be paid in advance for the month of their leave." Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that the office be closed at 4 o'clock, p. m. every day during the summer months. Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden inquired about the requirements in regard to the Chapters sending in their By-laws and suggested that postal cards be printed, asking the Chapters to send in their By-laws.

It was moved and carried that this suggestion be acted upon.

The Treasurer General and the Registrar General suggested that certain obituary notices of Chapter members be published in the Magazine.

It was moved and carried that the Committee on Condolence be directed to attend to the publication of these obituary notices.

The Treasurer General stated that the roll of the at-large membership in her office will require to be transferred during the Summer, and explained the system of keeping the records, suggested by the Auditor.

It was moved and carried that a trial of this system be made.

The Treasurer General asked permission to procure a small case and cards which would be necessary for the work.

Mrs. Stakely moved that this request of the Treasurer General be granted. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General submitted for the consideration of the Board the design of Nurses' Certificate prepared by Caldwell & Co., which was unanimously accepted.

The President General read a communication from William O. McDowell of the Sons of the American Revolution, addressed to "The Societies of Colonial Dames," which had been sent to the President General for the archives of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The purport of this communication was the necessity of the various patriotic societies working together in harmony.

The Recording Secretary General read letters from Mrs. Thom, State Regent of Maryland, and Mrs. Park, State Regent of Georgia, regretting their inability to attend the meeting of the National Board, and sending cordial greetings.

At five o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Wednesday in October.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ALBERT H. AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

ERRATA.

In the report of the Stars and Stripes Chapter in October Magazine the Chapter membership should read thirty-nine.

J. M. Hanson, of Lexington, Ky.,



By special arrangement with the publishers, will furnish three leading magazines one full year, for a little more than the price of two. To one or to separate addresses.

Cosmopolitan, Munsey's and McClure's,	\$2 65
American Monthly, Leslie's Monthly and Cosmopolitan,	2 65
American Monthly, Cosmopolitan and McClure's,	2 65
American Monthly and Scribner's,	3 55
American Monthly and Harper's Magazine,	3 70
American Monthly and The Bookman,	2 80
American Monthly and Spirit of '76,	1 85
McClure's and Cosmopolitan,	1 85
Munsey's and Leslie's Monthly,	1 85
Cosmopolitan and Great Round World,	2 15
Cosmopolitan and Youth's Companion (including all extra numbers and calendar for 1900),	2 35

(Send for full club rate catalogue.)

Reference, Phoenix National Bank, Lexington, Ky., and all publishers.

Upon all orders that reach us before April 31, 1900, we will allow an extra discount of 10 cents on any of the above combinations.

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J. M. Hanson, Magazine Agency,
Lexington, Kentucky.

Miss J. M. Hanson is a member of the Lexington Chapter, D. A. R., and any orders sent to her will receive prompt and careful attention.

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

The American Monthly Magazine

Is the Official Organ of the

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

and should be in the home
of every member

Try to get a new subscriber before
next month's issue

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



A. Hamilton

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XV. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1899. NO. 6.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

ONE afternoon in late April this year when the trees were just putting forth little, tender green leaves toward a world of sunshine and warmth, on a height overlooking the Harlem river, with Greater New York at its feet, stood several people gazing at this sweet new life. A few feet away was the old Jumel mansion. Here Roger Morris entertained General Washington and here Aaron Burr was married, in his eighteenth year, to the fascinating Madam Jumel. By a curious juxtaposition of fate a few yards away stood ten of the trees which Alexander Hamilton planted before this same Burr killed him. As "The Spectator" says: "These trees would have formed somewhat more of a forest had they been planted for the States to-day. Hamilton planted thirteen, one for each colony, and ten are still living." Over on the other side of New York, across the East River, is the stone against which Hamilton rested on the fatal day of the duel. It stands a huge boulder surrounded by an iron fence, as protection against the souvenir clippers, with an inscription stating the fact that here Alexander Hamilton rested after he was shot by Aaron Burr. The Hoboken boulevard runs near the place now, and the West Shore railroad, down below, boldly puffs its smoke upward. One sits down and dreams a little as to the probable surroundings on that July morning of 1804. The place itself was doubtless green with the greenness of the forest primeval, such as one finds in the depths of our northern woods, and the Hudson rippled placidly below while the two men took off their broad-cloth coats and stood in ruffled shirts facing each other. Not the first duel fought for motives of love or politics, but fortunately, largely because of Hamilton's position in the growing republic, it was practically the last of

sanctioned duelling. Trinity churchyard has the last memorial of this great leader and statesman—a place more haunted with a mingling of the past and present than any spot I know of in America. It is really worth a journey down Wall street, through the crowds imbued with their modern hurry, to see this oasis of silence in the wilderness of traffic. There is nothing sad about it, as with most burial grounds, and treading one's way over the paths one reads familiar names in many directions, and perhaps the chimes of Trinity may ring out for a mid-day Lenten service with a Phillips Brooks to stand before a hushed throng of business men and tell them of the life that conquers death. But this paper is to tell of Alexander Hamilton's life and the work he accomplished in it, not of his manner of leaving it. In all directions and from all sources one gains an impression of virility, magnetism, brilliancy and ability such as seems to exhaust the store of adjectives of the writers, and certainly took away the breath of one reader with admiration of the wonderful versatility and power of the man. He was born in the West Indies on the eleventh day of January, 1757. His father was Scotch and his mother a French Huguenot. This combination of Scotch thoughtfulness with French vivacity unquestionably had much to do with many qualities of Hamilton's character. His extraordinary precocity is a quality which causes every authority to marvel. Fancy a boy of thirteen managing the affairs of a considerable merchant. At fifteen he took ship for Boston, thence to New York, where he entered school and indulged at odd moments his propensity for writing. At the end of a year he entered King's College, now the Columbia College, of which New York is justly proud in every way. He used to be seen walking under the shadows on Botteau street talking eagerly to himself. The passers-by would turn to look at the small, slight youth, still a mere boy in appearance, dark of skin, and with deep-set eyes; and those who knew the "young West Indian," as he was called, already speculated about him vaguely. This was a time to prove men's souls and develop whatever power lay latent or active in them, for the great American Revolution was coming to a crisis. Hamilton's tendencies were naturally aristocratic, but his reason as well

as satisfaction for his ambition were with the colonists. A great meeting of patriots was held in the fields on July 6, 1774, and Hamilton was in the audience. What was left unsaid impressed the boy listening more than what was spoken, and at last, unable to rest silent, with much burning logic on his tongue, the boy of 17 pushed his way to the front and after a moment's hesitation his words came as powerfully and passionately as the intellect behind them willed. Two tracts, the appeal of those days to the people, came from his pen, logical, acute and able. Hamilton henceforth had an established position, and continued his arguments, written and spoken, and studied military affairs both practically and theoretically. The days for preparation were few, however. In 1776 the New York Convention ordered a company of artillery raised. Hamilton applied for the command, and his examination proving his fitness, he was accepted, and at 19 was playing a man's part in a world full of action, and that of the most momentous character. In another year his gallantry, added to his literary reputation, made him one of Washington's aides, with the title of lieutenant colonel. His principal occupation was in the conducting of Washington's correspondence, sending out proclamations, reports, and endless letters. In them is shown the rapid development of a keen and powerful intellect. Sagacity, foresight, force in every direction. His conduct of the delicate mission to Gates was another proof of his ability and tact. It fell to Hamilton's part to see Mrs. Arnold after the flight of her husband, and Hamilton's letters to Miss Schuyler, his future wife, show the deep sympathy and tenderness this mission called forth. He had apparently always the faculty of calling forth as well as giving forth friendship. His military talent was great, but his greatest power was as a statesman. Government and finance were to him interesting topics. At 23 he wrote a little essay on the currency. As Mr. Lodge says, it looks simple enough now, but it was written before the days of political economy and was thoroughly modern in reasoning and conclusive in argument. The central idea of his scheme was to unite the interest of the moneyed class in supporting the government credit. A brief letter to Isaac Sears sums up his opinions: "We must have a govern-

ment with more power. We must have a tax in kind. We must have a foreign loan. We must have a bank on the true principle of a bank. We must have an administration distinct from Congress, and in the hands of single men under their orders." At this period the war had come to an end and every one's thoughts were turning to that; but Hamilton, like any true statesman, looked to the future and the wisdom of this proved itself soon. In spite of the turmoil about him, which makes the ordinary events of life seem to have been so remote to readers of this period, Hamilton fell in love and married Miss Elizabeth Schuyler, of Albany, a daughter of the brave General Schuyler. In spite, however, of all his successes, Hamilton had no money, but he had a strong faith in himself, and set about the study of law. "Hamilton," says one authority, "had above all things a classical and logical mind, and in spite of hasty preparation clarified his knowledge as he gained it." His next important step was becoming a member of Congress. A body then also in strong contrast to the present time, made up of the thinking, high-minded men of the nation. The situation of the country was most critical at this time. There was stiff fighting in this formation of the new government. Day after day Hamilton was on his feet debating for the new constitution point by point. No detail was too small for him to remember and consider it. "The Federalist," a series of political essays for the purpose of explaining to the people the meaning and intention of the Constitution was published shortly before this in 1788. This collection of papers, more than half of which bear Hamilton's name, still is cited at the bar as an exposition of the meaning and purpose of the Constitution. Madison and Jay also were chief contributors. The position of New York during the formation of the Constitution was not, I am sorry to say, one to which we can point with pride. It was for delaying the ratification of the Constitution, but finally, through the efforts of Hamilton, ably seconded by Jay and Livingstone, New York fell in line. Mr. Fiske says: "In the making of the government under which we live these five names—Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Jefferson and Marshall—stood before all others. I mention them here chronologically in the order of the times at which

their influence was felt at its maximum." This Constitution then formed has for over a hundred years kept the American Union, in spite, too, of a great civil war, in a state of peace such as is hardly equalled by the history of any other nation. A large part of this success was due to the first President and those men whom he summoned about him. To Alexander Hamilton fell the position of first Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton at this time had a large law practice in New York city, benefitting with other Americans by the exclusion of all Tories from practising in our courts. He did not hesitate, however, to come forward, and at 32 was directing and controlling the finances of the country, which were in a state of chaos so tremendous that it was uncertain whether there were any finances in the debris! America had no credit and no capital. Amsterdam bankers refused to lend so small a sum as \$300,000 on the pledge of the United States to repay it. Hamilton, as Daniel Webster said afterwards of him, "touched the dead corpse of the public credit and it sprang upon its feet." He realized that it is impossible to keep one's credit without paying one's debts. He had no genius for management, but forced things through. In the course of a year he was asked to report, and did report with full details, upon the raising, management and collection of the revenue; as to estimates of incomes and expenditures; as to the temporary regulation of the chaotic currency; as to navigation laws and the regulation of the coasting trade; as to the post-office, for which he drafted a bill; as to the purchase of West Point; on the great question of public lands, and upon all claims against the government. Nor was this all, for there was a multiplicity of business to be superintended. Money had to be found for the immediate and pressing needs of the new government. And the whole financial machine of the Treasury Department had to be set going. It makes one fairly gasp for breath to think of one man grappling with all this, and makes one wonder why it is that we do not produce Hamiltons and Jeffersons in these days. These men were honestly and disinterestedly in earnest for the welfare of the country and had intelligence to back up and carry out its good. Of course, the country was small, and a few men would

naturally stand out prominently, and possibly the higher average in this day counter-balances the better few of that, but one sometimes feels that the average, higher though it be, might be still higher and it certainly does seem as if societies of the nature of this to which we belong had quite as much duty in the line of holding up revolutionary standards of patriotism as in preserving mementoes of revolutionary events. The cardinal virtues in politics and government, according to this man Alexander Hamilton, were strength and order. In his report on the public credit, two sentences embody the essential points, viz: "To cement more closely the union of States and to establish public order on a basis of upright and liberal policy." His financial schemes all seem to have been both genuine and trustful. As regarding the debt Hamilton divided it into three parts: the foreign, the domestic, and debts of the States during the war. The assumption of the State debt necessitated a revenue, so Hamilton in his second report to Congress favors an excise. His theory always was to have as little direct taxation as possible, but to raise a revenue from articles of luxury. The day after the suggestion of an excise Hamilton brought forward his national bank scheme, which, in passing I may say, a banker last week told me, is still in operation. At this time the great problem was to get money for the developing of the resources, greater than that now even, of the country. This banking scheme was to have the support of the government and the government the use of its funds, and in a last result control of the bank. Here was this man of 32 outlining and proposing to manage a financial machine which should set in running order a bankrupt, unknown nation, exhausted by war and looked at askance by the world at large. Just as the funding scheme would call forth all its holders' interest in the welfare of the government, so the investors in this national bank would have both personal and private reasons for aiding the government. The opposition to this scheme came from those who said that the Constitution gave no right to Congress for such a charter. The so-called Elastic Clause in the Constitution, however, covered this objection. Hamilton claimed that those measures were needed to set the new government on its feet. His oppo-

nents, lead by Jefferson, said that necessity is a tyrant's plea. In this way arose the first great division between political parties under the Constitution. The Hamiltonians gave a loose or liberal contribution to the Elastic Clause in order to make the new government strong. The Jeffersonians gave a strict or narrow construction to that clause because they were afraid the new government would grow too strong and become tyrannical. This divergence lead to the formation of the two famous political parties, the Federalists and Anti-Federalists, or as they later were called the Republicans and Democrats. An interesting compromise was brought about at this time between the North and South, for even at the early period sectionalism played an important part in politics. The South feared that the government was to be managed too much by northern capitalists hence supported Jefferson, and had a less strong interest in a closely centralized government, a feeling which manifested itself even more clearly in 1861. In 1790 a capital city for the Nation was to be selected. The North wanted it on the Delaware, the South on the Potomac. The dispute over this question of location and that of the assumption of State debts by the government waxed furious. A compromise was finally made by which Congress was to assume all State debts and the city of Washington was to be built on the Potomac. All this time, on the other side of the Atlantic, France was on the brink of that most horrible but yet wonderfully interesting revolution. Hamilton, as always, sided with law and against lawlessness, and Jefferson sympathized with the principles of the revolution. Each man having a part of the right on his side. This is, however, too long a subject to be entered upon here. To return to the state of the finances in America, we find that Hamilton's power of organization was simply astounding. His honesty could never be questioned and his chief political fault seems to have been lack of self-control. A month after Hamilton's first report he sent out a second, concerning the formation of a mint, in which he showed his absolute certainty of knowledge and clearness of thought. He strongly favored a double standard, and advised the use of the decimal system with the dollar as unit. France, annoyed at what it considered American in-

gratitude for services in the Revolution, took such measures as finally lead to a decision on the part of the government here to form an army. Adams, who was President, appealed to Washington to take the matter in charge. Washington consented on condition that he should not take command until after the army was formed, nominating Hamilton to take that task in hand. It was a task for which Hamilton was peculiarly fitted. He purposed making a fundamental arrangement for governing both the army and navy, and set systematically to work. Fortunately the second peace commission proved that war would not be necessary. The alien and sedition laws passed in 1798 seriously injured the cause of the Federalists of which party Hamilton was leader. The Anti-Federalists could now plausibly declare that the government was becoming tyrannical and abridging both freedom of speech and the press. The indignation throughout the country was so great that the Federalists were badly defeated at the next election and Jefferson was made President. Aaron Burr, an intriguing politician, was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and Hamilton worked hard against both Jefferson and Burr. This defeat of the Federalists left Hamilton free to devote himself to the practice of the law, and a few months found him at the head of the bar. As a lawyer, Hamilton was a marked success. He was not a brilliant pleader, pleading in any direction being rather outside his line, but he was earnest and serious as well as logical and forceful, with a certain dramatic sense of fitness. A popular belief seemed to spring up as to the certainty of Hamilton winning cases. Force of intellect and force of will were his chief characteristics and formed then, as now and always, a pretty sure fulcrum for success. While he was still in the position of foremost man in America, and because of that largely came his downfall. As we have seen above, he had fought against Burr in the Presidency contest, and now near the close of Burr's term as Vice-President, Hamilton had stood between Burr and a foreign mission. Burr then attempted to get the governorship of New York. Hamilton came forward and denounced him and his party as intriguers, and finally Burr challenged Hamilton to a duel in 1804. Before going to the meeting Hamilton put on paper a statement which gave the

objections to duelling and the motives which lead him to risk his life and the welfare of his children. At the end of this remarkable paper he says: "The ability to be in future useful, whether in resisting mischief or effecting good, in those crises of our public affairs which seem likely to happen, would probably be inseparable from a conformity with public prejudice in this particular." This to us of the beginning of the twentieth century has the ring of sophistry, but we must remember that duelling at the beginning of the nineteenth century was the accepted mode of settling disputes, and that Burr's challenge in itself was not remarkable. There seems lately to have been some attempt made to vindicate Burr himself from the charge of being an arch-intriguer and despicable character. I unfortunately have not been able to read this last life and vindication of Burr, but the verdict seems to be that Burr was not so guilty as every one believes, but that Hamilton really provoked him to his act. However that may be, Burr shot with the intent to kill and Hamilton's pistol went off in the air. Whether by accident, through his wound, or because he would not aim, history does not state. Hamilton was taken to his home, where he lived a few hours in terrible agony, and "Burr went forth unharmed, but to be a wanderer and outcast on the earth." A just summary of the characteristics of a man of Hamilton's versatility and power is a difficult matter. It would seem as though his public career was all that is upright and honorable. In private life his wonderful charm and fascination apparently were too great for his share of moral proportion to keep steady. In his own family he was idolized. His defects sprang from the intensity of his feelings. He had a large measure of self-confidence which in the majority of cases was well justified. In person Hamilton was well made, but very small. He had, however, great dignity and impressiveness, and a beautiful face and finely shaped head. The clear-cut, aristocratic features have force and fascination about them, with a look that might turn to cruelty about the strong mouth and chin. Ambrose Spencer, the distinguished judge, says of him: "Alexander Hamilton was the greatest man this country ever produced. It was he more than any other man, who thought out the Constitution of the United States and the details of the government of the Union. I can

truly say that hundreds of the politicians and statesmen of the day get both the web and woof of their thoughts from Hamilton's brains." Chancellor Kent says: "He rose at once to the loftiest heights of professional eminence by his profound penetration, his power of analysis, the comprehensive grasp and strength of his understanding and the firmness, frankness and integrity of his character." He was creative. He believed in an aristocratic republic, with strong centralization, and above all things he believed that America could be a great nation.

MARY ARNOLD PETRIE.

THE MAKING OF A GOOD PAPER.

"It is a poor sport, that is not worth the candle."

WHEN a woman wishes to join a patriotic society she is apt to infer that being proposed and properly seconded, constitutes the whole act of becoming a member. And when confronted with the "Requisites in making an acceptable paper," an aggrieved feeling possesses her and she is tempted to condemn the demand for "tracing the probability of eligibility by dates" and the requirements as unnecessary and hypercritical.

A little reflection will, I am sure, convince every person that a society worth joining must be founded upon a solid basis; and built slowly and methodically as to values and claims.

Against more than one patriotic society, the charge has been made and not without foundation, "Oh! anyone can become a member, they are not particular." Being particular has no reference as to social position, simply as to claims. When a membership blank is sent to an applicant, it should be a matter of pride, as well as pleasure, to fill in every line, if possible, with information regarding herself and her ancestry, thus making a genealogical record worthy of being preserved by her family and adding important information to historical literature. "Births, marriages and deaths, as far as possible of ancestors to enable verifier of society to trace the probability of eligibility by dates;" the use of this may be demonstrated by a suppositious case. Miss A claims for her ancestor one John A, whom the record in her possession refers to as Major

A. She has no date in her possession but has always understood Grandpapa A would admit her as a descendant of a revolutionary hero. Imagine her surprise when the verifier, after much loss of time, proves by date that he was not born until a year after peace was declared.

"If reference to Pension Office is given, a copy of statement, duly sworn to, must accompany application, as the Society cannot undertake to verify these matters."

The wisdom of this rule is easily realized, for what society would be willing to pay for time spent in searches made by its verifier, when the person most interested is too careless to obtain the information for herself?

"Ancestors' service must be traced through service given in official records, volume and page of reference being given." Here again economy of time and money is observed, for few societies can afford to pay for the time necessary to substantiate claims traced through official records, and if the applicant cannot or will not give herself the trouble there are many gentlewomen who have become experts at this business, and the applicant can have the whole matter most thoroughly worked out at a small expense to herself.

"Reference to family Bibles, newspapers or private genealogical records, unaccompanied by proof, either official or private, should not be accepted." There have been notations on the fly leaves of old Bibles that could not be proven and which upon investigation have been declared invalid; we all know the newspapers to be unreliable at times, especially when a journalist allows his imagination to have full play, and as for private genealogical records, have we not in our own time found laughable blunders and gross mis-statements in the so-called family book issued by some deeply interested but credulous relative? To give the time of ancestor's service is desirable, for when one has served but a few days, whilst he is equally worthy of respect surely to those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, a full record should be given. My little paper represents a rather crude aspect, as it is formed upon the few requisites of a well-known Chapter of a patriotic society. The aim is a simple and direct appeal to every one joining any such society to make her application papers as full and reliable as possible.

A pedigree should be most carefully compiled, full names, births, marriages and deaths, month and year in regular order furnished; to use a homely simile it should be like a ladder, exposed on every side to inspection, strong, long, with every rung following every other one until it goes into mother earth and rests firm for all newcomers to climb up.

It is true that almost every one has some claim upon ancient days, and if our ancestors had been as careful as we aim to be, what genealogical records we might possess instead of the digging and delving now necessary to establish our rights.

Of course, in the pursuit of genealogy abuses have arisen; many people whose very claim to the inheritance of good stock should have taught them better have become insufferable in their vain glory, proving that the accident of birth does not complete the work so well begun. But take it all in all the effect has been beneficial and uplifting. The American people are in a dangerous condition of satisfaction, which begets the feeling vulgarly expressed in the phrase: "As good as you and better too." And this is pre-eminently so with the youth of to-day. The rising generation is sadly lacking in that fine quality, reverence. And this is just what our patriotic societies aim to teach—a respect for those who have gone before. Fifty years, nay twenty-five years ago, the old pioneer grandfather who lived in a log cabin or the one who later on fought in the American Revolution, was regarded as a worthy soul, who, according to his lights, did well; but as he perhaps lacked the polish of a collegiate education, was totally ignorant as a stroke oar, and never heard of athletics as an integral part of a man's training, was practically of no use to his cultivated descendant and could shed no lustre from his almost unknown grave. When patriotism revived all this was changed; the interest became vital as to what our fathers and mothers did, "I" for once being of little account. Grandpapa—now several times and in more senses than one great—loomed up. Mayhap he was a farmer, worse still a shoemaker, carpenter or wheel-wright, yet if he held an important post in the colony, such as member of the provincial assembly, member of the common council, founder of a hospital, collector of the port, member of the Continental Army, State

troops, militia or minute men, he was most desirable. Perhaps he was only able to make his mark at the foot of a document, this is no longer an unpardonable sin. What matter if he could not write with his pen, he had made a mark which was unfading in the light of ages. What he did previous to 1750 enables his descendants to become a member of the best patriotic society and wear upon his left breast a rosette or gold insignia in token of the same. And grandmamma, too, in her "linsey-woolsey," emerges from the oblivion of the attic to which she has long ago been consigned, and after a careful oiling up and re-varnishing she hangs in state as a Colonial Dame and gives her granddaughter the right to become one also.

Lydia Darrah was a plain and probably an unlettered woman, but her quick wit and her patriotism made her illustrious, and when she shouldered her meal bag and walked five miles over the frozen snow, she saved her country and gave her descendants the freedom of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. And so I claim that knowledge and love of ancestry have taught us something of that noble quality "noblesse oblige." It should arouse in our breasts an honest pride to be worthy the good name we inherit and incite us to deeds made possible by example. It should have a like effect upon those who shall come after us; our descendants in their turn should take part in the noble emulation of making "good, better" until the "best" and highest has been achieved.

MRS. FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS

OUTING OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY CHAPTER.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLU-
TION, JUNE 9, 1899.

THE day set for our outing of the year 1899 proved a very delightful one. Thirty members met at the South Union Station and took the 10.27 train for Quincy. At Atlantic another member joined us and at Quincy we were met by Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Parsons, by whose invitation we were to spend such a delightful day of historic sight-seeing.

Our first start was to the Adams Academy, where the house once stood in which John Hancock was born. After a little longer walk through a beautiful old street shaded by fine old trees we came to Presidents Bridge. Through the kindness of Mrs. Evelyn Adams we were allowed to visit the house of John Quincy Adams, now occupied by Mrs. Brooks Adams. This is a fine old residence, and the grounds were beautiful, well suited to the house, for in the garden we found such old-fashioned flowers as honey-suckle, lockspur, poppies, peonies and blush roses. The flowers were enclosed in a box border which gave the air such an old-fashioned perfume. At the foot of the garden we found a nut tree planted by John Quincy Adams in 1804. On entering the house we first went into what must have been a library, although now the library is a building by itself in the yard, a place in which it would be a delight to read and study. This room as all was very low-studded and was paneled from floor to ceiling and filled with fine old furniture. In the hall hung a framed piece of embroidery which read as follows: "Presented to Mrs. Adams, lady of the President of the United States of America, by the pupils of the Seminary for female education at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1826." In the hall also stood a large wood box. On the walls in one room hung the portraits of John Q. Adams when a little boy and of Mr. and Mrs. John Adams and Mrs. John Q. Adams. There were a great many interesting things to see and study in this lovely home, but we felt that we must hurry and look quickly as there were so many of us to enter.

Our next stopping place was the fine old church in the center of Quincy which the Adams and Quincy families attended. Pew number fifty-four belonged to the Adams family and fifty-five to the Quincys. The bodies of John Adams and John Quincy Adams and their wives rest in the tombs under the church. The key to the large door is held by one of the Adams family. The old hearse stands in the cellar, in which it is said John Q. Adams was brought to the church and the box in which his casket was placed when it was sent from Washington. The church was built in 1827, and the four stone pillars were brought from Mrs. Baxter's father's quarry

in Quincy. It took twenty-five yoke of oxen to haul each of the pillars to the church. A few of the party visited the cemetery across the street, where are buried Joseph Adams, who died in 1736, and Josiah Quincy, who died in 1784.

From the church we went to "The Greenleaf," and on going to the parlors we had half an hour to rest and chat, when lunch was announced, a welcome sound. I hardly dare to say that it was the most delightful part of the day. From the hotel we took a special car for Quincy Adams to visit the homes of John Adams and John Quincy Adams. These houses are so interesting that one could spend a whole day there and not be satisfied. The John Adams house, the home of Abigail Adams, is owned by the Quincy Historical Society and it has been left in its old state and furnished as near as possible as it was at the time of the Revolution. The left hand room as you go into the front door was the kitchen before the house was enlarged and in this room is found the old fire-place. It was the custom in the farm house to suspend the trammel from a round stick of green hard wood placed crosswise up the chimney, in holes left for that purpose, and when it became used up by the heat to be replaced by a new one. A portion of the last stick so in use was found up in the chimney and is now suspended from a hook in the great oak mantle tree as a relic. For many years the ceiling of this room bore no plaster; it has been uncovered and shows the oak rafters and wide pine boards of the floor above, begrimed by age. From one of these rafters hangs a forefathers' tin perforated lantern. Beneath the lantern we find an ancient rocking-chair, which by its roominess invites repose. The short rockers of the early style are so flattened by use that it has only a jerky motion when movement is given to it. Abstracts from Abigail Adams' letters are to be found over some of the doors and in the room we read "If we expect to inherit the blessings of our fathers, we should return a little more to their primitive simplicity of manners and not sink into inglorious ease." The room just above this old kitchen is the one once used by John Q. Adams as his own. This room contains an old-fashioned four-post bedstead with its hanging

of old patch. A set of high chest drawers, "high boys," also is to be found in this room much worn by use. The dressing table is made of pine and covered with fine muslin. It was once used by Abigail Adams. The wash-stand is of the old three-cornered shape, also very old, and with its old-fashioned wash-bowl and pitcher of blue looks in keeping with the chairs of old-time make about the room. In the hall we find a section of the old hand-made lathing exposed, which are all widths and thicknesses and held in place by hand-made nails. Crossing the hall we stand in Abigail Adams' room, where ex-President John Quincy Adams was born. This room contains an oval top big bed with curtains and valance of ancient dimity as are also the window curtains of the room. The fire-place contains a quaint pair of andirons. Beneath this room is the parlor. One interesting part of this room is the "bowfat," it may be called a buffet when one is outside of the house. It is filled with the company china. In the rear of this room is the newer kitchen with its more shallow fire-place, yet one can stand in it and see day-light above. A heavy fire set bears the burden of immense logs, above which, suspended from an old crane, are the pots and kettles of old shape. Above this fire-place is a long narrow mantle shelf, just the right width to hold the candle-sticks, tinder-box and old clock which are there. At the right of the fire-place is the old brick oven. An old dresser is here to hold the pewter and mammoth bread trough and a cheese press, which is said to be 260 years old. In the yard we find the old well-sweep and the bucket over 100 years old. We would like to have spent more time here, but the afternoon was going fast and we wanted to visit the next house, owned by the John Adams Chapter. Daughters of the Revolution, and the home of John Adams, the father of Abigail Adams' husband. Going through an old turnstile we found ourselves in a house very similar to the one we had just left, but the interior was much more modern. The John Adams Chapter have had it restored to its original condition as a country farm-house of the colonial period and use it as their headquarters and a place to keep all their relics. There were a number of old things to see in this

house, but of course, not near as many as in the house we first visited. Before we had half satisfied our eyes we heard our car coming and so we had to say a hurried good-bye to our hostesses and thank them for a very pleasant and instructive day and one long to be remembered by us all.

LILA BRYDEN BABB.

ON QUARRY HILL.

AGAIN I climb thy sunny steep
 Crowned with its granite store,
 Whose chiseled block's artistic touch
 Shall speak forever more,
 Throughout our country's pleasant vales,
 By winding stream and shore,
 Of fair Rhode Island sea-girt town,
 Her vailant sons who sprung
 From plow, and bench, and forge, and loom
 When war's shrill clarion rung,
 To join the marshalled hosts that fought,
 That never could return—
 To them our land's best offering
 The monumental urn.

How fair beneath our feet is spread,
 In summer's warmth and glow,
 The blooming verdure of the vale,
 The river's peaceful flow,
 That like a silken ribbon rolls
 Along its banks of green,
 Checkered by shade of tree and vine
 And sunlight's golden sheen.

New England's pride, neat, peaceful homes
 Stretch out on either hand,
 They are our nation's sentinels,
 The bulwark of our land.
 In them the science of all schools
 We learn and understand,
 The principles of truth and right
 That planted our dear land.

In marshalled ranks the tufted hills
 Clad in their fairest dress,
 Frame in the beauty of the vale,
 Our grateful vision bless.

Oh! fear and care encumbered hearts
 Imbibe this calm repose,
 The grandeur that these wooded heights
 And valleys sweet disclose.

What noble forms in fancy rise
 And pass before our view;
 The founders of our township wide,
 Who toil and hardship knew;
 They cleared the trackless forest,
 They planted corn and vine,
 They left us homes of plenty,
 They gave us bread and wine.

Here flocks and herds sweet herbage grazed
 The winding stream along,
 Here wife and maid the wheel beside
 Burst forth in joyous song;
 For hearts are warm, and love is new,
 In every clime and age,
 And manhood's strength and woman's love
 Are life's grand heritage.

Their lives were pure, we hold them saints
 In all our fireside tales;
 Their work was well, their mantles rest
 Upon these quiet vales;
 And wisdom shows by well-worn path
 Throughout the wondrous plan,
 We build for good, or build for ill,
 In the deathless soul of man.

HARRIET A. STANTON.

THE BURNING OF THE "PEGGY STEWART."

[Dedicated to the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.]

BY MRS. CHARLES W. LORD.

Ahoy! Ahoy! with wings outspread,
 Yon brig is coursing in the gale;
 She's passed our watch; she bounds ahead
 Across the bay with bellied sail.
 'Tis Stewart's ship, returned with tea,
 That dares defy our late decree.

The "Peggy Stewart" 'tis, forsooth!
Well laden, too, though we did swear
Our province should maintain her truth,
And pay no tyrant's tax unfair.
No tea nor goods from o'er the sea
Shall land here. Burn the odious tea!

Hark! 'tis the Council's signal drum!
From glebe and hall rush cavaliers;
With shout, "What cargo here hath come?
What traitor's tea brings tax arrears.
When we have sworn no tax we'll pay?
To Gallow's Hill with him straight way!"

Quoth Stewart, "I beseech you, list.
The tea was shipped ere Council's hest;
As loyal patriot, I insist;
My brig I'll burn, 'twill be my test.
All Maryland this night shall see
My beacon light of liberty."

To wind we'll point; rush, lads and men,
Shouting, "Our rights! Our liberty!"
And Stewart's torch his vessel then
Did burn with Master William's tea.
The "Peggy Stewart," wrapped in fire,
Wrote out in flames a people's ire.

Masts, shrouds and sails, in lurid glare,
Stamped red and bloody prophecy
Of years of struggle and despair
Ere Freedom won her victory.
And "Peggy Stewart's burning scroll
Lit fires that woke a nation's soul.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

SKETCH OF LYCOMING CHAPTER, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier."—*Byron.*

For a long time a number of ladies of Williamsport thought there ought to be a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution here, but no one felt like taking the initiative steps until, in 1896, Mrs. William Emery was appointed Regent. She proved to be the right person in the right place. She is enthusiastically patriotic and having no narrow ideas on the subject, she did not organize a Chapter among her own exclusive circle of wealth and culture, but put into the daily papers an invitation to all ladies interested in forming a Chapter to meet at her home and discuss the feasibility of organization.

On November 23, 1896, about twenty ladies met at her home. Application papers were distributed and the result of that meeting was the organization of our Chapter with fifteen charter members.

A lively discussion was held over the naming of the new Chapter. No doubt each Daughter thought it would be gratifying to have it bear the name of her own brave ancestor, but as it was founded on broad lines, we decided to use the name of our county—Lycoming—and then each one would feel an equal interest in the name and we have found there was wisdom in the choice. Our county was erected in 1795 and derived its name from a creek bearing the name Lycoming, which name is supposed to have been corrupted from Le-ghani-hanne, signifying sandy stream. On Scull's map it is

written Lycoumick and it has gradually changed from that to Lycoming.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Mary White Emery, Regent; Mrs. Josephine Searle Bentley, Vice-Regent; Miss Annie Rachel McClure, Secretary; Mrs. Gula White Johnson, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Wilson Laird, Registrar; Miss Kathryn Dickinson Burrows, Historian.

On February 22, 1897, the Chapter was entertained at a tea at the handsome home of our Regent. A short program was carried out and everything was done in a patriotic manner. Each guest was presented with a small flag with thirteen stars. It was decided that the main work of Lycoming Chapter would be the organization of a public library and that all our other work would be secondary to that one great aim. Our first 4th of July was celebrated in an appropriate manner at the Park Hotel. The Sons of the Revolution were invited to join us. Patriotic addresses were made, national songs were sung and refreshments were served. By fall we realized we had grown so rapidly that we were obliged to abandon holding our meetings at our Regent's home and we secured a suitable room in the Park Hotel. At our annual meeting it was deemed advisable to reelect our officers.

In February, 1898, our first delegate was sent to Congress. Our Historian was the fortunate one to be elected and those who have participated in the doings of Congress can realize just how fully she enjoyed every hour of that short week. She returned home in a glow of patriotism and presented to the Chapter a full report of Congress and tried to have each member feel that her Chapter is not a little club, but that each Chapter is part of a living, throbbing whole, an organization that is nearly world wide.

In the spring of 1898 we had the great pleasure of welcoming into our Chapter a Real Daughter, Mrs. Statira Christie. Being a sufferer from rheumatism, she is no longer active physically, but her mind is bright and it is a delight to her to be a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Spanish-American War filled our whole country with such a glow of patriotism that it welded together the North, South, East and West into one loyal band and firm may it ever

stand! The great and noble work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during that sad time has fully proved that the Daughters are loyal, brave and true, and that they possess

Strong hearts, true hearts, that long to give
Their strength to others, hearts that live
In some divine, unselfish plan
Which builds the brotherhood of man."

Cannon Farrar says that we often do more by our sympathy than by our labors, but in this case

Sympathy and labor, "went ever paired
And heart alike conceived and dared."

Lycoming Chapter was equal to the sudden emergency and worked with a will, while our loved ones marched to meet the foe, which, in this case, proved to be the dread typhoid.

June 14, 1898, we had a flag raising on the court house lawn and presented to our county a large and handsome flag. The presentation ceremonies were public and were participated in by hundreds of people, who, with us, listened to burning words of eloquence and joined with us in singing our patriotic songs and as the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" thrilled the heart of each singer, our Regent, Mrs. Mary White Emery, unfurled the flag which gracefully caught the breeze and seemed a "thing of life" as cheer after cheer rose to greet it. It was a red-letter day to us and one long to be remembered.

As a means of replenishing our treasury we gave a military progressive euchre in the ball-room of the Park Hotel on the evening of June 23, 1898, which was a most successful affair.

At the end of our second year our ever-enthusiastic Regent, her two daughters and her cousin, Miss McClure, our Secretary, went abroad for a couple of years. We elected Mrs. J. V. Brown, Regent; Miss M. Anna Doebler, Vice-Regent, and Miss Helen Gertrude Johnson, Secretary. The other officers were reelected.

Our December meeting was a surprise farewell tea to our departing members. The officers of the Chapter in the adjoining towns of Bellefonte, Lock Haven and Lewisburg were

invited to be present. Our new Regent, Mrs. Brown, gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Emery and entertained the visiting Daughters and the retiring and new officers of Lycoming Chapter. Her elegant home was beautifully decorated and her handsome dining-room was a delight to the eye. While we were being feasted with choice viands, happy voices and merry laughter held high carnival. Immediately after the luncheon we went to the Park Hotel, where the reception was held. Refreshments were served and we tried with smiling faces to say bon voyage and

When in foreign lands you're roaming,
Think of Chapter of Lycoming;
Think of the members, not a few,
Think of the Daughters, ever true,
Whose fervent wishes follow you.

We hold our meetings at 4 o'clock on the third Friday of each month, excepting July, August and September. We transact all business and then listen to two papers prepared and read by the members. Our papers have been highly entertaining and very instructive. We now have more than sixty members.

In January, 1899, we furnished complete a room in the Home for the Friendless.

As our Regent, Mrs. J. V. Brown, expected to attend the Congress and could not entertain the Chapter on Washington's birthday, as has been the custom, she invited us to a tea on February 9th at her home, which was artistically decorated for the occasion. She extended an invitation to the Sons of the Revolution to meet with us. Delightful refreshments were served and patriotic songs were sung and in the hospitable atmosphere of that lovely home we did not realize that King Zero reigned outside.

Our Chapter celebrated Dewey Day by giving a reception at the Park Hotel. The decorations of buntings and flags were artistic and elaborate and draped the portraits of Washington, McKinley and Dewey. The members and their guests were received by the officers. Eloquent addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Hon. Emerson Collins and C. La Rue Munson, Esq. A male quartet sang

familiar songs and all present joined in the chorus. Stopper and Fiske's orchestra filled in all intermissions with patriotic and inspiring airs. Ices, cakes, etc., were served, and dancing and conversation finished the delightful evening.

We have contributed individually to the funds of the following homes of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence: The George Taylor residence at Easton, Pennsylvania, and the George Walton Meadow Garden Farm, Georgia; also, to the Lafayette monument fund. Our Chapter has given \$25.00 to the Continental Hall fund.

The officers of our Chapter were invited to an informal supper given by the Bellefonte Chapter, at the Nittany Rod and Gun Club House, at Heccla Park. The day was one of nature's "rare days in June." The ethereal blue, the brilliant sun, the intense shadows and the warbling of the joyous birds all made it a luxury to live, but the pleasure of the day was marred by an accident. A new member of the Bellefonte Chapter fell and fractured her wrist, which was rather a severe initiation. To gain admission to the club house it is necessary that a member of the club be present. The member present on this felicitous occasion was Mr. Harry Keller, a bright young lawyer, of Bellefonte, the husband of one of the Daughters. He was joined by three gentlemen who gave him courage to face such a large gathering of ladies. Thirty-five of us were seated at one long, well-filled board, made bright and fragrant by many June blossoms, which vied with the bright, sweet faces surrounding them. As we arose from the table the genial Mr. Thompson started the "Star-Spangled Banner" and we all sang it heartily. At the close of a "perfect day," amid expressions of appreciation for courtesies extended and accepted and waving of good-byes we boarded the train for home.

The great work Lycoming Chapter had decided to do—the organization of a public library—has been taken out of our hands by Mr. J. V. Brown, the public-spirited husband of our efficient Regent, who has announced his intention of giving to our city a magnificent public library. The closing of the nineteenth century has been made bright by that promise and in a short time many homes will be filled with the

effulgence of its beams and the darkness of ignorance and superstition will be driven out. Thousands will derive profit from it as well as a vast amount of pleasure.

"Oh for a booke and a shadie nooke,
Eyther in-a-doore or out;
With the grene leaves whispering overhede,
Or the street cry s all about.
Where I maie reade all at my ease,
Both of the newe and olde;
For a jollie goode booke whereon to looke,
Is better to me than golde."—*Old English Song*.

As the work we had planned to do will be so effectually done by another, we must decide on other work, but what shall that work be? for there is

"So much to do that is not e'en begun,
So much to hope for that we cannot see,
So much to win, so many things to be!"

KATHRYN DICKINSON BURROWS.

FOURTH ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE.

THE fourth annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, on Tuesday, June 6, 1899.

There were seventy-five registered delegates at the Conference, representing forty-two out of the fifty-six Chapters of the State. The chapel was almost completely filled by the delegates and members of the Buffalo Chapter, when the meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. James Mead Belden, of Syracuse, at 10 a. m.

After an organ prelude by Mr. Gomph, "America" was sung by the Daughters, followed by the responsive reading of a psalm and the Lord's Prayer. Mrs. Thompson, our Regent, cordially welcomed the visiting delegates. She spoke briefly of the great advance science had made in the last century,

and as an illustration of the enterprise and energy of the American citizen pointed to Buffalo, not yet one hundred years old, and now a city of 400,000 inhabitants. At the time of the Revolution it was said the roar of Niagara could be distinctly heard at this distance, now its voice was drowned by the busy sounds of city life, but science had made the rushing water its obedient servant evolving from it that subtle element we call electricity which has come to us to turn the busy wheels of manufactories and to light our streets and homes. She referred to the broad lines on which the educational work was being conducted by this Chapter, and mentioned the noble work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the late war. Mrs. W. J. Walcott, Regent of the Oneida Chapter, of Utica, responded on behalf of the State Regent. She spoke of the hearty welcome and cordial hospitality extended to the guests by the members of the Buffalo Chapter, of the value of these conferences, of the great work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the impressive object lesson which this Chapter presented not only in its size, but in the importance of the work which it has accomplished.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was able to be present at the morning session of this Conference. and when Mrs. Belden introduced her, she was greeted by a rising salutation from every Daughter present. Mrs. Manning spoke of the great responsibility assumed by each Daughter in becoming a member of this Society, of the duty we owed to the young and to the foreign-born citizen in inculcating in them the love of country, respect for our Government, and honor for those in authority. She appealed to the Daughters to maintain a high standard in all their work, and to "bring the line up to the flag!"

The State Regent appointed the following women as a committee to draw up a motion on the question of a reception to be given in Washington at the National Congress in 1900 by the delegates from this State: Mrs. Patterson, of Westfield, chairman; Mrs. Roger Sherman, of Mt. Vernon; Miss Elizabeth Sherman, Greenwich; Mrs. Donald McLean, New

York City ; Mrs. Charles Hilton Brown, New York City ; Miss Park, Elmira ; Mrs. G. H. Strong, Olean. This committee decided that it was better not to give the reception, as "every year the National Society takes one evening for a general reception for the whole Society and so much business comes before the Congress that the time is needed for that and social functions superadded may become too great a tax upon us."

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was then sung by Mrs. George Griswold Davidson, who, with her sister, adapted it to very stirring music, much more fitted in the opinion of many to the patriotic words of Mrs. Howe, than the melody generally used.

Mrs. Ella Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, made a plea asking the Daughters to sign a petition to be presented to the Congress of the United States in behalf of a National University.

The State Regent then announced the roll call of the Chapters. Each Chapter was entitled to two delegates, one of whom responded to the roll call, giving in five minutes a brief resume of the work of her Chapter. All the Chapters are working along the same lines, endeavoring to stimulate patriotism and love of country in all classes and to promote educational development especially among the foreign-born citizens of the United States. With this end in view the Buffalo Chapter last winter arranged a course of lectures on "American History," which were given before the adult Polish and Italian residents of Buffalo in their own languages and were enthusiastically received. The Buffalo Chapter was the originator of this project, and the same idea is now being adopted by many others. Noble work was done to alleviate the sufferings and to supply the needs of the soldiers in the Spanish-American War by all the Chapters. Many historical spots have been marked, prizes given for essays on historical subjects, and money distributed for patriotic purposes.

During the recess at noon the delegates and various committees were entertained at an elegant luncheon given by

Mrs. Truman G. Avery in her beautiful home on the Circle, 134 guests being present.

The afternoon session began at 2.30, when the reports of the Chapters were concluded. Mrs. Jesse Peterson then sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill" in a most thrilling manner. Several matters of business were arranged. A formal invitation was given by the Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn, New York (Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Regent), for the next annual State Conference, which was accepted. It was also voted to have the State ribbon, orange, stamped with the coat of arms of New York State in its original colors below the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia. Many thanks were expressed by the State Regent and the Regent of the Buffalo Chapter for the successful Conference. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was finely rendered by Miss Lavinia Hawley with the chorus by the Daughters, and the meeting was adjourned sine die.

A delightful reception was given to all the Daughters by Mrs. William Rogers from 4 to 6. In one of the many letters received from the visiting delegates after their return home one lady wrote: "The prominence and the prosperity of the Buffalo Chapter were no wonder when such beautiful homes could be opened for their guests."

The following day the delegates were taken to Niagara Falls, where a drive and an elaborate luncheon at the Cataract House, participated in by 155, closed the State Conference of 1899.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Miller Horton, chairman of arrangements for the success of this Conference. The Buffalo Chapter feels that a vote of thanks is due to her for her tireless energy in perfecting its fine appointments.

LAURA C. LETCHWORTH.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER (Baltimore, Maryland).—"Faith maschii parole femine," the first sentiment embodied in the motto of the Great Seal of Maryland, evidently appealed to Dr. Alexander Warfield and his determined band, when on the 19th of October, 1774, they tramped through the moonlit

streets of Annapolis and down to Windmill Point, there to light the beacon fire of the Revolution.

The dawn of the 19th of April, 1775, heard the rattle of musketry on the village green of Lexington; the 19th of October, 1781, saw a conquered army marshalled upon the plain at Yorktown, and the independence of the United States had been achieved.

It is a strange coincidence that this nineteenth day, alternately of October and April, should be the anniversary of so many burning deeds of valor, but so it remains. The Baltimore Chapter, proud of their inherited share in the daring act which set the seal to the resolve of their forefathers to be freemen or perish in their chains, adopted the 19th of October as their field day, and as each succeeding anniversary comes round they recall the first great national bonfire.

The reunion of 1899 was held in the drawing-room of the Mount Vernon Hotel, once the residence of Frank Albert, Esq., and still the most home-like hotel to be found anywhere.

The Chapter is most fortunate in its Entertainment Committee, whose chairman, Miss Elizabeth Y. Thompson, makes every function at which she presides, most delightful, and on this last "Peggy Stewart Day," covered herself with glory. She was most ably assisted by Mrs. James D. Iglehart, Mrs. A. L. Hodgson, Mrs. William A. Moore, Mrs. Eric Bergland, Mrs. Albert Gorter, Miss Keenan and Mrs. G. H. Cook, whose combined efforts left literally nothing to be desired.

Flowers and brilliant leaves filled every nook and corner, while flags draped the beautiful mantles of Carrara marble and hung in graceful festoons over the old Albert pictures. Conspicuous among these were the flag carried by Colonel Watson's regiment at the battle of Monterey, which was lent by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. James D. Iglehart, and the State flag belonging to the Naval Reserves of Maryland, that floated over the "Dixie" during the Spanish-American War.

In receiving the guests, the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Thompson Mason, was assisted by Mrs. A. Leo Knott, to whose efforts the Society in Maryland owes its existence; Mrs. Luke Miller, Mrs. Charles H. Brown, Mrs. Yates Sterling,

Mrs. George Norbury MacKenzie, Mrs. Nelson Perin, Mrs. Neilson Poe and Mrs. Eric Bergland.

Among those present were members of the Maryland Line Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Colonial Dames of Maryland, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the Societies of Colonial Wars and of the Cincinnati, and many visiting Daughters of our own Society, who are always welcome. Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Alexandria, Virginia, which was organized by the five daughters of Augustine Washington, the youngest children of Mount Vernon, was represented by Miss Wattles, of Alexandria.

Mrs. Charles W. Lord, who recited an original poem appropriate to the occasion, was introduced by the Hon. A. Leo Knott, in a short but most happy address, wherein he congratulated the country at large and Maryland in particular upon the existence of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through whose efforts so many brave deeds have been rescued from the oblivion to which they would otherwise have been consigned.

The musical program under the direction of Prof. Fisher was rich and varied, composing brilliant instrumental selections by his hand and songs by Miss Cornelia Ross Potts, Miss Marie Gaul, Mr. Tunstall Smith and Mr. Carlos Sanckey.

Supper was served in the old "Albert dining-room," which has a superb black oak mantle, richly carved and reaching to the ceiling. The table, groaning under its weight of Maryland cheer, was decorated with Japanese chrysanthemums and illuminated by wax candles in Commodore Barney's own silver candelabra, which had graced his table at a dinner given to Lafayette in 1824. These valuable heirlooms were lent by their present owners, Miss Elizabeth Y. Thompson and her sister, Mrs. A. L. Gorter.

Thus passed the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the burning of the "Peggy Stewart," with but one cloud to dim its brightness, the absence of the beloved State Regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, whose recent heavy bereavement keeps her from all scenes of festivity. The day is now only a

pleasant memory, but with each recurring October the Baltimore Chapter hopes to welcome its friends and to number among its guests many Daughters from the sister States.

M. ALICE SMITH.

SAMUEL ADAMS CHAPTER, of Methuen, Massachusetts, was formally organized on June 7, 1899, with twenty-three members, all of whom resigned from the sister society and united with the Daughters of the American Revolution, thinking it an organization of more national importance. Since then there has been two regular and three special meetings. One special meeting was called to vote upon twenty applications for membership, all of whom were accepted.

On Memorial Day Miss Sara W. Daggett, State Regent; Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Honorary State Regent; Miss Mary A. Simonds, State Secretary; Mrs. Alice Fuller Robinson, State Historian, and Miss Marion H. Brazier, founder of the Bunker Hill and Paul Jones Chapters, visited Methuen, and Miss Daggett spoke most eloquently to the Chapter, welcoming them to all meetings which the State Society should hold. Also encouraging them to work for the glorious cause of patriotism. Miss Simonds and Mrs. Robinson also added greetings, and Miss Brazier read a delightful paper on "Betsy Ross;" also presented the Chapter with a piece of plaster taken from the home of Betsy Ross wrapped in a small silk flag. A reception followed, when Mrs. Wolcott, wife of His Excellency, Governor Roger Wolcott, received with Miss Daggett and the other State officers.

At our regular meeting in October, five more applications were received, also accepted. As Methuen has no revolutionary historic spots as yet known of, no definite plans have been made, but as in two old graveyards many revolutionary soldiers were buried, it is desired by most of the members, I think, to mark their graves as soon as possible. At the October meeting arrangements were made to hold a colonial tea party. Members to dress in costume of "ye olden times" and invite friends, as it is to be a subscription party. We hope to realize quite a sum to add to our treasury.

In November Miss Sara W. Daggett, the Massachusetts

State Regent and the State Secretary, also other out-of-town guests will visit Methum. Miss Daggett will present the Chapter with its charter. Much interest and enthusiasm is displayed and we shall strive to make the Samuel Adams Chapter an honor to its illustrious name.

At the meeting of the General Society in October twelve new members were admitted, making our present membership thirty-five. And when the application papers of those who have been voted into the Chapter shall have been passed by the National Board, we shall have fifty, which we think will be very soon.

The Chapter voted to thank Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, of Alexandria, Virginia, for her great kindness to them in sending a paper, written on "Samuel Adams," by herself, which was greatly enjoyed by all who were privileged to listen to it. Mrs. Howard has also been of valuable assistance to the Regent by advice and encouragement, which the Regent desires to acknowledge through the columns of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—MRS. LEWIS EDGAR BARNES, *Regent*.

CHICAGO CHAPTER gave a reception at Assembly Hall, Fine Arts Building, November 2d, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in honor of Mrs. William A. Talcott, State Regent of Illinois. The invited guests were: Sons of the American Revolution, the members of the Mayflower Society, Society of Colonial Wars and Colonial Dames. Assisting the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, were Mrs. E. C. Atkins, State Regent of Indiana, and Mrs. James Sidney Peck, State Regent of Wisconsin. So happy were friends in greeting friends after the long summer absence, and so glad were all to meet our beloved State Regent that it was not until the afternoon was well advanced that the Chapter was called upon to join in the national hymn and to listen to a short address given by Mrs. Talcott. She spoke of the great purposes of our Society and particularly of the work in building the Continental Hall in Washington. The enthusiasm of Mrs. Talcott upon this subject certainly strengthened the purpose of every Daughter present to do all that she could towards rais-

ing funds for the great memorial. Beautiful music with tea and frappé served under shaded candle lights, brought to a close the first meeting of the year and sent every one home thankful for a country won and with a desire to make that country better for their having lived.

On Friday afternoon, November 3d, Mrs. James H. Walker gave a tea at her home in honor of Mrs. Talcott, to the officers and directors of the Chicago Chapter. If such delightful meetings could be planned oftener, a more thorough understanding of the aims of our Society and of each other would be sure to follow. The members of the Chicago Chapter are impatiently waiting for the course of lectures to begin before the Daughters in January, under the leadership of Professor Edwin Erle Sparks, of the Chicago University. The subject of the lectures, "The Men Who Made the Nation," will be subdivided as follows: "Benjamin Franklin," "Samuel Adams," "John Adams," "Robert Morris," "Alexander Hamilton," and "George Washington." Each subject will be treated, not biographically, but as the nucleus around which is grouped the patriotic life of the time. From a patriotic standpoint as well as intellectually and socially these meetings promise to be very successful.—FLORA RIPLEY WILSON, *Historian*.

MOHAWK VALLEY CHAPTER, at Ilion, is just entering upon its second year with Mrs. James A. Whitfield as Regent. The Chapter has forty-two members, seven of whom are Real Daughters, of which fact we are justly proud. One of our Real Daughters was one hundred and five years old last spring, and as far as we have been able to ascertain is the oldest Real Daughter in the State. The ages of the other six Real Daughters are ninety-nine last April; ninety last March; the others are much younger—eighty, seventy-eight, sixty-four and sixty-two.

The 19th of April, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, is Chapter Day and was celebrated at the home of the Regent. The house was prettily decorated with flags and palms for the occasion. The program consisted of instrumental and vocal music and a paper on the battle of Lexington.

Mrs. James Mead Belden, State Regent, honored us with a visit that day and formally presented the charter to the Chapter. The literary work is confined to papers and readings relating to and connected with the American Revolution. The Chapter has contributed towards the Washington monument at Paris; the Reubena Hyde Walworth monument, at Saratoga; to the State Regents' membership and badge in the Mary Washington Memorial Society, and sent books and magazines to the soldiers going to the Philippines. We are now engaged in looking up the graves of the revolutionary soldiers with a view to marking some of them as soon as the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, adopt a marker, and in placing the picture of Washington in the public schools of Ilion. The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE has been placed in the public library by the Chapter.—
CORA M. CAPRON, *Historian*.

RACINE CHAPTER (Racine, Wisconsin) was organized February 22, 1899, at the residence of the Chapter Regent, Mariette T. Olin. It was rather slow, for various reasons, in developing into a reality, but what is hastily done is not always well done. One person remarked that "you have the best literary talent in town;" another, that "you have so many of the wealthiest ladies." I can only say that we have some of the loveliest and best. We have had five meetings, and no jarring discord yet. The second Tuesday in March, at the residence of Mrs. J. I. Case, the Regent had the pleasure of presenting a charter to the Chapter, which was received with great applause. The meetings in March, April and May of 1898 were mainly devoted to formulating the By-Laws, and discussions on various subjects. The Chapter was organized with twelve members, and six have since been accepted, making our number eighteen, with others getting out their papers. The second Tuesday in May we adjourned for the season.

October 13th the Chapter accepted an invitation from Mrs. Charles E. Erskine. We turned our backs to Lake Michigan, shimmering in the glory of an autumnal sun, and drove through the tree-lined streets of Racine to the delightful summer residence of Mrs. Erskine. It was a golden day. The

brilliant autumn leaves were made brighter by the sun's bright rays, throwing a softness over the enchanted landscape. Such days are rare in our varying climate. As we wound our way through the Erskine grounds, the drooping flowers told of departing summer beauty, but seemed to say, "We will come again." Our hostess, with her usual suavity of manner, gave us a cordial greeting, and among others present was our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Jane Sidney Peck, of Milwaukee. It was her first visit to our Chapter. Also Mrs. Neghart Lee, who was giving a series in parliamentary law in Racine to large classes. A right royal luncheon was served, the guests sitting around small tables. A little booklet, the covers decorated by Mrs. Erskine's aged aunt, was found at each place; each book containing a quotation from one of our best authors, which was read aloud by each lady. As we sat around the tables about two hours in social conversation, we had just time to call the Chapter together in another room, to discuss, principally, some preliminaries in regard to shipping our goods to the suffering Porto Ricans. The State Regent, Mrs. Peck, who had seen our collection not only of useful but beautiful goods, spoke highly of the generosity of Racine people. Our three barrels of goods at an estimated value of \$312.00, were forwarded to New York, October 30th, care of William R. Cornie, secretary of the Central Porto Rican Relief Committee, to be trans-shipped to the sufferers in Porto Rico.

We were soon on our way to the parliamentary law class, under the auspices of the Woman's Club of Racine, and led by Mrs. Neghart Lee, of Chicago.

And so ended a bright and beautiful day, whose halo of golden light, we hope, will shed a radiance over the sombre days of winter.—MARIETTE T. OLIN, *Regent*.

PAUL JONES CHAPTER, of Boston, held its first annual meeting October 9th, at the home of the Chapter founder, Miss Brazier, in Jackson Hall, Trinity Court. The principal business was the annual election, which resulted as follows: Regent, Miss Marion H. Brazier; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Ralph M. Kirtland; Secretary, Miss Marion E. Hooton; Treasurer,

Miss Annie J. Place; Registrar, Miss Ethel Brigham; Historian, Mrs. Edward Haskell.

Letters of regret were sent to members who have met with affliction and a letter of greeting was sent Admiral Dewey on his arrival in Boston. The Chapter has acquired possession of a piece of the famous flag carried by Paul Jones in the *Bon Homme Richard*, the gift of Mrs. H. R. P. Stafford, who has presented the flag to the United States Government. Mrs. Stafford is an honorary member of the Chapter, and a life member of the National Society. Rev. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and a veteran of the Civil War, United States Navy, has been chosen as Chapter Chaplain to serve only at its opening meetings. Hon. W. B. Plunkett, a personal friend of President McKinley, and member of the Governor's Council, is the Chapter orator. Through the courtesy of Captain Lambertson and Admiral Sampson the Chapter was enabled to pay a visit to the "Olympia" and the receiving ship "Wabash" in October. Many meetings and social affairs are being planned and will be carried to success under the new regime.

The Regent was a guest of Mrs. Roger Wolcott, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, at the dedication of a monument, November 4th, at Pepperell, Massachusetts, to the memory of the men from that town, who fought at Bunker Hill, one of who, Colonel William Prescott, is an ancestor of Mrs. Wolcott, honorary State Regent. Miss Brazier is founder of the Bunker Hill Chapter and thus merited the courtesy. Several have applied for membership and the outlook is most promising.

FIRST IOWA STATE CONFERENCE.—On the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the capture of Yorktown, Iowa Daughters were holding, at Clinton, their first State Conference. The first, but not the last, as the hearty interest shown gave assurance of many like gatherings in the future.

The program, beginning with the delightful reception tendered the Iowa Chapters by the State Regent, Mrs. Armstrong, to the last moments of the closing session, was one of great pleasure and profit to all.

As a result of the eloquent plea to "State Pride," made by Mrs. Armstrong, it is hoped that this first State Conference may bear fruit in the form of a petition, endorsed by the Chapters throughout the State, to be presented at the next session of Legislature, asking for an appropriation to erect a monument at Chickamauga Park to Iowa heroes of the Civil War.—SUSIE EDWARDS ALLEN, *Secretary*.

FORT REED MARKER (Lock Haven, Pennsylvania).—Many and fierce battles were fought along the West Branch of the Susquehanna with the Bald Eagle and other Indian tribes before the white settlers had peaceful possession. While not so tragic as the scenes at Wyoming on the North Branch of the Susquehanna still the fear and encounters and kidnapping were a menace to the very existence of the community and made constant vigilance a necessity.

Fort Reed, the last in the chain of forts built for the protection of the West Branch settlers, was erected in 1775.

The Clinton County court house and grounds in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, occupy a part of the site of the old fortifications.

The Colonial Hugh White Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through their committee, Mrs. Charles Corss and Mrs. A. B. Satterlee, put up a large and suitable granite monument to mark the site and to commemorate the toils, sacrifices and courage of the little band of heroic souls, who before the Declaration of Independence, made their own declaration of their right to be free and self-governed. The public dedication July 29, 1899, was participated in by Rev. Dr. R. W. Perkins, Rev. Dr. M. K. Foster, Captain W. C. Kress and Mrs. W. C. Kress. All are lineal descendants of revolutionary heroes.—SALLIE RHOADS PERKINS, *Historian*.

HETUCK CHAPTER, of Newark, Ohio, celebrated the anniversary of its charter-day at the home of the Regent, Mrs. William W. Neal. After repeating the Lord's Prayer, and singing the national hymn, each member present read her ancestor's record and gave any colonial events connected therewith. One ancestor's picture and a silver spoon, which had been

thrown into a well when the British approached Fairfield, were exhibited. After refreshments the meeting adjourned.

VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER, Norristown, Pennsylvania, encouraged by the efficient work accomplished by this Chapter during the war with Spain, determined to establish a fund to be used for patriotic purposes, this fund to be raised by a series of entertainments. Mrs. Jacob Strassburger was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for the first of the series. The committee, a large one, decided to give a reception. The reception was held in the spacious rooms of the Ersine Club House and was well attended by the members and their friends. The rooms were beautifully decorated with appropriate emblems, the decorations being in charge of a special committee.

The guests were received in the ball room by the Regent, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Ellwood M. Carson, Mrs. P. Y. Eisenberg, Mrs. Joseph Fornance, Mrs. M. D. Evans. After a musical program, refreshments were served by the Chapter with gracious hospitality. All the members uniting in promoting sociability and therefore making the entertainment one of the social events of the season, and insuring for a future entertainment a warm welcome if given under the auspices of the Valley Forge Chapter.

The musical program was a rare treat, every number being well rendered. Miss Florence Rennyson sang an aria from Sampson and Delilah and "I Give My Life for Thee." Miss Mary G. Wilkinson, of Philadelphia, sang a number of popular darkey songs. Miss Elizabeth Strassburger's fine soprano voice was heard to advantage in the "Flower Song," from Faust, and "Du bist wie eine Blume" by Smith, after the words of Heine. In response to an encore she sang "Coming Thro' the Rye." Part of the evening was spent dancing to the piano music of Miss Elizabeth Hart.

The reception was first-class in every respect and netted the Chapter \$28.00.—ANNIE SCHALL FISHER, *Historian*.

HARRISBURG CHAPTER.—October 19, 1899, the first fall meeting of the Harrisburg Chapter was held with Miss Caro-

line Pearson, 27 South Front Street. There was a large number of the members present and also several guests, including Mrs. Paulding, who is Regent of the Cumberland County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Capp, of Lebanon; Mrs. Walker, of the Donegal Chapter, and Miss McClure, of Philadelphia. Miss Nancy Mitchell, of Philadelphia, was present for the first time since her admission to the Chapter.

The meeting was called to order at 2.45. Mrs. R. A. Lambertson, Regent, presiding. The program for the afternoon opened with the singing of "America" by the Chapter. After the roll call Mrs. A. P. L. Dull delighted everyone with a piano solo, most expressively and artistically rendered. Several reports were then read. The Registrar's report showed that while no new members had been admitted since last June several applications had been made for preliminary blanks.

On motion of Mrs. Levi B. Alricks \$50.00 was appropriated from the treasury for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund. As the trustees of this fund are not in immediate need of the money it was decided, on motion of Miss Pearson, to allow the money to remain in the treasury here until the 1st of February next, in the hope that the sum may be increased by individual donations. Five dollars was also appropriated to allow the Chapter to join the George Washington Memorial Association as a charter organization. A very pleasant report was given of the recent trip made by several members to Donegal, when the monument was unveiled there to the memory of those local patriots who participated in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Valentine Hummel gave a very pleasing rendering of a poem commemorative of that occasion.

An invitation was extended the Harrisburg Daughters of the American Revolution by the Chapter of Lancaster to attend the State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, which will be held in Lancaster November 22d and 23d. Various drives and receptions are planned for the entertainment of the guests who attend. The Harrisburg Regent and several members will accept the invitation.

Mrs. George Douglass Ramsey, chairman of the Prize

Committee, presented a report showing that the thirty-four essays submitted by the young ladies of the senior class had been carefully read and the final decision reached. The awards will be made publicly on Friday afternoon, October 27th, at 2 o'clock, in the High School auditorium.

Mrs. Louis W. Hall distributed the "Betsy Ross" certificates to those who had made donations toward the purchasing of the Betsy Ross house.

The paper of the afternoon was a most able and finished one. It was written by Miss Pearson and treated in detail of the various causes which led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

This meeting was held on the anniversary of Cornwallis' surrender. At the close of Miss Pearson's paper a rising vote of thanks was unanimously tendered her. After the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" an elaborate luncheon was served. The luncheon itself was patriotic. The little cakes served all bore the inspiring letters, "D. A. R.," while each person present was given a dainty souvenir box of candy, the cover embellished with a picture of our flag and with a knot of red, white and blue ribbon.

MIAMI CHAPTER.—In presenting a brief resume of the Miami Chapter, I wish to say that never in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution has there been a time so crowded with interests and activities which have appealed so strongly and so fittingly to them as those that have come to us during our organization, events which have changed the destiny of nations and brought this Republic to the severest test it has even known, the test of its fidelity to the vital principles of civil and religious liberty upon which our forefathers founded a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

The Miami Chapter, of Troy, Ohio, was organized January 25, 1899, with a membership of fifteen. We meet once a month on the afternoon of the second Monday at 3 o'clock, the meetings being held at the homes of the members in alphabetical order. We open our meetings with the Lord's Prayer and singing our "America." In our literary work we have

studied colonial and revolutionary history, feeling that of such stern stuff were formed the pioneer settlers that we honored ourselves in recounting their achievements. Our Chapter has but one standard, a good record; but one password, a good character. Before we were organized as a Chapter, but under the auspices of the ladies who were eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution, a most successful and delightful patriotic home concert was given July 19, 1898, at our auditorium. The proceeds of this concert were sent to the Surgeon General of the United States Army, to be used on the hospital ship "Solace," for fruits and ices needed among the sick or wounded soldiers, and back to us comes the news that no words can tell the good that these timely offerings have done in saving the lives of our men, who were suffering and dying from just such wants. In this war relief work the Daughters of the American Revolution found a channel for their patriotic service, and with efficiency that challenges the admiration of all observers, has won its place as a thoroughly organized sisterhood, able to assist the Government in any hour of national need.

We accepted an invitation from the Piqua Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to attend the dedication of the stone erected to commemorate the last battle of the French and Indian War, fought near Piqua, which was quite pleasant. We held our regular meeting for July on the 4th. In honor of the day the parlors were beautifully decorated with flags. A carefully prepared paper was read, entitled, "Our Flag." After the program we adjourned to the porch to find the yard beaming with Chinese lanterns and with a display of fireworks. Refreshments were served. All served to fill a delightful evening full. And while we have no great events to describe, there is a little leaven at work and we are in a healthy, growing condition.—MRS. E. B. MOORHEAD, *Historian*.

HANNAH BENEDICT CARTER CHAPTER devoted Thursday and Friday, October 19th and 20th, to the dedication of the monuments recently erected to the memory of six local revolutionary patriots. On Thursday afternoon a large party

drove to the Carter Cemetery, where lie the remains of Captain John Carter and Hannah Benedict Carter, whose name the New Canaan Chapter bears. Here, under a cloudless sky, with an unrivaled landscape stretching on every side for miles around, occurred the brief and informal, but most impressive, unveiling of the beautiful monument erected by the descendants of Captain Carter. Very touching also were the short pause by the adjoining grave of Mrs. Cornelia Carter Comstock, first Regent of the New Canaan Chapter, and the offering of floral tributes from the Norwalk Chapter and other friends.

The Carter monument is a roughly cut block of fine Barre granite, standing over six feet high, and about four feet wide at the base, nearly square. The inscription on the north side reads:

CAPT. JOHN CARTER
1730-1819.
Revolutionary Soldier

HANNAH BENEDICT,
His Wife.
1733-1780.

On the south side is inscribed:

In Loving Memory of
CORNELIA CARTER COMSTOCK,
First Regent
Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, D. A. R.

The little procession was next conducted to "Lakeview," where, in the most conspicuous portion of the cemetery, on a lovely knoll rising direct from the shore of the little lake, stands the handsome, granite boulder erected by the clan of St. John to perpetuate the memory of the four St. John soldiers of the Revolution who here rest in "the dreamless sleep." The same brevity and simplicity characterized the services in this spot.

On the north side of this huge piece of granite is cut in bold relief, full size, an old revolutionary flint-lock musket, with bayonet attached, and the word "St. John" running across it. On the south side are inscribed these names:

LIEUT. DAVID ST. JOHN
CORP. MATTHIAS ST. JOHN.
MATTHIAS ST. JOHN, JR.
ENOCH ST. JOHN.

1773-1783.

On the following morning, a third service of similar character was held at the grave of Captain Betts, one of the heroes of Bunker Hill, and a leader of the brave resistance to the Tryon invasion of Norwalk. This monument was the gift of Mrs. William K. James, who was present, and of the Norwalk Chapter. The plot of ground (on the sunny side of St. John knoll) was purchased by the Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter. This beautiful double canopy tomb table is just back of the St. John boulder, and bears this simple inscription:

To the Memory of CAPTAIN STEPHEN
BETTS.

These costly and unique memorials of our revolutionary heroes are a great acquisition to the cemeteries in which they have been placed. Within a year from the time the idea was first suggested to the Chapter, all the money required was secured from the descendants of the heroes honored, the stones were procured, marked, placed in position, and dedicated, thus exhibiting an enthusiasm and promptness on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution worthy of public mention.

In the afternoon, the formal dedication was made in the Congregational Church in the presence of a large number of invited guests and townspeople. In the audience were representatives of the various State Chapters, and of other patriotic and historical societies. Mrs. Sara Kinney, Regent of Connecticut, and Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York Chapter, were the special guests of honor and occupied seats on the platform. The music of the occasion was furnished by Mrs. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, as accompanist, while the singing was by Madam Helene Maigille (a lineal descendant of Captain John Carter), who brought with her to grace this special gathering, Miss Moore, one of her most gifted pupils.

The Rev. C. M. Selleck, of Norwalk, gave a little historical

sketch of the heroes of the day, and by a few impressive words declared the monuments formally dedicated. Mrs. Kinney's interesting speech was brought to an abrupt termination by the severe cough which incapacitated her from public speaking. Mrs. Donald McLean then followed with a bright and sprightly address. Her felicitous description of Dewey, her witty allusions to woman's work and possibilities, "the hanging of Paris bonnets on the prow of the ship of State," and her earnest and eloquent testimony as to the reality of the adored Barbara Freitchie, aroused to white heat the enthusiasm of her audience.

Mrs. Alexander, the Regent of the Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, then gave the guests in a very quaint and happy vein the invitation to luncheon, reminding them "that Hannah Benedict Carter was a noted cook," and asking them "to decide whether or not her mantle had fallen on worthy shoulders." Both church and lecture-room were appropriately decorated, the former with the national, the latter with the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, and the arrangement of flowers was particularly effective. A gigantic shoe filled with blossoms occupied a conspicuous place, as a suggestion of the leading industry of old-time New Canaan. It was not a slipper, to remind one of the way in which our resolute foremothers spanked their refractory offspring into subordination and obedience. A boot was chosen rather, to bring to mind the manner in which our soldiers of '76 pulled on their shoes, shouldered their unwieldy flint-lock muskets and trudged off to Cambridge, leaving the plow in the up-turned furrow and the women weeping by the desolate hearthstones.

Rev. Mr. Selleck made an address. We make brief extracts:

Madams Regent of the Revolution, Daughters and Friends: "The glory of children is their fathers," is a scripture declaration which has occurred to us as having an apposite application on this anniversary occasion. The glory of this ancient parish, and for now ninety-eight years town of New Canaan, is that its founders were so largely truthful, self-respecting, sturdy and sterling men and women. How fortunate that the opacity which has shrouded so much of the story of days ago is being measurably dissipated and that from carefully

culled and collated notes and mentions and memories we are coming more and more to know concerning the "pious moderation" and "prudent carriage" concerning even the personnel of many who have figured in the years that are flown.

For instance that is an interesting and not altogether uninteresting local fact that we are able, to a considerable extent, to reproduce the Revolutionary era school at the foot of Canoe Hill, from which, to particularize, graduated Timothy and Sarah Hoyt's fourteen homespun dressed children, the careers of the descendants of some of whom have furnished matter for such pattern-profitable biography. The quaint little educational building, with windows and seats around three sides, which stood on the Bedford road opposite Platt's farm, now the Child charming confines, witnessed the ingenious Master Hanford's efforts, and sent forth, among others, such future men as Jonathan and Deborah Ayres' ambitious boys—Ebenezer, Amos, Jared Frederick and Minot—became.

The secluded home—almost stark alone—of James Lockwood, of the highly reputable Lockwood stock and ancestors of the present Lockwood district family of the name, which was built nigh to Canaan borders, will mind and morals benefit as long as the fame of Chancellor James Kent shall last.

The fire is forever out on Isaac Richards' hearth at the foot of Smith's Ridge, but the remembrance of the Richards' widowed daughter Hannah, as queenly leaning upon the arm of her sons, William and Dr. Samuel St. John, she reverently entered the west door of the former sanctuary of the ecclesiastical society and took her place in the north-west corner pew, attended, in the warm season by her noticeable Southern grandchildren, is a suggestive remembrance: while we are confident that the influence of even farmer Monroe over those susceptible lads who loved to accompany the faithful overseer on his Bonny Ridge excursions to the old St. John pasture meadows told upon his juvenile admirers.

The Boutons and Benedicts, the Comstocks and Carters, the Fitches, the Hoyts and Hanfords, the Mitchells, the Raymonds, the Sillimans and St. Johns were no non-entities.

The enumerated Carters and St. Johns were men who served the cause of God and the cause of country, and their virtue and valor merit posterity-praise. Their names are linked with New Canaan's past prosperity and present New Canaan only respects itself in signaling their deeds. This is just what the order, the hospitality of which has hither invited us, this is exactly what your Historical Society aim to bring about, and towards the cause of which every pulse in this community should warmly beat.

Speak we not the truth when we affirm that we boast of this town's intelligent and influential constituency to-day in that it had such estimable fathers? To God be the greatest glory; and citizens of this attached and attractive and advancing patrimony, we congratulate you.

The benign Order, the fifth anniversary of the organization of which is this day celebrated, deserves all good wishes. Daughters of Hannah Benedict, benedicite. It was a happy project, and one of the two, the only surviving one of the two who conceived it, this congressional district's Senator lady, we had hoped would have honored this presence and this function by her participation in to-day's ceremonies, but illness has prevented; it was a felicitous idea, we repeat, to inaugurate this Chapter. Success to its able leadership and admirable membership. Dear New Canaan folk, appreciate the Order's boon to your community and ever wish it good luck.

WARREN CHAPTER (Monmouth, Illinois) gave a reception at the home of our Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. H. Dean, in honor of our State Regent, Mrs. William Talcott, of Rockford, Illinois, August 22, 1899.

The reception was from 11 to 12 a. m. The Chapter received 200 ladies of the city, which proved a most pleasant gathering for both the ladies of the Chapter and their guests. The house was appropriately decorated, the prominence being given to the national colors. The ladies who received were Mrs. Talcott, who was attired in black lace over white silk; Mrs. Burns, whose costume was silver grey poplin with velvet and silk trimmings; Mrs. Young, attired in pearl grey broadcloth with white silk trimmings and gold embroidery; Mrs. Hanley attired in black lace over cerise silk; Mrs. Randall, who wore black silk crepon.

Mrs. A. G. Patton and Miss Belle Stewart served frappe; Mrs. Rayburn, of Roseville; Miss Dean, Mrs. F. E. Wallace and Miss Carrie Wallace presided in the dining-room.

In the afternoon the Chapter held a business meeting in the jury room of the court house. In the evening the officers of the Chapter received the members of the Chapter at dinner at the home of Mrs. J. H. Hanley on West Broadway.

Mrs. Talcott, who was the guest of honor, is a woman of culture and executive ability. Her success as a State Regent since her election to that office last February has proven that the selection was wise. I think she can be given no higher praise than that of being a worthy successor to our former State Regent. Mrs. Talcott was entertained by Mrs. Burns, our Chapter Regent, while here, who gave a tea to a few of our number on her arrival at Monmouth. Mrs. Talcott's visit

was to interest our Chapter on ways and means of carrying on the work for the year.—LUCY MAPES KIDDER, *Historian*.

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER (Fall River, Massachusetts).—Monthly meetings of the Chapter have been held as usual from October, 1898, to April, 1899, and two whists were held to raise money for a tablet to mark the site where was fought the battle of Fall River, May 25, 1778. Money has been given for the Continental Hall fund, the Betsey Ross Memorial and the Lafayette Statue. On May 25th a bronze tablet was placed on City Hall, that being the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the battle of Fall River, and appropriate exercises were held in the First Congregational church, that being the oldest church in town. Flags and flowers were effectively used as decorations. Addresses were made by Hon. John S. Brayton, His Honor Mayor Jackson and Congressman W. S. Greene of this city, and Rev. S. Hopkins Emory, D. D., of Taunton, Massachusetts; also by our State Regent, Miss Sarah W. Daggett. A quartette rendered patriotic songs. There was a large attendance. An old flint-lock and powder-horn were shown and were most interesting, having been used at the battle being commemorated. Among the guests from out of town were members of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a Real Son, Mr. Washburne, of Taunton, Massachusetts; also the present and a past State Regent of Rhode Island, and members of the Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, and the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, Rhode Island. The Real Daughter of Quequechan Chapter was unable to be present, much to our regret. Following the exercises a collation and informal reception were given. A beautiful day and an occasion long to be remembered formed a fitting close to the season. On Memorial Day laurel wreaths were placed on the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in the city cemeteries.

The Chapter has had made a large and handsome chest in which to keep its books or any property belonging to it, and is thus enabled to preserve many things that might otherwise be lost or mislaid.

The annual meeting occurred Tuesday, October 5th, at the home of the Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes, whose term of

office expired at that time. Mrs. Mary P. Hartley, Vice-Regent, was nominated in her place and would have been unanimously elected, but she was unable to accept the honor at this time. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Caroline E. Mackensie; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Cornelia S. Tuttle; Treasurer, Mrs. Annie E. Fisher; Registrar, Miss Bethia M. Wixon; Historian, Mrs. Cornelia W. L. Davol; Secretary, Miss Mary L. Holmes; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Amelia S. Davis; Advisory Board, Mrs. Emma Louise Brown, Mrs. Annie F. Henry, Mrs. Mary P. Hartley, Mrs. Marion H. T. Read; Literary Committee, Mrs. Winnifred C. Richards, Mrs. Katherine C. Blair.

Since the annual meeting the Chapter has again lost a member by death. Mrs. Myra J. Reynolds passed away, after much suffering, October 16th. She was a constant attendant at the meetings of the Chapter and will be much missed from them. This is the fourth death since the organization of the Chapter in 1895.—CORNELIA W. LINCOLN DAVOL, *Historian*.

WILTWYCK CHAPTER celebrated its Chapter day, October 16th, in a unique way, by asking all churches in Kingston and its vicinity to take up collections on Sunday the 15th in aid of the sufferers in Porto Rico, and in memory of the time when, on October 16th, 1777, the inhabitants of Kingston were destitute of food and shelter through the burning of the old town by British troops.

On the following day a charming reception given to the Chapter by one of its members was made still more enjoyable by the effort previously made in behalf of those far away whose homes had recently been devastated.

DONEGAL CHAPTER (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The regular monthly meeting of Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the "Iris Club," on Wednesday, October 11th. The election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham; Vice-Regent, Mrs. William P. Brinton; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary S. Kepler; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. L. Rohrer; Historian, Miss Margaret S'aymaker; Registrar, Mrs. M. N. Rob-



MONUMENT TO REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH

*Erected under the auspices of the Saratoga and Mary Washington Colonial Chapters.
(Made by the New England Monument Co.)*

inson; Board of Management, Miss Susan Holbrook, Mrs. George N. Reynolds, Mrs. Amos H. Mylin, Mrs. Joseph B. Kinzer, Mrs. S. B. Carpenter; Miss Martha B. Clark, Mrs. John A. Coyle, Mrs. J. H. Baumgardner, Mrs. Du Bois Rohrer.

All arrangements have been completed for the entertainment of the State Conference, which will meet in Lancaster on November 22d and 23d. Donegal Chapters opens with bright prospects for another year. The number of members have increased beyond our fondest hopes, and we trust that our work this year will yield abundant fruit.—MARGARET SLAYMAKER, *Historian*.

REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH.

REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH died of typhoid fever at the Presbyterian Hospital, October 18, 1898, contracted while nursing in the contagious wards of the detention hospital at Montauk Point.

Immediately upon the declaration of the war with Spain she volunteered to serve her country at the front, as every generation of her illustrious family had done before her. She worked faithfully throughout the long months of tropical heat among the fever stricken soldiers, until the last patient had been removed from Camp Wykoff, regardless of her own health, and was, herself, at length stricken with the dread disease. She was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died.

Immediately following the news of her death a member of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Lillian T. Montgomery, not only expressed a desire, but manifested a determination to erect a monument to her memory as a fitting tribute to her brave and patriotic self-sacrifice and as an example of what a girl can do.

When this project became known, the Saratoga Chapter of the Order, of which Miss Walworth was a member, expressed an earnest desire to join the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter in the work. A committee was appointed, composed of members of both Chapters, the Manhattan Chapter, and the

Yonkers Chapter, and the work of preparing a suitable circular was begun. When this was ready and permission granted from the National Society to issue the same, the circulars were sent to all the Chapters in the country and to other societies. They were issued in March last, together with an autograph letter from Miss Montgomery as chairman of the Committee, in which she asked for Chapter coöperation, and expressed a strong desire for the completion of the monument and its unveiling on the first anniversary of Miss Walworth's death.

The time was brief and there was an immense amount of work to be done and a large sum of money to be raised; but nothing daunted the determination of the chairman, who from the first felt confident of the success of her cherished project. The fund grew rapidly and at an early date the Committee placed with the New England Monument Company, of New York, the contract for the beautiful and artistic work. Having built the President Arthur monument, General Sherman's monument, the famous General Wool obelisk, the Grant monument, and others, it can readily be imagined that satisfaction was a foregone conclusion. As the work neared completion the Committee issued cards of invitation to all subscribers, National and State officials, and all patriotic and historic societies in the country. So universal had become the interest in the memorial that the response to the invitations was very large. The unveiling took place on October 18, as projected, at 2.30 in the afternoon, in the presence of an assemblage of over four thousand persons. The guests of honor were met on the arrival of the several trains by the Mayor of the city of Saratoga and the chairman of the Reception Committee and driven to Greenwood Cemetery, at the entrance of which they were met by a large delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic, who were formed in double ranks reaching to the monument, which stands on a beautiful, terraced plot of ground at the head of an avenue. Following the Grand Army of the Republic was a large military escort. When the procession reached the grave the military band in attendance played the National anthem. On the left of the monument was a large platform, draped with flags, upon which

about two hundred guests of honor were seated, and other seats were arranged upon the sloping knolls.

The service was opened by a prayer by Rev. Dr. Durant, at the close of which Miss Montgomery, escorted by Captain James Andrews, of Governor Roosevelt's staff, proceeded from the platform to the lot, where, kneeling beside the grave, she placed upon it a bunch of American Beauty roses. Rising and with uplifted hand, as a signal, she drew a cord which loosened the large flag which entirely veiled the monument. As she did so the flag was drawn back and lowered by Captain Andrews and by two little boys, the youngest contributors to the fund.

As the stars and stripes fell gracefully from the monument there was disclosed a fine white granite shaft nearly forty feet in height and of beautiful proportions. Its purity and simplicity were emblematic of the character of the heroine whose memory it honors. Upon the front of the die in letters of bronze was this legend:

"REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH.

October 18, 1898.

She served her country, not as man,
But better still, as only woman can."

On the right side is the insignia of the Society, with the words: "Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution." On the reverse side are the words: "Fortress Monroe, Montauk, Spanish-American War, 1898." Upon the base appears a beautifully designed palm; all this in bronze.

After unveiling the monument Miss Montgomery returned to the platform and presented the monument to the President General of the National Society, saying:

"*Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:* The Committee of the Reubena Hyde Walworth monument has the honor of presenting to you for the National Society this monument, now completed, and which has been erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends in memory of the heroism and self-sacrifice of Reubena Hyde Walworth, a charter member of the National Society. She

voluntarily nursed the soldiers from the battlefield of Santiago and later took charge of the contagious ward in the detention hospital at Montauk Point. Her work ended, she freely laid down her young life for her country. It is our desire that you commit the care of this monument to the Saratoga Chapter, of which she was a beloved member. The lot upon which the monument stands is in the legal custody of Mrs. Helen Hardwin Walworth, a founder of the National Society."

The chairman then presented a beautifully illuminated parchment deed of transfer to Mrs. A. L. Barber, Vice-President General, who represented Mrs. Manning, who in turn accepted it and dedicated the monument and placed it in the care of the Saratoga Chapter. The Regent, Miss E. M. Brown, accepted the charge and pledged herself to the fulfillment of her duty.

Miss M. I. Forsyth, Vice-President General, spoke as follows:

"As we all miss the words and the presence of our honored and beloved President General, we know that in her enforced absence she is with us to-day—with us in heart and thoughts. This may well be the case, for no gathering of our own or kindred patriotic societies has been so impressive as this. The committee in charge has wisely reared no broken pillar, signifying an incomplete life, but this symmetrical shaft, a fitting symbol of the life and services of one whom we meet to honor to-day—Reubena Hyde Walworth. Its foundations suggest her heroic ancestry of earlier generations; the delicately finished shaft her rarely perfected character; the apex, pointing upward, the future of our Nation and Him whose high purposes it is destined to fulfill.

No one would have supposed that this one of all our nearly thirty thousand members of the Daughters of the American Revolution would have been the one to volunteer for this notably high endeavor.

We knew her as rare in intellectual gifts and devoted to all the exceptional claims of every day life. Yet this work of her's was but the blossoming out of what she was.

'There is hero work in the world to do,
And hero guerdon high,
But never a meed for his chosen ones,
So glorious as to die.'

She has had it all—the hero work, the guerdon, and the passing on in her beautiful youth to the presence of Him in whose footsteps she followed while sacrificing herself even unto death; of Him who said as an encomium to his disciples, 'I was sick, and ye visited me'—for 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto Me.'

A noted speaker at the International Council in Boston said the other day, 'The longer the world lives the more it is ruled by the dead.' This is true only because what survives is the deathless life flowing down from earlier generations, given as a divine impulse. So, this monument is to us a reminder of life, not of death.

The war has vindicated the existence of our Society; before it many doubted its value—or scoffed at its aims as historical—merely social, or encouraging our looking back to the past, instead of attending to daily duty. This monument shows what is its real power as exemplified in the life and death of this one devoted Daughter.

Here will come as years go on the soldiers to whom she ministered. And here, through coming generations, will gather the members of our own and other patriotic societies to find an example and an incentive to live—or if need be to die—for home, for country, and for God."

After an address by Colonel French Feuer, the reading of an original poem by Mrs. Van Vliet, Regent of the Johnstown Chapter, and a hymn sung by the choir, led by Mrs. Henry, and patriotic airs by the band, the benediction was pronounced. Three volleys were then fired over the grave and a bugler sounded "taps," amid the crimson and golden glory of the setting sun and the murmur of the soft wind through the autumn-tinted foliage.

The day was a glorious one and all things combined to make the occasion memorable.

A coincidence to be remarked upon in connection with the

unveiling of the monument is this: Lieutenant Frederick McNair, of Saratoga, who had been an old friend of Miss Walworth, died of typhoid fever on the same day. He was buried from the same church with full military honors and the funeral of Miss Walworth followed immediately upon his with the same military ceremonies.

At the conclusion of the unveiling of the monument above described, the Committee, with Captain and Mrs. McNair and Mrs. Walworth, went to the grave of Lieutenant McNair, where the Committee desired to place a tribute. In doing this the chairman placed upon the soldier's grave a beautiful laurel wreath with purple immortelles, saying:

"In memory of the day we laid the two young soldiers at rest the Committee places this nobly won wreath of laurel upon the grave of Lieutenant Frederick McNair in remembrance of Reubena Walworth."

MARY WRIGHT WOOTTON.

ALEXANDER MACOMB CHAPTER (Mt. Clemens, Michigan).—Late in April, 1899, Mrs. Helen Smart Skinner received her appointment as Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, and on June 10th a Chapter was organized with the historical number of thirteen as charter members. In view of his services to his country, the fact that he was a leading citizen of Michigan; that the county (the third formed in the State), was named in his honor and that his name is associated with the early history of Mt. Clemens, it was decided the Chapter should be called the Alexander Macomb Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The following officers were appointed: Regent, Mrs. Helen Smart Skinner; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard High; Historian, Mrs. Frances Miller Russell; Registrar, Mrs. Katharine Crocker Knight; Treasurer, Mrs. Frances Norton Price; Secretary, Miss Fandira Crocker. The other charter members are Mrs. Carrie Cady Lungershausen, Mrs. Marion Ferris Taylor, Mrs. Jennie Hubbard Young, Miss Florence Barnard, Miss Margaret Ferguson Crocker, Miss Mary Hooker Crocker, Miss Alice Louise Skinner. Regular meetings began in October, when the Historian, Mrs. Rus-

sell, presented an admirable paper upon "The Life and Services of General Macomb."

At the November meeting the Chapter was fortunate in having the State Regent, Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, present and her address to the Chapter upon the work open to the women of the Daughters of the American Revolution was truly inspiring. The program that followed the talk consisted of a piano solo by Miss Skinner and a review of an article upon "Colonial New England," by Miss Fandira Crocker. Mrs. Edwards informed the Chapter that it had the record of being organized more quickly than any other Chapter in the State, if not in the country.

At present the Chapter is engaged in the work of collecting reading matter and amusing games to be sent to the soldiers of the regular army, now stationed in the Philippines. Work of a different character is being planned and so much interest is shown by the ladies outside of the Chapter that a few weeks more will show a great increase in the membership.

ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY.

MARIE RAYMOND GIBBONS.

On July 2, 1899, in San Francisco, died Marie Raymond Gibbons, wife of Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr. It is seldom that the news of the death of a woman has so startled and shocked an entire community. As she passed into the eternal quiet from the midst of stirring activities, social, philanthropic and domestic, after but a few days' illness, men and women held their breath for a moment to say, "Who next?" and again and again, "What a loss!"

Mrs. Gibbons was born in Toledo, Ohio, but removed with her parents to California when a young girl, and her subsequent life was entirely passed on this coast. In 1871 she married Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., member of a family identified with California and her interests since the early days of her history. Six children were born to them, two sons and four daughters. Mrs. Gibbons was blessed in seeing one of her sons established in the profession of his father, two of her daughters grown to an attractive and capable womanhood and all advanced sufficiently on the voyage of life to predict for them happy and useful lives.

As a wife and mother Mrs. Gibbons was all that was gracious and affectionate, wise and efficient, but her light shone far beyond the family circle. She exhibited at an early age great power of organization, tact and willingness to help in all good work. In church societies, women's clubs, in philanthropic movements for the good of the many she was always an active worker, a stimulating presence. Of good colonial stock, it was not strange that the patriotic societies attracted her attention. She was a member of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America, of the Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors and eligible to the Society of Descendants of the Mayflower but her special interest was in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When it seemed desirable to enlarge the work of the Society.

in San Francisco it naturally fell to her to organize the second Chapter, *Puerta del Ora*. As its Regent for the first two years Mrs. Gibbons determined its policy. She felt that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should stand for something besides social tea-drinking and mutual congratulation upon distinguished lineage, and the Chapter sustained her in the thought. Under her leadership the study of American history became the feature of the meetings. Her last work for the Chapter was to arrange a course of public lectures upon American history, the pupils of the high schools and of the upper grammar grades being the guests of the Chapter. The lectures given by professors from our two leading universities were well attended and highly appreciated.

Mrs. Gibbons was eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution through several lines, but chose to found her claim for membership upon the services of Captain Samuel Taylor, of Danbury, Connecticut, ancestor of her father, Samuel Augustus Raymond. Captain Taylor was deputy of the General Assemblies of the State in Connecticut for the sessions of 1776, '78, '79, '80, '83 and '85.

Other ancestors of Mrs. Gibbons were Governor Bradstreet, Governor Dudley and the Rev. John Cotton.

When during the war with Spain San Francisco became a vast camp and the Red Cross Society was established for the aid of our volunteers, the patriotic instincts and the generous feeling of Mrs. Gibbons at once responded to the call.

Whether as officer of the Society, engaged in its deliberations, or in simple and kindly service of offering comforts to individual soldiers, she was alike useful and untiring.

In person Mrs. Gibbons was most attractive. She was above the ordinary height and her fine carriage, brilliant complexion, her wealth of golden hair and above all her beaming smile made her a noticeable figure in any gathering.

Although it was midsummer her funeral was attended by so large an assembly of representative men and women that the First Unitarian Church was taxed to its utmost capacity. The Rev. Dr. Stebbins, friend and pastor, conducted the services. No one present on that occasion will ever forget the singing

by that large congregation of the favorite hymn "The Manifold Goodness of God."

As she was laid in the beautiful cemetery of Mountain View the impressive prayer of Dr. Stebbins was a fitting benediction on a beautiful life.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 26, 1899.*

CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

MRS. ESTES G. RATHBONE, Vice-President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, wife of the Director General of Posts in Cuba, is now in this country, and has done and is doing much to enlighten public sentiment in regard to the actual and terrible conditions still prevailing among the inhabitants of that island.

At the October meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a recess was taken to hear at length Mrs. Rathbone's thrilling account of the misery and degradation existing there and of what should be done to relieve pressing need, especially among the orphans of the reconcentrados. She told of hundreds of such children destitute of food and shelter, or perhaps taken by families and treated as slaves. The awful risks to which these children are exposed, not only physically, but morally, and apparent to all who realize the dangers menacing neglected childhood.

She told of ladies of refinement, who try to hide their poverty so far as possible, but who, when Americans visit their towns or villages, will offer for sale for a trifling sum heirlooms of value, delicate laces or rare silver and jewels, sacrificed in order to secure the merest necessities of life.

In Porto Rico, where we are also represented by a loyal Daughter, Mrs. John R. Garrison, wife of the United States Auditor for that island, and one of the earliest members of our Society, there is also great destitution and imperative need of a moral uplift.

The continued conflict in the Philippines is gradually producing conditions similar to those just indicated. We have

in those islands two Daughters, worthy representatives of our National Society, Mrs. Crosby P. Miller, wife of the chief quartermaster, United States Army, an ex-officer of the Army and Navy Chapter, and Mrs. Samuel O. L. Potter, wife of Major Potter, of the Medical Department, a member of the California Chapter.

It is evident from these statements that the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in connection with our recent war with Spain is still unfinished and demands our immediate and energetic action.

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN,
GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *November 3, 1899.*

THE Magazine is largely overrun this month, owing to an extra month's minutes which were sent in by the Board after the Magazine had gone to press. Also the report of the unveiling of the Reubena Hyde Walworth monument, which was ordered printed in the December number.—EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

November 6, 1899.

THE attendance at the National Board meeting last week was smaller than usual. Mrs. Manning, who is seldom absent from her chair as presiding officer, was confined to her room at her home in Albany. Other distant members, who usually make the monthly journey to Washington, were missing, and illness thinned the ranks of officers resident here. Mrs. Stakely and Mrs. Nash, active and efficient members of the Board, have been seriously ill, but are now improved. All of Mrs. Colton's friends, as well as those who knew her work in the National Society and on the Board, feel for her in her recent bereavement, the death of her daughter in Paris.

Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, was present for the first time since her election in February. She has re-

cently tried to resign her office owing to ill health in her family, but the Chapters throughout her State were so unwilling to lose their energetic and popular Regent that she was induced to withdraw her resignation. Mrs. Thornton, State Regent of Rhode Island, was cordially welcomed by the members of the Board, but was unable to remain until the close of the session.

Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, Vice-President General, wife of the Director of Posts in Cuba, has been in Washington for a few weeks and has spoken before the National Board and at meetings of Chapters about her work among the destitute women and children in Cuba. Mrs. Rathbone went to Cuba soon after the close of the war and has been foremost in charitable work there. Her account of the conditions in Cuba has aroused much interest among the Daughters who have heard her, and it seems probable that some organized work will be done under the auspices of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The hospital ship "Missouri," on which is the steam launch presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution, reached Perim, an island at the southern entrance of the Red Sea, on her way to Manila, on Friday, November 3d. She has on board five surgeons, more than two hundred men nurses of the United States Hospital Corps, and a very large quantity of medical supplies for our army in the Philippines. Her next stop will be at Colombo, on the island of Ceylon.

The United States Army transport "Thomas," which sailed last week from New York for Manila by the same route, carries fourteen large boxes of books and magazines for the troops in the Philippines, collected and sent by the Army and Navy Chapter. They were consigned to Colonel Crosby P. Miller, chief quartermaster, whose wife is a member of the Chapter, and will attend to their distribution among the hospitals and regiments.

This is the month for business meetings of the Chapters in

Washington, and organization of the winter's work. There are many plans, and the season promises to be a busy one.

A.

CHAPTERS should see that reports of their doings are sent in due form to the Editor—not several columns of newspaper articles that have already been given to the public, and too long by far for publication in the Magazine.

The Editor has not the time to re-write Chapter reports. Delays often occur by this oversight.

IN view of the generous act of Mrs. Roger Wolcott in her gift to the town of Pepperell (whose women proved themselves heroines) it is interesting to note that the AMERICAN MONTHLY prints the poem, "Prudence Wright," a stirring string of verses by Susan H. Wixon of the Quequechan Chapter, Fall River.—*Boston Post*.

NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS, *April 28, 1899.*

Miss Mary Spooner, the oldest woman in Massachusetts, and the oldest member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died here to-day, at the age of 105 years, 2 months and 20 days. Her death occurred in the house which was erected on the site of the cabin in which she was born.

"Aunt Mary," as she was known to all her friends, was born in a log cabin near the present site of Acushnet, Massachusetts, on February 8, 1794. She was the daughter of Micah Spooner, a minute man and a soldier of the War of 1812. In the one hundred and five years of her life she had the distinction of living in three towns without changing her residence. New Bedford, Fairhaven and Acushnet each have claimed her as a resident by reason of changing town lines.

Aunt Mary never rode on steam or electric cars and only which have long since crumbled into the earth. She worked there at the age of 16, and so claimed to be one of the oldest mill operators in the country.

WE are asked by Miss Brazier, Regent of Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston, to correct the announcement in our last issue that she contributed to the *Transcript*. Miss Brazier has for some years been on the editorial staff of the Boston *Post* and is the originator of the "Red, White and Blue" Department, devoted largely to the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is especially proud of a petition bearing the names of nearly fifty officers in the leading patriotic societies of America, asking that she be allowed to edit a patriotic department in a Sunday paper. This petition is of great value should occasion demand its presentation.

"YE Women's Singing Booke—for ye use of ye Daughters and Dames of the Patriotic Historic Societies of ye United States of America." Compiled by Thomas G. Shepard; published by Schirmer & Co.

This attractive book will be welcomed by all organizations composed of women. It contains fifteen songs, most of which can properly be called national, and are familiar to the whole country. Two or three had been well nigh forgotten, but are well worth bringing into the group of patriotic airs. The musical arrangement is especially for women in quartet or chorus singing, the vocal parts being adapted to the compass of female voices and arranged to bring out in an admirable manner the harmony of all the parts, and the accompaniments are rich and harmonious. Heretofore, when the patriotic songs have been published they have been arranged for mixed voices and many times the parts had to be re-written before they could be satisfactorily used in the various women's societies, hence this book meets a need that has long been recognized. Its very attractive cover of blue and white, with the United States seal stamped upon one corner, is exceedingly tasteful and appeals to the patriotic sentiment of historic societies. The success of the book is assured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CREAM HILL FARM, WEST CORNWALL, CONNECTICUT,

September 11, 1899.

To Editor AMERICAN MONTHLY, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood:
In September number in an article by Maria Spalding Lyman, on "Ancestry and Biography," a pen portrait, in which she tells of one Smith, son of Anchas Smith, Warwick, Kent County, Rhode Island, belonging to Quakers. She tells of his military career during the War of the Revolution, and the various battles, where he won victories; among other things, tells how he was sent South to supersede General Gates.

Now, has she not made a mistake? In all accounts I can find it was General Greene, who was there. One thing she has missed, in not telling his name, or where he died, but that to-day many statues are being erected over the country in memory of the original of her "Pen Portrait." Is it not confusing to attach the name "Smith" to General Greene?

EMMA T. GOLD.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD, EDITOR.

Dear Madam: I desire to thank Mrs. Emma T. Gold for her criticisms of a pen portrait in September number. Thus I am enabled to correct an unfortunate and to be regretted blunder of the printer.

The clause in question should have read thus: "He was the second son of an anchor-smith (and not Anchas Smith), (who) intended his son to be like himself (in trade), an anchor-smith. To-day there are gold-smiths and black-smiths, but presumably anchor-smiths are only to be found, if at all, in shipyards, such as the Cramps," etc.

Thus you will see there was no intention to confuse by attaching the name of "Smith" to my pen portrait of General Nathaniel Greene. It is well that in spite of a printer's error, the portrait was easily recognized.

MARIA SPALDING LYMAN.

CURRENT HISTORY.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

THOSE people who are inclined to take an adverse view of the policy of the Government in the Philippines, or of our presence there, should read with care and thought the report of the Philippine Commission. You get the opinions of Admiral Dewey, Doctor Schurman, Colonel Danby and Professor Worcester.

We briefly give a summary of the leading facts as presented by this able board:

The Filipino rebellion of 1896 was not for independence, but to compel certain reforms. Aguinaldo did not broach the idea of independence until after he had proclaimed himself dictator and when the arrival of the American troops foreshadowed interference with his plans.

No alliance was entered into or any promise of independence by Admiral Dewey.

He admitted this in private, while at the same time issuing lying proclamations.

Even before the fall of Manila it was his plan to make war on the Americans. His demands when the city fell were for loot and spoils and not for the establishment of a free or municipal government. He was on the alert continually, plotting for uprisings and massacres in the city. We fired the first shot, but it was in repelling what was virtually an attack upon our outposts. We sought a peaceful agreement, but in vain.

The insurgent movement is confined to the Tagalogs of Luzon, who have so oppressed the peaceful natives in this and other provinces that they have applied to the Americans for protection.

Successful municipal governments have been established

under our protection in cities where, at first, the inhabitants were hostile.

The inhabitants of the other islands are peaceful except where Aguinaldo has sent invading forces of Tagalogs.

The Filipinos are not qualified to govern themselves locally or as a nation, owing to the great number of tribes, and languages and an utter want of national sentiment. They have had no experience in self-government.

The people of Negros admit this and have accepted American control.

The islanders have intellectual capacity and could gradually fit themselves for self-government.

Admiral Dewey and his associates say that there has never been a time when our forces could be withdrawn with honor to ourselves or with safety to the islanders since the battle of Manila Bay.

Our obligations to other nations, to the friendly natives and to ourselves require us to subdue the insurgents. The withdrawal of our forces would be followed by anarchy, foreign intervention and a division of the islands. The Filipinos can hope for the ultimate creation of a free self-governing Philippini Commonwealth only through the agency of American occupation and sovereignty.

The thorough performance of our duty will carry with it the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippines.

* * * * *

These are the prominent features of this report. We find in it no "imperialism." Earnest men have given their conclusions, after the closest scrutiny and observation, and their report is made for the guidance of those at home, who have not had their opportunities.

The public must judge between the opinions of those who have not studied the conditions on the ground, and those that have. Common sense would turn us toward the latter, Schurman, Colonel Danby and Professor Worcester as lovers of liberty and to stand by all the declarations that implies, as to Mr. Hoar, Mr. Edmunds or any other of the anti-Imperialists.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR BY YEAR.

1001 A. D.—The expedition returned to Greenland. Lief succeeds his father.

1002.—Thorwald, Eric's brother, leads a second expedition to Vinland. They explored Long Island Sound to New York harbor.

1004.—Thorwald explores New England coast; has a skirmish with Indians. Thorwald is killed and is buried on the coast of Massachusetts Bay.

1007.—Thorfin, of Iceland, and Thorvard, Lief's brother-in-law, sail with three ships and a colony of 140 men and women from Iceland and Greenland, and winter in Buzzard's Bay. Snorri, first European child born to Thorfin and his wife, Gudrid. He was an ancestor of Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, and Magnussen, the scholar.

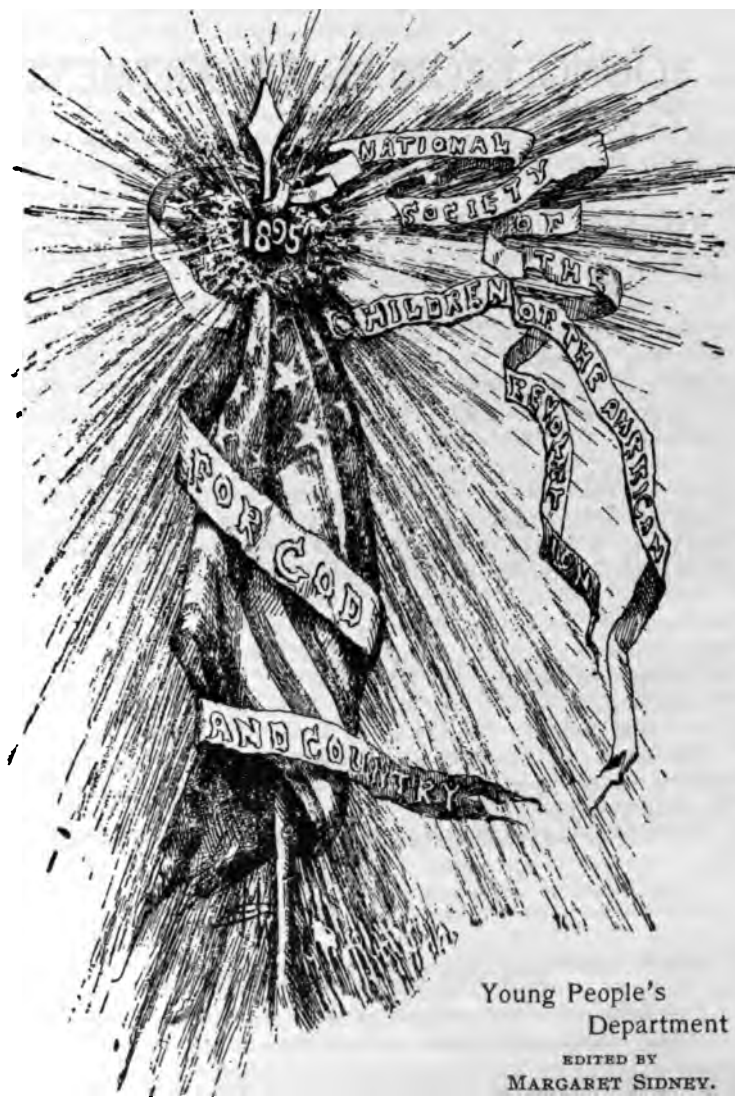
1010.—The colony returns to Greenland.

1011.—Two ships and sixty men and women under Thorvard and Helgi sail for Lief's booths at Mt. Hope. All Helgi's party, 37 in number, are murdered by the others, Freydis. Thorvard's wife killing the women with an axe.

1012.—The survivors return. Lief refuses to punish his sister, Freydis, but the horrors of that winter in Vinland end further attempts at colonization.

1387.—All the reports of Greenland voyages were collected in and completed in 1395 and deposited in the monastery of Flato, Iceland, and are now in the Royal Library at Copenhagen.

1467.—Columbus visits Iceland on a trading voyage.



Young People's
Department
EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

NOVEMBER MEETING.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in the reception room of the Columbian University on Thursday, November 2d, at 10 o'clock. Members present: Mrs. Alexander, who took the Chair in the absence of the National President, who was detained by illness; Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Jarvin, Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and with the following amendment, approved: After the words "General Horatio G. Wright" add the following: "Such resolutions to be published in the *Richmond Dispatch* and *Hartford Courrant*." It was moved and seconded that the *Army and Navy Register* and the *Army and Navy Journal* be communicated with in regard to publishing the obituaries of General Harry Heth, and General Horatio G. Wright.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies presented the following names for confirmation: By Mrs. Conant, State Director of Rhode Island: Miss Evelyn Bache as President of Temperance Society, and Miss Minna L. Bartlett as President of Joseph Bucklin Society. By Miss Sanborn, State Director of Michigan: Miss Ellen P. Whitney as President of a Society.

The Recording Secretary asked permission of the Board to purchase a tin box, in which to keep the reports of the National Officers. Request granted.

There being no more business the Board adjourned to meet on the first Thursday in December.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR HONORED DEAD.

THE following resolutions were passed at the October meeting of the National Board of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution:

It having pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to remove from the earthly life to his heavenly home General Harry Heth, the hero of two wars; the intrepid soldier and eminent citizen; the officers of the National Board of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution desire to express their loving sympathy for his widow, the

honored National Registrar of the Society, and to hereby record this expression in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, At the October meeting of the National Board, it was unanimously voted that such resolutions be prepared, and a committee was appointed for the purpose, these resolutions to be printed in the *Richmond Dispatch*, a copy of this publication to be sent to the family of the deceased, as a token of respect and sympathy, and a reverent tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That the unsurpassed bravery of General Harry Heth, his absolute adherence to the *noblesse oblige* of army life and progress, his devotion to the cause that engaged his powers, both in the Mexican War in 1847, remaining with the army until its close, and the Civil War, throughout whose entire length he made such a brilliant record as a noted commander in the Confederate army as to win unqualified admiration from both the Federal and Confederate forces; achieving all this from the conviction of the Christian soldier, who counteth his life a small thing besides the honor of the cause. For this we bring a tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That as a Federal office-holder General Heth discharged his numerous and responsible duties with great executive ability and intelligence, winning the appreciation of President Grant, President Cleveland, and President Harrison, who detained him in each administration for valuable services. These were performed with the same devotion to duty that characterized him as a soldier. For this we also bring a tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That the man was greater even than the soldier or the Federal officer; exemplifying, as he did, all the virtues, the sterling honesty and uprightness in his every-day life, of the citizen, honored of God and men. It was an honor to know him; to be counted his friend. His was a life whose essence and spirit are to be preserved and held sacred as stimulative force for the youth of our country. He followed God; and, like the patriarch in holy writ, "he was not," for God took him to himself.

HARRIET M. LOTHROP,
Chairman Committee on Resolutions.

THE following resolutions were passed at the October meeting of the National Board of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution:

God in his all-wise yet tender providence having called home to himself General Horatio Gouveneur Wright, the distinguished soldier, engineer and citizen, preëminent on the battlefield or in the council chamber, the officers of the National Board of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution desire to express their sorrow in the event, and their loving sympathy for his daughter, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, the honored national ex-Registrar of the Society, and to hereby record this expression in the following resolution:



WHEREAS, At the October meeting of the National Board, it was unanimously voted that such resolutions be prepared, and a committee was appointed for the purpose; these resolutions to be printed in the *Hartford (Connecticut) Times*, a copy of this publication to be sent to the widow and children of the deceased, as a token of respect and sympathy, and a reverent tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That his splendid heroism during his long and distinguished service in the army to which he gave himself for love of country as few men have done, with unswerving devotion to the end of the Civil War, making a record unbroken for the most brilliant succession of achievements; for the uplift of the *esprit de corps* of the army; for the salvation of the Union that his soul loved, and that he was willing to give his life to save; the scope and magnitude of his service no one can compute. It lays his grateful country under a debt of never-ending gratitude. Honor such as his is immortal.

Resolved, That his splendid war record most worthily supplemented itself at the close of the Civil War by his wise and executive service on the board of engineers, as one of its chief officers, and also as member of its most important commissions in this country and in Europe. Added to this service was that of authorship in collaboration with other members, of valuable professional papers of the corps of engineers. Giving over of his best service of hand and heart and brain to his country, his name shall be one to elevate before the children and youth of our land, and to hold in reverence as long as the Republic lasts.

Resolved, That his conspicuous ability as a soldier and man of executive affairs gains new lustre from the rare qualities of his mind and heart. Generous and noble, gentle and strong; he was a knightly soldier. And when the years were ripe, he "fell on sleep," gently passing in the sunrise to the golden dawn of Paradise.

HARRIET M. LOTHROP,

Chairman Committee on Resolutions.

YOUNG PATRIOTS OF THE CAPTAIN JOHN FORD SOCIETY IN SESSION.

DESPITE the rain, the Captain John Ford Society, Children of the American Revolution, had a good attendance of members and invited friends at its meeting held in the Unitarian vestry.

The presence of the Asa Pollard Society, of Billerica, with its President, Miss Martha A. Dodge, and other guests, including the distinguished speaker, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, National President of the organization, made the occasion memorable to the young entertainers. The desk, platform and rear wall were tastefully decorated in the national colors artistically arranged, and Mrs. E. J. Neale, President of the local Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presided with grace and ease.

The exercises opened with a medley of patriotic piano selections, beginning with "Yankee Doodle," played by Miss Rachel Sprague.

The objects of the Society embodying our country and our flag were read by Miss Hall; and Miss Gertrude Tetley, with chorus, sang a patriotic ode.

The local President, Mrs. E. J. Neale, presided. The Society arose and saluted the flag, which was draped above the platform. Then the poem, "Our Flag of Liberty," written by Mrs. Lothrop, the National President, was beautifully sung by the Society to the tune of "My Maryland." Then a declaration of the objects of the Society was read by Miss Lucy Hall. Six young girls sang a medley of national airs, and the Misses Wallenthin, of the New England Conservatory of Music, favored the company with a duet, "O! Restless Sea." The sisters were also heard in soprano and contralto solos during the afternoon, and Miss Agnes Williams, accompanied by Miss Minnie Crown McCormick, pianist, delighted the audience with violin solos.

The first speaker, in whose honor the exercises and the subsequent reception were held, was Mrs. Daniel Lothrop (Margaret Sidney), founder and National President of the Children of the American Revolution.

In introducing Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Neale told of the origin of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, in 1895, through the effort of the one who is now the National President. The young people had more than an ordinary interest in Mrs. Lothrop, from the fact that she was made known to them as the author of the "Little Peppers" and other delightful children's stories. She talked to them of the aims and objects of their Society, and said she did not wish the children to put upon themselves the burden of a great amount of extra study. In the public schools, when selecting recitations, or topics for themes, they could select something that has national importance, and that could be utilized in the Society work. In that way patriotism would be fostered and developed.

After reviewing the foundation of the Society of which she is the national head, Mrs. Lothrop dwelt on the importance of instilling lessons of patriotism into the children and urged the thought that it is by training the children that we shall get the patriotic men and women of the future; those fitted to meet great issues and cope with great problems.

Mrs. Lothrop noted the patriotic impulse that had been given by the Spanish War and then dwelt on patriotism as progress; as there could be no true patriotism without progress. Patriots are not born, but made. What we love we work for. She urged lessons of patriotism in everything and enjoined the children to treat the flag with reverence.

Miss Agnes Williams, Regent of the Old Bay State Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a violin selection which was not

only artistic, but expressive and impressive. In her hands the violin "talked" music and she richly deserved the encore to which she had to respond.

Mr. Solomon W. Stevens congratulated the Society on having two such leaders as Mrs. Lothrop and Mrs. Neale. He then gave a graphic picture of the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington, and outlined the growth of the Republic which followed the end of the Revolution, to the present time, when it has a rightful sovereignty over Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. "I only want you to understand," he said, "that the sovereignty of the United States is legally, lawfully and rightly established in the Philippines, and that it is there to stay." The children applauded the sentiment.

Rev. C. T. Billings, the pastor of the Unitarian Church, gave a short address, talking about the character of Washington, and telling of a visit to Mt. Vernon. He read a newspaper tribute to Washington, published in the New York *Mercantile Advertiser*, soon after his death.

In closing, Mr. Billings said: "I think that the great problem of to-day is not the question whether we shall hold the Philippines or not. The supreme question is whether we can still preserve the spirit of Washington—whether we keep the Philippines or throw them away, let us still keep that spirit. That is why I am glad that these associations have been formed, that we may have something that will keep alive the spirit of these great men and women that have passed away."

The formal exercises closed with the last stanza of "America," sung by the audience, and Mrs. Lothrop held a brief reception, assisted by the officers of the local Society, after which a social hour was passed, with light refreshments served to their guests by the young ladies of the local Society.

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT gave an informal reception for members of the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Society, Children of the American Revolution. There were some forty in the party, the young patriots being chaperoned by several Cambridge ladies, including their acting President, Mrs. Henry Grant Weston, who is also State Director of the Order. The color-bearer of the Society bore a very handsome silk flag, presented by Estella Hatch Weston, as first President, and the entire party was escorted over the building by Mr. Weston, one of the attaches of the sergeant-at-arms' department.

The Governor shook each of the party by the hand as they passed through the executive chamber and acknowledged gracefully the greetings of the President, who expressed regret that the chief executive was so soon to vacate his office. "Oh, but you will have a better man," replied His Excellency, "and you must bring the children up to see him."

THE Valentine Holt Society holds monthly meetings, at which we have the salute to the flag, patriotic quotations at roll-call, and patriotic recitations during the social hour. Sometimes debates on subjects previously decided upon. Ice cream and cake is always served by the hostess.

I send you the ancestry of our soldier boy, Louis Dorr, just as his mother gave it to me. He was but a few months over 17 years when he sailed away. On his return the Valentine Holt Society sent him an immense bunch of Bermuda lilies tied with broad satin ribbon in red, white and blue. 'Twas very handsome, costing about four dollars. Of course he was delighted. His mother says she feels a thousand times prouder of his home-coming than of his going away, because army life has not demoralized him.

ISABELLA S. HUBBARD,
President.

This is the splendid record and ancestry of our California volunteer from the ranks of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution:

1. Nathan Dorr I, private in Regiment of Guards, Captain Robert Davis' company, Massachusetts troops, War of the Revolution.

2. Nathan Dorr II, private in Second Regiment, Massachusetts militia, Captain Rolin Hartshorne's company, War of 1812.

Rufus Babcock Dorr; Levi Lewis Dorr, private Company B, Thirteenth Massachusetts, Captain Joseph Cary's company; Lewis Dorr, private Company H, First California Volunteers, Captain Frank Warren, Spanish-American War—Filipino Rebellion.

Louis Dorr mustered in May 6th, sailed on the "City of Pekin" 25th of May, 1898. The first regiment from America to sail for foreign service. Mustered out in San Francisco, August 21, 1899.

Descended from Miles Standish, John Alden, George Soule, of the "Mayflower," as well as very many other prominent ancestors, all of whom or their families came to America in 1600.

Among the Colonial Governors he can claim three, Acting Governor John Alden, Governor Roger Conant, of Massachusetts, and Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut.

Four or five grandfathers were fighters in the Revolution.

THE Fort Schuyler Society of the Children of the American Revolution was organized in the spring of 1896, and we now have sixty-two members, ranging in age from 3 to 18 years. We have had two meetings a year, which the children all seem to enjoy. They respond to the roll-call with either a quotation or an answer to a specified question and after the reports and papers offered by the members and some patriotic songs, we have a little talk on some subject that will, we hope, help to incite their ambition and kindle their patriotism. Last year they were very much interested in contributing and collect-

ing supplies for the relief of our soldiers on Montauk Point and sent a box valued at \$75.00; also \$35.00 in money.

We are now planning an entertainment with historical tableaux to be given in November, hoping to earn our quota for the Lafayette statue, for which we wish to have a share.

M. I. DOOLITTLE,
President.

UTICA, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY Society, Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, President, will meet at 116 West Seventy-Fifth Street, Saturday, November 4, 1899, at 2.30 p. m.

MRS. WILLIAM STORY,
MR. ALLEN L. STORY,
MR. HAROLD V. STORY,
MR. STERLING P. STORY.

Of the several meetings of last year much interest was expressed. May 20th was the closing of the New York season, as most of the children scatter to the various summer resorts and it is not possible to get them together. The Dewey Parade has made the season later this fall, but we shall hope to do some good work this winter. Our first meeting is November 4th, when we hope to have a full meeting and hear what has been done by the various members, who have promised to aid in our patriotic work.

Yours most truly,

RAY E. SPRAGUE.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MARGUERITE DICKINS.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their meeting, October 4, 1899, resolved to hereby express their most sincere and heartfelt sorrow for the loss of a former member of the Board, in so sudden and shocking a manner.

For many years Mrs. Marguerite Dickins had been a highly-valued officer, and a wise counsellor to the Board; while she was known and honored throughout the Society as one of its charter members.

Awed by the calamity which removed her from us, words are powerless to express our sense of bereavement. We can only dwell upon the memory of her untiring efforts for the welfare of our Society, and her unselfish life, her brave and heroic deeds for the sick, the suffering and the destitute, in the Spanish-American War, all, as she herself expressed it, "in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

We sincerely sympathize with the husband and family of our departed sister, and can only commend them to a higher power, for that comfort and support which they so much need.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,

Historian General,

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

Recording Secretary General.

J. PEMBROKE THOM.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their meeting, October 4, 1899, resolved to hereby express their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Catherine G. Thom, State Regent of Maryland, in the loss of her hus-

band, J. Pembroke Thom, M. D., the eminent and beloved physician, who had passed away since their last meeting.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General,

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

GENERAL HARRY HETH.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their meeting, October 4, 1899, resolved to hereby express their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Harriet Selden Heth, of the District of Columbia, formerly Chaplain General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the loss of her distinguished husband, General Harry Heth.

In his last protracted illness he evinced the same heroism and fortitude which had characterized his long and eventful life.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General,

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

MRS. SARAH B. R. LEIGHTON.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their meeting, October 4, 1899, resolved to hereby express their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Mary Harrison Shields, State Regent of Missouri, in the loss of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Bainbridge Richardson Leighton, who passed away in the fullness of years in August last, at the summer home of the family, Hyannisport, Massachusetts.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General,

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

NELLIE M. CROOKS.—Resolutions by order of Board of Management of Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Mystic, Connecticut:

WHEREAS, Our ranks have again been broken by the removal from our midst of our esteemed sister, Nellie Mallory Crooks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in her death we recognize the hand of an infinite Father, reminding us that this is not our home, and that our efforts and our hopes should be to promote the welfare of those about us, and although not an active member, she was ever loyal to our cause, and in her death this Chapter loses an honored member, one who was devoted to her family, and a sincere friend.

Resolved, That we, as a Chapter tender our deepest sympathy to the sorrowing husband and children, who mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother; may they bow in submission to the divine will and ever look forward to a glad reunion on the heavenly shore (when the mists have rolled away).

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication, and placed on the records of our Chapter.

ELEANOR M. D. GLADWIN,
MARY E. M. DICKINSON,
Committee.

MRS. F. W. DICKINS.—

Resolved, That the William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution has heard with sincere sorrow of the death of their friend, Mrs. F. W. Dickins, and that we sadly feel the loss of her cheerful and stimulating presence, her interest in the Chapter, and her patriotism so deeply and sincerely expressed at the first meeting, when the Chapter was organized at the home of the signer, made a lasting impression. That we offer our heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved husband and family, and commend them to the all-merciful Father whose greater tenderness encircles the grief-stricken and sorrowing.

That these resolutions be read at our Chapter meeting, that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they may be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

That a blank page be set apart in the record book of the Chapter, on which the name and date of death of Mrs. Dickins shall be inscribed.

HENRIETTA C. ELLERY,
Historian.

EMMA BELL BEAULIEU.—Resolutions offered by Mrs. C. R. McKenney at a meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, September, 1899:

WHEREAS, The hand of divine providence has removed from our midst, our lamented friend and associate, Mrs. Emma Bell Beaulieu; and,

WHEREAS, It is but a fitting recognition of her many virtues that this body assembled here to-day testify their heartfelt sorrow and join in deepest regret and solemn mourning for the loss of one of our number so valued; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Beaulieu, this Society mourns the loss of a member who was ever loyal, noble, and womanly. Since uniting with our Chapter, she has shown a sincere appreciation of the value of the organization; faithful to every trust, she has added strength to our councils and held the love and esteem of all her co-workers.

Resolved, That while dutifully submitting to the will of the All-Powerful we sincerely deplore the death of one so rich by nature in every quality that endears. Her departure leaves a sad vacancy, but he who was the inspiration of all her loveliness, silenced that gentle voice and sent the message, "Come up higher." And while we place upon her grave this tribute of admiration and respect, we must still say: "God's will be done."

Resolved, That we tenderly condole with the husband, son, and aged parents in this their hour of great trial and affliction.

MISS CATHERINE S. STANLEY.—The Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, of East Hartford and South Windsor, in the first year of its organization is called to mourn the loss of one of its charter members, Miss Catherine Sophia Stanley, who passed into life eternal on the 8th day of August, 1899.

Resolved, That in her death, so-called, our Chapter loses a valued friend, whose gentle presence and unselfish devotion to the work of the Chapter will be greatly missed.

Resolved, That a short sketch of her life be presented in the records of the Chapter, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and to her sister and brother, with whom we feel a deep sympathy in their bereavement.

REV. CHARLES RUSSELL TREAT.—Resolutions of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of the city of New York, on the death of its Chaplain, Rev. Charles Russell Treat, D. D.:

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom has called from this life to the life-



REV. CHARLES RUSSELL TREAT.
Chaplain Mary Washington Colonial Chapter.



everlasting our honored and beloved Chaplain, Reverend Charles Russell Treat, D. D.; and,

WHEREAS, Our Chapter desires to record in loving memory its testimony of grateful appreciation of the valuable assistance and wise counsel so faithfully given it by its Chaplain since the day of its organization, knowing that in all the manifold duties of his office his course was ever marked by unselfish and disinterested effort, by full sympathy with the aims and work of our Society, by ardent patriotism, by high-minded advice, by cordial coöperation, and by unfailing willingness to generously place his time, intellect and experience at its service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the loveliness of his superior nature, the elevation of his purpose, and the intensity of his fervent love of country having most deeply impressed us as a Chapter, and as individuals, and having left us an inspiring memory to cherish, and a worthy example to emulate, we therefore recognize our obligations to his guiding influence, to his noble character, and to his fine intellectual gifts, and that we count ourselves most favored to have thus received his counsel and his blessing; also

Resolved, That while we realize our irreparable loss when in that silent, lonely chamber "God's hand touched him and he was still," when so suddenly in that morning hour the strong man was laid low, when so swiftly and so softly "the gates of pearl" swung open to admit from Time to Infinity this faithful servant of the Cross, when the clear, melodious voice which we so often followed in the prayers of the church, joined the swelling chorus of the "Choir Invisible" of the Upper Sanctuary, we also realize that with our profound sadness we should mingle the sweet certainty of his own great trustful faith; also

Resolved, That we extend to his grief-stricken widow and family our deepest, tenderest sympathy in their bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by our Regent, be sent to them, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication, and also be placed upon the records of our Chapter.

MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL,

Regent,

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, *Chairman,*

MARY CHASE MILLS,

EMILY H. HAZEN,

Committee.

MRS. MARY E. FULLER.—

WHEREAS, God in his infinite love has taken to himself, after a long and useful life, our oldest member, and a grand Daughter, Mrs. Mary Eliza Bliss Fuller, who died September 25, 1899, aged 87 years, 5 months and 28 days; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Anna Wood Elderkin Chapter have

lost an esteemed and valued friend, who could seldom be with us, but was intensely interested in all our aims. She has bequeathed to us as a legacy the example of a Christian character, of a kindly, loving disposition, of deeds of charity. She was one who sought and found the best in all with whom she associated. Not only the Daughters of the American Revolution, but the community has met with a serious loss.

Resolved, That we rejoice in our departed sister's joy, in that she has joined the angel throng, praising God forever.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved sons and relatives, especially the son who with tender solicitude has watched day by day her declining years. While realizing their sorrow, we are glad with them for the precious memory of such a life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of this Society, and that a copy be sent to the family; also to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MRS. M. E. POMEROY,
MRS. A. S. UTLEY,
MRS. ANGELINA L. AVERY,
Committee.

MRS. HANNAH SOMERS DAVIS, the oldest member of General Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, died Tuesday at her home, 448 North Fourth Street, at the advanced age of 104 years. Until quite recently her mind was clear, her vision unimpaired and her face free from the marks of wrinkles that almost invariably indicate the weight of years. She became ill last March and gradually wasted away.

MRS. LUCIA G. KENDALL.—At a meeting held by the Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Thursday, October 26, 1899, the following was adopted:

Through the sudden death of our beloved Regent, Mrs. Lucia Grosvenor Kendall, has come to each member of the Boston Tea Party Chapter a personal loss and a void in the Chapter, which never can be filled.

The memory of her gracious womanliness can never be taken away; the noble, helpful genial inspiration of her presence will ever be a living influence to all those who have been privileged to work with her.

Sensible of the great loss we have sustained by her death, we desire to express to the bereaved husband and children our sympathy with their deep grief which we share.

LILA BRYDEN BABB,
LOUISE PEABODY SARGENT,
Committee.

MRS. ANNA H. WITHINGTON.—

WHEREAS, Since the date of the last meeting of the Multuomah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it has pleased the Divine Father to remove from our side our beloved associate, Mrs. Anna Holbrook Withington, who was a charter member of this organization and an officer since its inception, with no less honor to herself than to the association; therefore, be it

Resolved, That with a high appreciation of the varied, abundant and intelligent helpfulness which the late Mrs. Withington brought to the discharge of every duty throughout the whole of her long, useful and honorable career, and with a grateful sense of the manifold services she rendered to this Chapter, for whose welfare she worked with unbounded enthusiasm, with profound sorrow for her death, mingled with reverence for her happy memory, and with thanksgiving for the restful close of a finished life, full of years and honor, we hereby testify and record our admiration of the exalted Christian character with which she dignified and adorned every station, and in special recognition of the grateful charm which her presence never failed to shed on the meetings of this Chapter, possessing as she did a graciousness of bearing and charm of manner, which made her as delightful in assembly as she was wise in counsel, and as blessed in all relations of private life as she was inspiring to us,

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be spread on the records of this Chapter, and a copy sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY, in respectful tribute to the services and the memory of our beloved friend, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our departed member in token of the share we fain would take with them in their bereavement.

MRS. ALICE HUESTIS WILBUR,
MRS. JANE C. CARD,
MRS. GENEIVE W. MAYS.

TWO REAL DAUGHTERS.—Ruth Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Meriden, Connecticut, mourns the loss of two Real Daughters. Mrs. Jerusha Doane Carter, of Clinton, Connecticut, died June 6, 1899, aged 93 years; and Miss Mary Spooner, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, died April 28, 1899, aged 105 years, 2 months and 20 days.

MRS. HARRIET A. ELLIS.—One of the charter members of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, of East Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Harriet Amelia Ellis, passed away, September 29, 1899.

Her ancestor, James Hall, was a private in Captain James

Paddock's company of artillery and no doubt helped serve the guns now standing in the top of Bunker Hill monument, which were part of the equipments of that company. He was commissioned captain lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Artillery and continued in that rank until the close of the war. He was also a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati.
—JOSEPHINE L. ROSSITER.

MISS DAMARIS RAYMOND, a Real Daughter, and member of the Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton, Massachusetts, died August 21, 1899, aged 95.

Miss Raymond died at the Old Ladies' Home, in Taunton, where her last years were passed. In 1897, shortly after the organization of the Lydia Cobb Chapter, it was brought to light that Miss Raymond was an inmate of the city almshouse, having been there for twenty years. No time was lost by the Daughters of the American Revolution in subscribing the required sum to insure her admission to the Home. There she received every attention and care that kindness could suggest, the members of the Chapter making a special charge of one whose only tie in the world was that of sisterhood in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. ADELINE E. WALKER.—It is with sorrow we realize that death has, for the first time, entered the ranks of the Distaff Chapter, of St. Paul. On July 25, 1899, our beloved charter member, Mrs. Adeline E. Walker, was transferred to the higher life. Her deep interest in all work of the Daughters of the American Revolution dates back to 1894, when she joined the National Society. Her interest in the Distaff Chapter was loyal and unfailing; her suggestions in her official capacity of counsellor were timely and wise.

We shall miss her presence at our meetings where her sweet face and her keen appreciation always gave us pleasure.

We, the members of the Distaff Chapter, do now by this our resolution, express our deep sympathy with our loved member, her daughter, Mrs. John Quincy Adams, and her family, in the real loss they have sustained, of which ours can be but the shadow. Also

Resolved, That this expression of our feeling be sent to Mrs. Walker's family; be placed upon the Chapter records, and be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY for publication.

MARY HILDRETH EDGERTON.

MRS. C. C. LEWIS.—

WHEREAS, Our sister Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sarah McCalla, of Chariton, Iowa, has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of their gifted Regent, Mrs. C. C. Lewis, author of "The Old Thirteen," sung so often in our meetings; and,

WHEREAS, We, the Elizabeth Ross Chapter, of Ottumwa, Iowa, consider her death a great loss to the Society at large,

Resolved, That we hereby express our heart-felt sympathy and regret.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the Sarah McCalla Chapter, the bereaved family, published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY, and also that they be spread upon the records of our Chapter.

FLORA S. ROSS,
EMMA J. HOLT,
MRS. ALICE C. MITCHELL,
Committee.

MRS. J. F. KERFOOT,
Secretary.

MRS. LAURA F. SPARHAWK.—Departed this life at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. E. Graham, Bethel, Vermont, February 8, 1899, Laura Felts Sparhawk, in the 99th year of her age.

Resolved, We, the members of the Ascutney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Windsor, Vermont, learned with sorrow of the death of our only "Real Daughter," who had been with us but three months.

Resolved, That the testimonial be forwarded to her family, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY with her photograph, and be placed upon our Chapter records.

HELEN M. DAVIS,
Regent.

CHORIE L. SPIRES,
Vice-Regent.

SUSAN A. THURBEN,
Secretary.

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OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1899.

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Michigan,	Mrs. WM. FITZ-HUGH EDWARDS, 530 Woodward Ave., Detroit
Minnesota,	Mrs. ELL TORRANCE, 2446 Park Ave., Minneapolis.
Mississippi,	Mrs. WM. H. SIMS, Birmingham, Ala., and Columbus, Miss.
Missouri,	Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana,	Mrs. DAVID G. BROWNE, Park Hotel, Great Falls.
Nebraska,	Mrs. GEORGE C. TOWLE, 124 South 24th Street, Omaha.
New Hampshire,	Mrs. JOSIAH CARPENTER, Manchester.
New Jersey,	Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
New Mexico,	Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fé.
New York,	Mrs. JAMES MEAD BELDEN, 618 W. Genesee St., Syracuse.
North Carolina,	Mrs. EDWARD DILWORTH LATTA, "Dilworth," Charlotte.
North Dakota,	Mrs. S. A. LOUNSBURY, Fargo.
Ohio,	Mrs. MOSES M. GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville.
Oklahoma,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	Mrs. I. W. CARD, 380 32d Street, Portland.
Pennsylvania,	Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS, "The Rittenhouse," Philadelphia.
Rhode Island,	Mrs. GEORGE M. THORNTON, 103 Clay Street, Central Falls.
South Carolina,	Mrs. CLARK WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia.
South Dakota,	Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee,	Mrs. JAMES S. PILCHER, Addison Ave., Nashville.
Texas,	Mrs. SIDNEY T. FONTAINE, 1004 Market Street, Galveston.
Utah,	Mrs. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 234 10th East St., Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. JESSE BURDETTE, Arlington.
Virginia,	Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby St., Norfolk.
Washington,	Mrs. CHAUNCEY W. GRIGGS, 401 N. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local

Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, October 4th.

The meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m., by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Rathbone, Miss Temple, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Roebeling, Mrs. Smoot, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers; and of the State Regents: Mrs. Talcott, of Illinois; Mrs. Granger, of Ohio; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the special meeting of June 30th, which upon motion were approved.

The President General said: "It is a great pleasure to gather together again, to meet this Board, and to realize that we have had no

break in our numbers during the past summer. We also welcome the State Regents present, whom we are pleased to have meet with us."

The reports of the officers being called, the Recording Secretary General presented the following:

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—*Madam President:* I have to report that I communicated with the Chapter in Philadelphia, of which Miss Huey is Regent, acquainting them with the action of the Board in regard to the name of their Chapter.

As a member of the Committee on Nurses' Certificates, of which Dr. McGee is Chairman, I desire to state that the certificates ordered by the National Board to be sent to all nurses who went out during the American-Spanish war under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been addressed from this department. This has necessitated considerable work in the looking up of addresses, which has been done during the past month and is now about complete.

The number of letters and postals written since my last report is 107; letters received, 50.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS.
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, from June 7th to October 4, 1899: Letters received, 228; letters written, 83; application papers issued, 5,105; Constitutions, 2,973; officers' lists, 326; membership circulars, 246; Caldwell circulars, 347; Continental Hall circulars, 18,700 (sent to Chapter Regents for distribution); pledges for contributions to Continental Hall fund, 18,700; Continental Hall circulars (under separate cover), to members at large, 2,000; pledges, 2,000.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator, from June 1st to October 1, 1899:

Office Expenses.

Amount received,	\$120 00
Amount expended,	98 43

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received,	\$30 00
Amount expended,	29 62

Amount received for articles sold:

Rosettes,	\$35 70
Directory,	7 00
Ribbon,	10 27

Lineage Book, Vol. I,	6 30
Lineage Book, Vol. II,	6 00
Lineage Book, Vol. III,	7 00
Lineage Book, Vol. IV,	3 00
Lineage Book, Vol. V,	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VI,	3 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VII,	4 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VIII,	7 00
Anniversary Book of American Revolution,	18 00
	<hr/>
	\$109 27

Amount expended for postage and expressage, from March 1st to September 1, 1899:

To postage on blanks and Constitutions,	\$53 22
To postage on Lineage Books,	32 50
To postage on Directories,	3 78
To postage, general office,	49 73

Total for postage,	\$401 63
To expressage on Lineage Books,	\$13 78
To expressage, general office,	37 36

Total for expressage,	\$51 14
To messenger service,	\$16 60
To telegrams,	11 05
To postal cards,	9 25

Report of Application Blanks, Constitutions, Stationery and Supplies used and distributed, from March 1st to September 1, 1899. Also amount of stock on hand September 1, 1899:

	<i>Used and distributed.</i>	<i>On hand.</i>
Application Blanks,	10,354	7,700
Constitutions,	4,520	7,220
Letter paper,	70 boxes	54 boxes
Envelopes,	28 boxes	25 boxes
Type-writing paper,	5 reams	4 reams
Carbon paper,	3 reams	1 ream
Wrapping paper,	7 reams	2 reams
Ribbons for type-writer,	8	8
Paste,	5 quarts	2 quarts
Desk blotters,	7 dozens	2 dozens
Twine,	10 balls	4 balls
Rubber bands,	3 gross	2 gross
Pencils,	12 dozens	3 dozens
Pen-holders,	2 dozens	1 dozen
Pens,	3 boxes	4 boxes
Ink,	4 quarts	5 quarts
Letter files,	24	

Mrs. Alden moved: "That so much of the Curator's report as refers to the amount of supplies purchased and distributed in the six months from March 1st, be referred to the Purchasing Committee, for their guidance in making purchases." Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 479; applications verified, awaiting dues, 93; applications on hand not verified, 35; badge permits issued since June 30th, 1888; application papers of Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers presented, 7; resignations, 292; deaths, —.

The Registrar General stated that the Treasurer General had communicated with these members resigning from the National Society, but in most cases had received no reply.

The Treasurer General said: "Many of these names were presented a year ago, but were not acted upon in deference to the request of the Vice-President General from New York. Also many of the names had been sent in before my connection with this office, but not acted upon. A list of the members resigning was sent to some of the State Regents, but no results came."

Mrs. Rathbone requested that the names of members resigning in Ohio be held over until further inquiry could be made in regard to their resignations.

Miss Temple moved: "That the request of the Vice-President General from Ohio, viz: That the Ohio names in the list of resignations be held over and not acted upon until further investigation on her part, be granted." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lindsay requested the same privilege for Kentucky.

Miss Forsyth spoke in favor of this as to the resignations generally.

The Treasurer General moved that the Corresponding Secretary General communicate these lists to the respective State Regents, requesting fuller information before accepting the resignations. Motion carried.

The President General asked: "What action, then, will you take upon this report."

It was moved and carried to accept the new applicants for membership, and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these members. Action upon the resignations was suspended until information on the subject could be obtained from the State Regents.

It was moved and carried that the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

Mrs. Seymour announced the death of relatives of the State Regents of Missouri and Maryland, requesting some action of the Board thereon.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Board express its sympathy with the State Regents of Missouri and Maryland through a committee to be named by the President General." Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel moved that the name of Mrs. Heth, former Chaplain General, be included in the motion of Miss Forsyth. Carried.

Mrs. Akers stated that this was the first meeting of the Board since the death of Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, a former officer of the National Society, and suggested that some action be taken expressing the regret of the Board in the death of Mrs. Dickins, and moved that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions in memory of Mrs. Marguerite Dickins. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lindsay moved: "That a resolution of condolence be sent to Captain Dickins for his great loss." Motion carried.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board:* I wish to present the names of the following ladies, who have been appointed Chapter Regents by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barney Buel, Litchfield, Connecticut; Mrs. Eliza C. M. Tift, Tifton, Georgia; Mrs. Edith W. C. Colville, Galesburg, Illinois; Miss Helen L. Shaw, Anamosa, Indiana; Mrs. Virginia S. P. Henderson, Ashland, Kentucky; Mrs. Mary H. G. Houck, Cape Girardeau, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Kilburn Remich, Littleton, New Hampshire; Mrs. Dora D. Davis, Tilton, New Hampshire; Mrs. Annie H. McLean White, Red Bank, New Jersey; Mrs. Jessie Glen Schultz, Phillipsburg, New Jersey; Mrs. Adelaide F. Birdsall Baldwin, Addison, New York; Mrs. Adaline Seward Standfish, Grand Forks, North Dakota; Mrs. Charlotte M. H. Maurice, Athens, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Augusta Plummer Foster, Spokane, Washington.

There being no State Regent in West Virginia, the appointment is made by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, who herewith appoints Mrs. Annie Jacquelin Ambler Eyster Chapter Regent at Charlestown, West Virginia.

Charters issued: "*Israel Harris*," Granville, New Hampshire; "*Geneseo*," Geneseo, Illinois; "*Eunice Baldwin*," Hillsborough Bridge, New Hampshire; "*Colonel Timothy Bigelow*," Worcester, Massachusetts; "*Samuel Adams*," Methuen, Massachusetts; "*Matthew Thornton*," Nashua, New Hampshire; "*Alexander Macomb*," Mt. Clemens, Michigan; "*General Knox*," Thomaston, Maine.

Charter applications issued, 5; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 3; letters written, 201.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL, JUNE 30TH TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899.

CURRENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30th,	\$8865 46
Annual dues—July, \$298.00, less \$65.00, refunded;	

August, \$811.00, less \$33.00, refunded; September, \$763.00, less \$36.00, refunded,	\$1,738 00
Initiation fees—July, \$56.00, less \$16.00, refunded; August, \$71.00; September, \$212.00, less \$2.00, refunded,	321 00
Sales of blanks (July, 10c.; September, 50c.),.....	60
Sales of Directories (August, \$4.00; September, \$1.50),	5 50
Sales of New Certificates (July, \$1.00; September, \$1.00),	2 00
Sales of Lineage Book (August, \$16.00; September, \$5.20),	21 20
Commission on sales of ribbon (August, \$7.60; September, \$1.67),	9 27
Commission on sales of rosettes (August, \$2.60; September, 90c.),	3 50
Commission on sales of stationery,	15 47
Interest on current bank deposit,	36 12
Interest on current investment, United States 4 per cent. bonds, July and September,	40 00
Refund of Tellers, Eighth Continental Congress,	2 00

Actual income of the three months, 2,194 66

Total cash receipts of current fund, September 30, 1899, \$11,050 12

EXPENDITURES.

Office of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General.

Stenographer's salary for July, August and September,	\$225 00
Clerk's salary for July and August,	100 00
Two boxes paper, two boxes envelopes and stamping same,	2 36
Rent of office, July, August and September,.....	69 75
1,000 white seals for certificates,	1 80
Postage on application blanks,	10 00
	<u>408 91</u>

Office of Curator.

10,000 application blanks,	\$82 65
Advertising,	2 70
Rent for July, August and September,.....	69 75
Salary of Curator, July, August and September,...	225 00
Office expenses, repairs, telegrams, expressage, &c., August, September,	60 00
1,000 wrappers,	4 00
Six frames for printed rules of office,	3 00

OFFICIAL.

715

Five placards, "No Admittance,"	2 00
Three placards, "Curator's Room,"	75
Six placards, "Office Rules,"	4 00
100 "Time Reports," for clerks' records,	3 75
5 certificates for Curator's report of clerks' record,	1 25
Stain for floors of the six offices,	5 50
Repairs to office flag,	2 50
4,000 stamped envelopes for all active officers,	86 40

553 25

Office of Treasurer General.

Salary of Bookkeeper and Record Clerk for July, August and September,	\$225 00
Salary of second clerk, July, August and Sept.,	150 00
Rent of office for July, August and September, ..	69 75
One dozen filing cases,	4 00
25 days' filing (extra clerk),	25 00
500 revenue stamps for checks,	10 00
Auditing Treasurer's acc't, April 27-July 31, 1899,	25 00
6,000 printed cards for "At large" members,	18 75
One four drawer case for same,	8 00
24 boxes letter paper, and stamping same,	16 10
Ten days transcribing of Chapter records (extra clerk),	10 00

561 60

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Engrossing 7 charters and 37 commissions,	\$7 20
100 mailing tubes,	1 25
Printing fifty parchment charters,	9 00
Clerk's salary for July, August and September, ...	150 00
Card catalogue clerk's salary for August and September,	100 00
Rent of office for July, August and September, ..	69 75
One box paper, one box envelopes, and stamping same,	2 11

339 31

Office of Registrar General.

Salary of two clerks for the whole, and one clerk for part of July,	\$135 00
Salary of three clerks for August and September,	300 00
Rent of office, July, August and September,	69 75
2,000 mailing tubes,	22 00
Binding five volumes of records,	15 00
Engrossing 493 certificates,	49 30

Printing 1,000 circulars, "How to Become a Member,"	30 00	
Printing 1,200 badge permits,	6 25	
		627 30

Office of Historian and Librarian General.

Three dozen manila pads for lineage notes,	\$3 00	
Salary of Editing Clerk, July, August and Sept.,	210 00	
Salary of second clerk, July, August and Sept.,..	150 00	
Postal cards for Lineage Book notices,	10 00	
Rent of office room, July, August and September, ..	69 75	
Two half-tone group plates for Vol. IX Lineage Book,	16 00	
Publishing Vol. IX Lineage Book,	550 00	
Salary of indexer, July and September,	100 00	
Subscription to "Virginia Magazine," 1 year,	5 00	
Subscription to Massachusetts Archives, 1 vol.,...	3 25	
Six boxes letter paper, six boxes envelopes and stamping same,	16 64	
		1,133 64

State Regents' Postage.

Minnesota,	\$5 00	
New York,	15 00	
South Dakota, three years,	12 00	
Virginia,	5 00	
		37 00

Spoons for Real Daughters.

1. Mrs. Phoebe J. S. Covell, <i>Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter</i> , Maine;		
2. Mrs. Sarah J. Hamilton, <i>Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter</i> , Maine;		
3. Mrs. Melissa P. Henry, <i>Mohawk Valley Chapter</i> , New York;		
4. Mrs. Belle V. Jett, <i>Montpelier Chapter</i> , Virginia;		
5. Mrs. Esther A. P. Sheperdson, <i>Mohawk Valley Chapter</i> , New York;		
6. Mrs. Eliza R. Strother, <i>Montpelier Chapter</i> , Virginia;		
7. Mrs. Abigail P. Manly, <i>Tiverton</i> , Massachusetts;		
8. Miss Eliza Works, <i>Mohawk Valley Chapter</i> , New York;		
9. Mrs. A. P. H. Carter, <i>Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;		
10. Mrs. Amy Wood, <i>Pawtucket Chapter</i> , Rhode Island,		23 70

State Regents' Stationery.

Connecticut,	\$1 22	
Kansas,	1 22	
Kentucky,	2 37	
Georgia,	1 22	
Massachusetts,	6 78	
Michigan,	1 69	
Minnesota,	1 22	
New Jersey,	1 69	
Virginia,	1 22	
Wisconsin,	1 22	
		19 85
Four boxes paper, two boxes envelopes for President General, and stamping same,		16 86
Copying additional names of nurses for Smithsonian report,		1 50
Printing, postage, stationery, National University Committee,		4 50
Auditing Continental Hall fund, 1897, 1898,		15 00

Magazine Expenses.

Publishing July number,	\$298 09	
Publishing August number,	322 08	
Publishing September number,	222 72	
Publishing list of Daughters of the American Revolution nurses in September number,	185 c6	
Engraving seven half-tone plates,	20 80	
Auditing account of Business Manager, May 1—July 31, 1899,	15 00	
1,500 printed postal cards,	17 75	
Two file cases,	80	
Office expenses, April 26—September 25, 1899,....	42 04	
Editor's salary, July, August and September,....	249 99	
Business Manager's salary, July, August and September,	150 00	
Four boxes letter paper, four boxes envelopes and stamping same,	6 19	
Total Magazine expenses for the three months,..	\$1,530 52	
Less receipts from sales,	886 21	
Net expenses of Magazine for the three months,.....		644 31
Total expenditure of current fund, July 1—September 30, 1899,		\$4,386 73
Balance of current fund on hand, September 30, 1899,....		6,673 39
		\$11,060 12

CURRENT FUND—INVESTMENTS.

Two registered 4% bonds of the United States, face value, . . \$2,000 00

CURRENT FUND—ASSETS.

Cash in Metropolitan National Bank,	\$658 45	
Cash Washington Loan and Trust Company Bank, at 2% interest,	6,014 94	
		6,673 39
United States bonds as above,		2,000 00
Total assets of current fund, September 30, 1899,		\$8,673 39

PERMANENT FUND.

CASH RECEIPTS.

On hand, June 30, 1899,	\$11,624 24
Charters, <i>David Reese Chapter</i> , Mississippi,	\$5 00
<i>Samuel Adams Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	5 00
<i>Matthew Thornton Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	5 00
	15 00

Life Memberships.

Brattleboro Chapter, <i>Mrs. Ella Starkey</i> , Vermont,	\$12 50
David Reese Chapter, <i>Miss M. Helen Conkey</i> , Mississippi,	12 50
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, <i>Mrs. W. H. Thayer</i> , Missouri,	12 50
Melzingah Chapter, <i>Mrs. Eliza A. Andrews</i> , New York,	12 50
Western Reserve Chapter, <i>Mrs. Cora B. Malone</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Western Reserve Chapter, <i>Mrs. Jessie McM. Stanley</i> , Ohio,	12 50
Western Reserve Chapter, <i>Mrs. Francis G. Wasar</i> , Ohio,	12 50
At large: <i>Mrs. Mary B. Fowler</i> , Virginia,	25 00
<i>Miss Mary E. Phillips</i> , New York,	25 00
<i>Miss Ettie Smith</i> , Illinois,	25 00
	162 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>Ashuelot Chapter</i> , New Hampshire,	\$10 00
<i>Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	1 00
<i>Ann Story Chapter</i> , Vermont,	2 50
<i>Beverly Manor Chapter</i> , Virginia,	10 00
<i>Blue Ridge Chapter</i> , Virginia,	5 00
Cash,	70 00

<i>Decatur Chapter, Illinois,</i>	25 00	
<i>Mrs. H. Crapo Smith, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan,</i>	50 00	
<i>Narragansett Chapter, Rhode Island,</i>	10 00	
<i>Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. Rhoades, Regent, Ohio,</i>	50 00	
<i>Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado,</i>	5 00	
<i>Mrs. A. Van H. Brown, Montana,</i>	10 00	
<i>Mrs. H. R. Maxwell, Connecticut,</i>	10 00	
<i>Mrs. H. R. Coffin, Connecticut,</i>	3 00	
<i>Miss J. A. Maxwell, Connecticut,</i>	10 00	
<i>Miss Clara L. Wilson, New Jersey,</i>	2 00	
		<hr/>
		273 50

Royalties.

On Insignia sales,	\$242 00	
On spoon sales,	4 23	
On Anniversary Book of American Revolution, ..	4 50	
On rosette sales, for four months,	12 10	
		<hr/>
		262 83

Interest.

On permanent investment, U. S. 4% bonds,	\$540 00	
On permanent cash in bank,	75 00	
		<hr/>
		615 00

Actual income of Permanent Fund for the three months, \$1,322.53.

Total cash receipts of Permanent Fund, June 30—September 30, \$12,953 07

PERMANENT FUND.

CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

Eleven registered U. S. 4% bonds, Nos. 16480—16490,	\$11,000 00	
Premium on same, .067%,	976 25	
Brokerage on same, .001-16,	6 88	
		<hr/>
Total disbursement of permanent cash,	11,983 13	

Cash balance on hand, in American Security and Trust Co., September 30, 1899, at 2% interest, \$976 24

PERMANENT FUND.

INVESTMENTS.

Six registered 5% U. S. bonds of 1904, face value, \$6,000 00	
Sixteen registered 4% U. S. bonds of 1907, face value,	27,000 00

Eleven registered 3% U. S. bonds of 1918, face value,	11,000 00
Two debenture bonds of American Security and Trust Company,	1,000 00
<hr/>	
Total investments of Permanent Fund, at face value, September 30, 1899,	\$45,000 00

PERMANENT FUND.

ASSETS.

Cash balance, as above,	\$976 24
Bonds as above, at face value,	45,000 00
<hr/>	
Total assets of Permanent Fund, September 30, 1899,	\$45,976 24

COMBINED ASSETS OF BOTH FUNDS.

Cash in bank, Current Fund, as above,	\$6,673 39
Current investment, as above, at face value,	2,000 00
Cash in bank, Permanent Fund, as above,	976 24
Permanent investment, as above, at face value,	45,000 00
<hr/>	
Total assets of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, September 30, 1899,	\$54,649 63

SPECIAL FUNDS.

War Fund,	\$72 11
Meadow Garden Fund,	10 20
Fort Crailo Fund,	2 00
Washington Statue Fund, Rockford Chapter, Illinois,	25 00
<hr/>	
Total of Special Funds, September 30, 1899,	\$109 31

In accordance with the ordering of the Board at the June meeting, I consulted with Mr. Charles Glover, president of the Riggs Bank, Washington, District of Columbia, as to the best investment of our money. His first choice was an investment in approved mortgages on real estate in the District of Columbia. These might possibly bring four or even five per cent. interest. Mr. Glover's second choice was United States three per cent. registered bonds.

As your Treasurer General is not an expert in the real estate market, she would be obliged to pay an agent to look after the transaction, if mortgages were purchased. He would also have to see that the taxes were paid, and the interest collected. It seemed, therefore, that the higher interest obtained from mortgages would all be absorbed in the agent's fees, and the Society would receive no more than from the safer investment at three per cent. in registered

bonds. United States registered bonds to the value of \$11,000 were therefore purchased on August 31st. The money has previously drawn but two per cent. interest in bank.

The premium paid for the bonds (\$983.13), will, in three years, be covered by the interest received, and all interest after that date will be an income of \$330.00 per year until the bonds fall due, or are called in by the Government.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
• Treasurer General.

September 30, 1899.

The report of the Treasurer General was, on motion, accepted, with a vote of thanks for the careful and thorough manner in which it had been prepared.

At 12.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2 p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon, October 4, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

The REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL was presented as follows:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: I have the honor to present to you the ninth volume of the Lineage Book, including national numbers from 8001 to 9000. In this list there are the names of eleven Real Daughters, and of fourteen hundred ancestors.

We have presented in this volume the faces of four of our well-known and beloved State Regents, viz: Mrs. Clara Aldrich Cooley, of Iowa; Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Evelyn Fellows Masury, State Regent and Vice-President General of Massachusetts, and of our beloved and lamented Mrs. Betty Harrison Maulsby Ritchie, of Maryland.

We have taken a new departure in this book, for we have introduced to the Society four of our Honorary State Regents, viz: Miss Junia McKinley, of Georgia; Mrs. Mary Cornelia Arnold Talbot, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Fannie M. Raymond Smedberg, of California, and Mrs. Ada Pratt, Kimberly, of Wisconsin.

It is our opinion that the portraits in our Lineage Books greatly enhance their value. It is certainly most interesting to us to view the faces of the men and women who were most active in our Revolutionary struggle as they appear to us in our historical libraries and art galleries. Therefore, we trust it will interest our successors in our patriotic societies to look upon the faces and costumes of their ancestors of our day.

It is an honor to enroll in our Society the name and lineage of the Princess Eulalia, Infanta of Spain. Her national number is 8566. The following is her line of descent:

EULALIA, Infanta of Spain.

Descendant of Carlos III, of Spain.

Daughter of Francisco d'Assissi and Isabella II, Queen of Spain, his wife.

Granddaughter of Fernandi IV and Christina of Naples, his wife.

Gr.-granddaughter of Carlos IV and Louisa of Parma, his wife.

Gr.-gr.-granddaughter of Carlos III, and Maria of Saxony, his wife.

Carlos III, the grandson of Louis IV, inherited the throne of Spain through his grandmother, the daughter of Philip III. In 1779 Carlos III recognized the American colonies, and the Spanish Navy was our ally in our contest for liberty.

Carlos III advanced the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to aid America, through Hon. John Jay, our Envoy to France.

During my summer outing I visited the Peabody Institute, in Baltimore, and had the pleasure of listening to the commendation of our Lineage Book by the Librarian, who spoke of it as a valuable and interesting work. Surely the women of our Society should prize this rare opportunity of thus contributing to the historical and genealogical literature of our day.

A statement in the *Boston Transcript* with regard to the patriotic education in our schools, particularly interested me and I give the following quotation:

"America is probably the only country in the world where patriotism is taught as a school subject as regularly and methodically as spelling and arithmetic. In the public schools of New York State the boys and girls are marched off to their class rooms to military music and are made to repeat, with uplifted hands, stretched toward the stars and stripes, which hangs behind the teacher's desk, 'I pledge my allegiance to this flag and the country for which it stands, one country, indivisible, with justice and liberty for all!' Would that the schools in all of our States would follow the example of New York."

During the summer months a course of lectures upon American history is provided in the Old South Meeting House, in Boston, particularly for young people and for the summer stay-at-homes. The fund for these lectures was bequeathed by Mrs. Hemenway, a benevolent Boston lady, in her will. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, wife of Professor Palmer, of Harvard College, herself an ex-president of Wellesley College, in her address upon "Washington's Associates," during the past summer, gave a long list of statesmen and lawyers, generals and soldiers, agitators and orators, and, to crown the whole, Mrs. Palmer spoke of the women and homes of that day—of the economy, sympathy, training and management in those well-ordered homes. "If you wish to get at the very heart of the Revolution," she concludes, "read the lives and letters of the women of the time, and see how the boys were trained and the men were supported by their home life."

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The books and periodicals received since June 30, 1899, are as follows: 1. History of Hollis, New Hampshire, from Mr. Cyrus R. Burge, in exchange; 2. Dorothy Quincy, by Mary E. Springer, from the author; 3. Ancestry and Descendants of John Roseboom and Jesse Johnson, from Miss Catherine Roseboom; 4. Report of the Women's National War Relief Association, from the Association, through Mrs. Walworth; 5. How to Become a Trained Nurse; 6. Address delivered at the Unitarian Church, Uxbridge, Massachusetts, in 1864, from Mrs. William Johnson; 7. Messages and Papers of the Presidents, from the Superintendent of Documents; 8. Loyalists of the American Revolution, from Mrs. H. E. Blodgett, in exchange; 9. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, by purchase.

Register of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, from the Society, through Mrs. Manning.

Unbound volumes: 1. The Old Trunk, from Elizabeth R. Benagh; 2. Year Book of the Samuel Grant Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Regent; 3. Year Book of the Francis Dighton Williams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Chapter, in exchange; 4. List of Officers and Members, and Calendar for 1899-1900 of the George Clinton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Chapter; 5. National Year Book, 1899, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in exchange; 6. Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical Society, vol. 4, from Rev. H. L. Hayden, secretary, in exchange; 7. Year Book of the Maine Sons of the American Revolution, 1892, from Francis Dighton Williams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in exchange; 8. Report of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses; 9. Report of the Chamberlain Association of America, from Miss A. M. Chamberlain; 10. Marriages and Baptisms at South Hampton, New Hampshire, from Mrs. Henry M. Thompson; 11. Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Resident in Pennsylvania, Between February, 1898, and February, 1899, from Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania (three copies); 12. Sketch of the Life of General Evan Shelby, published by General Evan Shelby Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, written by Mrs. Rosa B. Todd, and presented by Mrs. E. M. Hale; 13. Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, 1898-1899, from the Society, in exchange; 14. Literary Program of the Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1898-1899; 15. Soldiers Who Served in the Revolution, from the town of Braintree, Massachusetts, from Mrs. S. W. Jones, in exchange.

Periodicals: Keim and Allied Families for April, May, June; Bulletin of the New York Public Library for June, July, August, September; Spirit of '76 for June, July, August, September and October; Southern Historical Association Publications for July; Annals of Iowa, Vol. 4, No. 2; New England Historical and Genealogical Regis-

ter for July; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record for July; William and Mary College Quarterly, July; The Mayflower Descendant, January, April; Avery Notes and Queries.

The books are so crowded in the library that it is requisite for their preservation that we have more book cases. We could use several more cases, and I earnestly recommend that at least two more be purchased.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
Librarian General N. S. D. A. R.

The President General asked the pleasure of the Board in complying with the request of the Librarian General in regard to the purchase of additional book cases for the preservation of the books in the library.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted with its recommendation, and the Librarian General was authorized to procure what she found to be necessary in her department.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies:* I take pleasure in reporting progress in the work of my office. Since last May I have received interesting reports of work from twenty-eight Chapters, which, in many cases, will furnish data of value for the Annual Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies:* Since the last regular meeting of the National Board of Management, the Chairman of the Printing Committee has ordered the following supplies for the use of the Society: Six copies "Rules and Regulations" and placards to be displayed in the rooms at national headquarters; 10,000 copies of circular entitled, "How to Become a Member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution;" 8,000 stamped envelopes; 10,000 application blanks; one book for the time record of clerks; 50 time cards; 50 charters; 1,000 wrappers for Directory; 1,000 membership certificates; 12 badge permit books.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

October 4, 1889.

Report accepted.

The President General said: "It is the custom when we have State Regents with us to set aside the time for our regular business, in order to give them an opportunity to present any matters they may desire to the Board. We should be very happy to hear from any of the State Regents present."

Mrs. Granger, State Regent of Ohio, announced that the Cincinnati Chapter desired the permission of the Board to make some changes in the blank form of application papers and had sent an appeal to this effect to the Registrar General, Miss Hetzel.

The Registrar General stated that this had been sent to her just on the eve of the Continental Congress. It was presented at the next Board meeting, but the Vice-President General presiding, in the absence of the President General, decided that it should be referred to the Congress through a committee.

Mrs. Talcott, State Regent of Illinois, stated that she desired to present to the Board the matter of the Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, Illinois.

At 2.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole. At 4 p. m. the Committee of the Whole arose and through its chairman, Mrs. Roebling, recommended that a committee be appointed to confer with the ladies from Monmouth.

It was moved and carried that this committee be appointed by the President General. The following were named as members of this committee: Mrs. Roebling, Chairman; Mrs. Talcott, Miss Temple and Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the Board having already, by resolution, settled who constitute the Warren Chapter and who are its proper representatives, that that action be considered final." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read resolutions from the Independence Hall Chapter, of Philadelphia, Miss Huey, Regent.

Mrs. Roberts moved that this matter be made the order of the day for to-morrow morning. Motion carried.

At 5.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow (Thursday) at 10 o'clock a. m.

Thursday, October 5, 1899.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 10.15 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Park, State Regent of Georgia, expressing her regret at being unable to attend the present meeting of the National Board and sending greetings.

Mrs. Rathbone made the following statement in regard to the omission of the report of the State Regent of Ohio in the minutes of the last Continental Congress:

Madam President: I feel that I owe you, as well as the Board and my State, an explanation in regard to the failure to have the Ohio report appear in the minutes of the last Congress. We surely did good work in Ohio.

I was not aware of the fact that my report had not appeared until

reading over the printed report of the Conference held by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio, at Zanesville, the home of their State Regent. This was received by me in August. I immediately wrote the Editor of the Magazine regarding it. Not receiving a reply, I wrote again, and still failing, decided to attend the October meeting of the Board. On my arrival I saw the Editor, to whom my report and letters were addressed. She informed me that they were never received by her. This, of course, explains the matter. I therefore ask that you will kindly wait for the report until I return to Cuba, where all my notes are."

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Atlanta, relative to the appropriation alleged to have been made by the last Continental Congress for the purchase of Meadow Garden Farm, the home of George Walton, one of the "Signers."

Mrs. Alden called attention to the fact that Congress had not appropriated this money, but had simply advised it to be appropriated.

Miss Forsyth asked what the Board understood to be the intention of the Congress.

The President General said: "It seems to be the impression in Georgia that it was the protest of Connecticut that interfered with their getting the money. But in all my correspondence with the State Regent of Georgia and the Regent of the Augusta Chapter—and a number of letters have been exchanged—I have said that a protest from one, or every State could not affect the action of the Board; that we had no right to pay the money."

Miss Hetzel suggested that the only way of adjusting this matter was to await the decision of the next Continental Congress.

The Corresponding Secretary General received instructions for replying to the letter.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report, and upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was directed to cast the ballot for the new applicants to membership.

Miss Forsyth arose to a question of privilege and announced that she had the gratification of hearing, yesterday, high words of praise for the National Society, by one of the ladies attending the international gathering of foreign missionaries in this city, this lady having said that it was her intention to speak about the efforts of the Daughters, with which she had been deeply impressed, in offering prizes for proficiency in American history in the schools. Miss Forsyth added: "I thought it would be gratifying to the Board to know that our efforts were at last being recognized."

Miss McBlair, Librarian General, read a letter from the Secretary of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, addressed to the President General, presenting the Register of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for 1899; also the reply of the President General acknowledging this gift.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That a resolution of thanks be sent to the

Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for the gift of the Register, through our President General, assuring the Society that it is most gratefully received and to the Registrar General its usefulness will be incalculable." Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard spoke of the necessity of purchasing two tables, one for the Catalogue Clerk and one for use in the office; also in regard to repairing a typewriter, which had become unfit for use.

The matter of the typewriter was discussed and it was decided that if the present machine could not be repaired a new one might be purchased, if necessary.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That this matter of repairing a typewriter and purchasing two tables be referred to the Purchasing Committee." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the bill for flowers for the funeral of Mrs. Marguerite Dickins. Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden presented the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISION.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board:* Owing to the interruption of the work of the National Society incident to the summer vacation, your Committee on Supervision is not able to make as full a report as it would like.

The committee has found, generally, a cheerful desire among the clerks to conform to the rules and regulations adopted by the National Board. From the monthly reports of the Curator it appears that punctuality has been almost universal. During the three months, from July 1st to October 1st, all the employees of the National Society have been absent on leave; some for only a part of the month allowed; three have exceeded the month, with the understanding that the additional time is without pay. There has been some illness among the clerks, generally for not more than a few days; one only was absent on sick leave for about two weeks.

The preservation of all original papers brings up the subject to the proper filing of the large number of papers containing the records of the National Society since its organization. The active officers have their papers on file and can, no doubt, produce any of them if required, but the many papers of their predecessors are in some confusion and are not available for reference. It appears to your committee a matter of importance that all business papers of the National Society should be so classified and arranged as to be easily referred to. Your committee, therefore, recommends that a committee, of which the Recording Secretary shall be chairman, and the other members appointed by the President General, be given in charge of so arranging and filing the papers of the ex-officers; that a new closet, similar to those already in the ante-rooms, be purchased for these papers; also, that a sum of money, not exceeding \$25.00, be put at

the disposal of this committee for the cases and cards and also that any time the clerks can be spared from their regular duties be given to the work of this committee.

Your committee further recommends that Mrs. Johnston, compiler of the Lineage Book, be authorized to continue her work as heretofore, and that Miss Lockwood, Business Manager of the Magazine, be allowed to pursue that work in such manner as seems best to her, provided it is satisfactory to the Magazine Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

KATHARINE L. ALDEN,
Chairman,
CAROLINE R. NASH.

In concluding the reading of this report, Mrs. Alden said: "I wish to speak about the filing of papers. I consider this very important, as we have occasion frequently to refer to the old papers, and in their present condition, they are not available. It is the papers and letters of former officers that we are considering. I therefore desire very much that this committee be appointed."

Mrs. Alden explained the expense involved in the work of filing and submitting to the Board the plan proposed.

Various opinions were expressed, and the President General stated that the subject was open for discussion.

The recommendation was again read and after a thorough consideration of the matter, Miss Forsyth moved: "That the report of the Chairman of the Supervision Committee be accepted with its recommendation."

Amended by Mrs. Smoot: "That each officer shall supervise the filing of the papers in her department." The motion was carried as amended.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That all ex-officers be requested to return to the Filing Committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution all papers in their possession relating to the office which they formerly held." Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS.—Of the Charter By-Laws submitted to your committee, six were preceded by Constitutions, which, by action of the last Continental Congress, is not legal. With this exception, we have found nothing at variance with the Constitution of the National Society and the orderings of the Continental Congress.

An amendment was offered at the last Continental Congress for action at the Congress of 1900, which, if adopted, will permit Chapters to have Constitutions. Your committee, therefore, suggests that that subject be left in abeyance for the present year.

By a vote of the National Board your committee was authorized to have postal cards printed, requesting Chapters which had not already done so, to send their By-Laws. This had been asked for under

the impression that the Constitution requires it, which was a mistake, and the cards have, therefore, not been ordered.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

KATHARINE L. ALDEN,
Chairman.

It was moved and seconded that this report be accepted. No action.

A long discussion was had on this subject. Miss Hetzel stated that she had recently received a letter from the Regent of a Chapter who has a Constitution, requesting that the Chapters be not allowed to have Constitutions, as from her own experience she had found that this is productive of trouble and detrimental to the work of the Chapter.

Miss Forsyth said that the National Board is simply carrying out the orders of Congress in enforcing the rule that Chapters should not have Constitutions.

Mrs. Alden stated that the Constitution of the National Society says that the Chapters may have By-Laws, but it does not say that they shall not have Constitutions.

Miss Forsyth: "I can only repeat what I have just said, that I do not see how we can refrain from carrying out the orders of the Congress. We have always acted, and very wisely, on the principle that what is not stated in the Constitution as the privilege of Chapters or the National Board or of individual members, is not to be recognized as such privileges."

President General: "What will you do with the report just presented? It has been moved and seconded that it be accepted. What action will you take upon it?"

Mrs. Sternberg moved to amend the motion to accept the report by adding the words, "without the recommendation." Motion carried as amended.

The President General stated that she desired to read to the Board a letter, received in July, and which she had not given out for publication, preferring that the Board should have the privilege of first hearing it. The letter was from the ex-Secretary of War, Hon. Russell A. Alger, on the eve of his retirement from office, expressing the appreciation of the War Department for the work performed by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the care of the sick soldiers during the American-Spanish War.

Miss Forsyth moved that the Board express its appreciation of this acknowledgment on the part of the War Department, as well as of the wisdom of the President General in retaining this letter for its presentation first to the Board. Unanimously carried.

It was moved and carried to take a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

Thursday Afternoon, October 5, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The first subject taken up for consideration was the matter of the

resolutions presented by the new Chapter in Philadelphia, Miss Huey, Regent.

After a full discussion, Mrs. Akers moved: "Whereas, in view of certain facts presented at the June meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, it was the opinion of the Board, expressed without formal action, that the Chapter in Philadelphia, which had been authorized by the National Board December 14, 1898, and organized January 3, 1899, had a right to use the name chosen, but should be asked to consider the propriety of waiving that right,

And whereas, The Board has now received the answer of said Chapter declining to change the name originally selected; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Board of Management do now recognize said Chapter as the Independence Hall Chapter, and that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be authorized to issue its charter, as requested." Unanimously carried.

The President General requested Mrs. Sternberg to take the Chair.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report, and upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was directed to cast the ballot for these new applicants to membership.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by the Acting Chairman, Mrs. Smoot, and upon motion, accepted.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Darwin, Treasurer General, stated that it had been the custom heretofore to appoint the Credential Committee at the October meeting of the Board, this having a bearing upon the election of Chapter officers; also suggested that the proposed amendments be sent out in order to give an opportunity to have them well considered previous to the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Henry moved that the President General nominate the Credential Committee. Motion carried.

The following names were presented to the Board by the President General and unanimously accepted, each being voted on separately: Mrs. Howard, chairman; Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Alden, Mrs. Akers, Miss McBlair.

The question was raised as to the best mode of sending out the regular information issued to Chapters in regard to their representation at the Continental Congress, etc., and it was suggested that it be sent out to the Chapters through the Magazine.

Mrs. Roebing stated that this was a very important matter and there was much uncertainty about the information reaching all the Chapters if sent through the medium of the AMERICAN MONTHLY. Mrs. Roebing therefore moved that it be sent out in a formal manner, as a circular. Motion carried.

The following report was read by the Chairman of the Committee appointed to meet Mrs. Rupp and Mrs. Porter, of Monmouth, Illinois:

Madam President and Members of the National Board: As Chairman

of the Committee composed of Miss Temple, Vice-President General from Tennessee; Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Talcott, State Regent of Illinois, to meet Mrs. Rupp and Mrs. Porter, former members of Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, I beg to report that we found these ladies firm in the conviction that they had acted in the best interests of Warren Chapter in trying to keep up their organization after the majority of said Chapter had voted to disband on June 2, 1898. We found them unwilling to submit to the decision of the Board, that the present officers are the legal representatives of Warren Chapter.

Their attention was called to the fact that the Continental Congress had fixed the status of the present officers of Warren Chapter by seating their delegates at the last Congress and allowing them to vote. There can be no appeal to the Board on the question already decided by the Continental Congress.

In response to their inquiry as to what they could do if they were not to have charge of Warren Chapter, they were told that they could organize a new Chapter and select another name; become members at large of the National Society, or they could, if dissatisfied with either of these alternatives, tender their resignations.

They asked if they could get the consent of the other dissatisfied members of the Chapter to form themselves into a new Chapter, would the Board write them a letter and have it published in the National Magazine, exonerating them from all blame for the action taken for the proposed disbandment of Warren Chapter?

There was not an entire agreement on the subject of this letter between Mrs. Rupp and Mrs. Porter. Mrs. Rupp asked for such a letter, but Mrs. Porter asked "what should we be exonerated for?"

To fully accede to their request might lead to misapprehensions. The committee was deeply impressed with the honesty of the motive and the sincere interest these ladies felt in maintaining Chapter organization.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

EMILY WARREN ROEBLING,
Chairman of Committee,
MARY BOYCE TEMPLE,
FANNY C. TALCOTT.

October 5, 1899.

The President General asked the Board to give this report its careful consideration.

Mrs. Sternberg was requested to take the Chair.

Mrs. Roebing stated that in the interview between the committee and the ladies from Monmouth, it was distinctly brought out that the committee were dealing with future matters of the Chapter, that the former complications had been settled by a former Board and the matter closed, and that the present committee were dealing with the new phase of the case.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted.

Mrs. Smoot offered the following resolution, which was unanimously carried: "The Board having accepted the report of the committee appointed to meet Mrs Rupp and Mrs. Porter, would therefore recommend that these ladies form a new Chapter in Monmouth, Illinois, with the assurance that they will receive every encouragement from the National Board."

At 5.40 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Friday, October 6, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.30 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members present to unite in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

After reading the motions of the previous day, the Recording Secretary General again read the report of the committee appointed to confer with Mrs. Rupp and Mrs. Porter, representatives from Monmouth, Illinois. The acceptance of this report on the previous day was unanimously approved.

Mrs. Talcott moved: "That the Recording Secretary General send copies of the report of the committee appointed to meet the representatives from Monmouth, and of the official action of the Board, to the Regent of Warren Chapter and to Mrs. Rupp and Mrs. Porter, representing other members of the Society in Monmouth." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth suggested that no important correspondence, ordered at one meeting of the Board be carried out until it is offered to the Board for its approval before it be finally sent out.

The order of the day being called, it was moved and carried that the session of the Board be suspended to hear the report of Mrs. Rathbone of her work in Cuba.

At the conclusion of this address, Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Board thank the Vice-President General from Ohio, Mrs. Rathbone, for her most interesting address, and endorse the work she is doing in Cuba, both in hospitals and among the orphans of reconcentrados, as especially suitable for the coöperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Motion carried.

The President General announced that the session of the Board would be resumed.

The chairman of the Magazine Committee offered the following:

Madam President: The Magazine Committee have held two meetings and fully discussed the needs and possibilities of the Magazine. They recommend that during the business hours of the office, if at any time the Business Manager of the Magazine should be absent from her desk, that the Literary Editor should take her place, so that

the Magazine shall always be represented at the national headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Chairman of Magazine Committee.

At the request of Miss Forsyth, Miss Lockwood appeared before the Board to make certain statements in regard to the Magazine.

Touching the recommendation contained in the report of the Magazine Committee, Miss Lockwood explained that it would be impracticable to carry this out, and stated that due provision would always be made on the few occasions when it was necessary to absent herself to attend to matters connected with the Magazine.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted without the recommendation.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE.—AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

April 21st to September 25th, 1899.

Subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register,	\$1,034 58
Sale of extra copies,	30 38
Advertisements,	87 00
Cuts, paid for,	24 25

\$1,176 21

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill for April number,	\$1,011 01
Printer's bill for May number,	331 92
Printer's bill for June number,	276 85
Printer's bill for July number,	298 09
Printer's bill for August number,	322 08
Printer's bill for September number,	407 78
	<hr/>
	\$2,647 73
Salary, Editor, five months,	416 65
Salary, Business Manager, five months,	250 00
Maurice Joyce, plates,	33 20
Gatchel & Manning, Philadelphia, one cut,	2 55
Harrisburg Publishing Company, printing 2,000 advertising folders,	7 00
McGill & Wallace, furnishing and printing 500 receipt postals,	6 25
McGill & Wallace, furnishing and printing 1,000 expiration postals,	11 50
Auditing accounts, February 1st to August 1st,	30 00
Two Falcon files,	80

Mrs. Rathbone, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers; and of the State Regents, Miss Daggett, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Thornton, of Rhode Island.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the Chair requested the members present to unite in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that an expression of regret be sent to the President General on the part of the Board because of her absence from this meeting. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which with a few corrections stood approved.

The Chair announced the presence of Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Thornton, State Regent of Rhode Island, presenting these ladies to the Board and extending to them a cordial greeting.

After the discussion at length of some matters contained in the minutes of the October meeting, it was moved and carried at 12.45 o'clock to take a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon, November 1, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m. by the Recording Secretary General, who announced that nominations for a presiding officer were now in order.

Upon motion, Miss Forsyth was elected to fill the Chair.

Mrs. Seymour asked permission to present a motion before the regular order of business was resumed.

This being granted, Mrs. Seymour moved: "That the Board adjourn at 4 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, November 2d, in order to attend a reception to be given by the Army and Navy Chapter, to which the Board is invited."

Mrs. Henry offered the following amendment: "I move that the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, meet at 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday and sit in continuous session until 3 p. m." Carried.

The Chair stated that the motion as amended was carried and that the Board would adjourn at 3 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, for the purpose of giving all who desired an opportunity to attend the reception of the Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia to which the National Board had been invited.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—*Madam President:* I have to report that in accordance with official instructions, I have notified Miss Eleanor W. Hoch, Secretary, of the action of the National Board of Management, at its session, October 4th, in regard to the name of the Independence Hall Chapter in Philadelphia. I have also transmitted copies of the report of the committee appointed

September:

Mailing extra copies, second class matter, etc.,...	\$1 95	
Postage,	2 00	
Expressage,	1 20	
Freight and cartage, September numbers,	1 69	
Returned, overpaid subscription,	2 00	
		<hr/> 8 84
		<hr/> \$42 04

Miss Hetzel moved: "That the manuscript of the Magazine be submitted before publication to the Magazine Committee, or members of that committee, duly appointed for the purpose, to take effect at the next Board meeting."

Miss McBlair requested that a committee be appointed to consider the proposition of a gentleman desiring to advertise in the Magazine.

The President General named as this committee Miss McBlair, Chairman; Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Seymour.

It was moved and carried that this committee report at the November meeting of the Board.

The President General submitted to the Board a document from Caldwell & Company, requiring the signatures of the President General and the Recording Secretary General.

Upon careful examination of this document, the Treasurer General moved that the President General and the Recording Secretary General be authorized to sign the same. Motion carried.

At 2.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Wednesday in November.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wednesday, November 1, 1899.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on November 1st.

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a. m., by the Recording Secretary General, who announced the receipt of a letter from the President General, expressing her regret at being unable to attend the November meeting of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General stated that nominations for a presiding officer were in order.

It was moved and carried that Miss Forsyth, Vice-President General from New York take the Chair.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Forsyth,

Mrs. Rathbone, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers; and of the State Regents, Miss Daggett, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Thornton, of Rhode Island.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the Chair requested the members present to unite in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that an expression of regret be sent to the President General on the part of the Board because of her absence from this meeting. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which with a few corrections stood approved.

The Chair announced the presence of Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Thornton, State Regent of Rhode Island, presenting these ladies to the Board and extending to them a cordial greeting.

After the discussion at length of some matters contained in the minutes of the October meeting, it was moved and carried at 12.45 o'clock to take a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon, November 1, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m. by the Recording Secretary General, who announced that nominations for a presiding officer were now in order.

Upon motion, Miss Forsyth was elected to fill the Chair.

Mrs. Seymour asked permission to present a motion before the regular order of business was resumed.

This being granted, Mrs. Seymour moved: "That the Board adjourn at 4 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, November 2d, in order to attend a reception to be given by the Army and Navy Chapter, to which the Board is invited."

Mrs. Henry offered the following amendment: "I move that the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, meet at 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday and sit in continuous session until 3 p. m." Carried.

The Chair stated that the motion as amended was carried and that the Board would adjourn at 3 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, for the purpose of giving all who desired an opportunity to attend the reception of the Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia to which the National Board had been invited.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—*Madam President:* I have to report that in accordance with official instructions. I have notified Miss Eleanor W. Hoch, Secretary, of the action of the National Board of Management, at its session, October 4th, in regard to the name of the Independence Hall Chapter in Philadelphia. I have also transmitted copies of the report of the committee appointed

to meet the representatives from Monmouth, and of the official action of the Board at the October meeting, to the Regent of Warren Chapter, and to Mrs. Rupp and Mrs. Porter, representing other members of the Society in Monmouth.

As directed by the Board, I sent to Mr. Gazzam, Secretary, a copy of the resolution of thanks for the gift, through our President General, of a copy of the Register of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

I have notified all committees appointed to date, and received acceptances from the same.

Number of letters and postals written, 96; letters received, 37.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Letters received, from October 4th to November 1st, 121; letters written, 76; application papers issued, 1,521; Constitutions, 594; membership circulars, 298; Caldwell circulars, 105; officers' lists, 106; circulars for the Credential Committee, 924.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

KATE K. HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Henry then presented the report of the Curator:

REPORT OF THE CURATOR, OCTOBER 4 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1899:

Office Expenses.

Amount received,	\$30 00
Amount expended,	32 73

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received,	\$10 00
Amount expended,	7 50

Receipts from Sales, Transferred to Treasurer General.

Rosettes,	\$10 00
Directory,	50
Ribbon,	5 50
Lineage Book, Vol. I-IX.	65 30

Total,	\$81 30
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SARAH B. MACLAY,
Curator.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 353; applications verified awaiting dues, 113; applications on hand not veri-

fied, 51; badge permits issued, 113; no resignations; deaths, 13; Daughters of Revolutionary soldiers admitted to membership, 7.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

SUSAN R. HETZEL,
Registrar General.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary complied with these instructions, and announced that in accordance with the action of the National Board the ballot was cast for the applicants whose names were presented by the Registrar General and they were hereby declared elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The report of the Registrar General, upon motion, was accepted, and it was moved and carried that the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board:* The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Ella Sayles Russell, Killingley, Connecticut; Mrs. Alice O'R. Macfarlane, Mexico, Missouri; Mrs. Margaret L. Oglesby, Sea Girt, New Jersey; Miss Cornelia B. Shepard, Winchester, Virginia; Mrs. Mary G. D. Castle, Black River Falls, Wisconsin; Mrs. Clar Noble Bacon, Waukesha, Wisconsin; Mrs. Abby Davis Batchelder, Peru, Vermont.

The resignation of Mrs. Ida S. H. Stoner, Chapter Regent at Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

Charter applications issued, 5; charters issued, 8, viz: "*Independence Hall*," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; "*Lucy Jackson*," Newton, Massachusetts. (This Chapter is composed of the united members of "*Lucy Jackson*" and "*Newton*" Chapters, and is a re-issue.) Letters written, 119.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL, SEPT. 30 TO OCTOBER 31, 1899:

CURRENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand September 30th (\$6,673.39), less \$67.13 transferred to Permanent Fund from spoon account of 1898),	\$6,606 26
Annual dues (\$800.00, less \$111.00, refunded),	\$689 00
Initiation fees (\$402.00, less \$2.00, refunded),	400 00
Sales of blanks,	1 86
Certificate (new) sales,	1 00
Directory sales,	50

Lineage Book sales, Vol. I,	\$3 30
Lineage Book sales, Vol. II,	1 00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. III,	1 00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. IV,	1 00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. V,	2 00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. VI,	1 00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. VII,	3 00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. VIII,	1 00
Lineage Book sales, Vol. IX,	52 00
	<hr/>
	65 30
Ribbon sales,	5 50
Rosette sales,	10 00

Actual income of Current Fund for the month, 1,173 16

Total receipts of Current Fund, October 31st, \$7,779 42

CURRENT FUND.

EXPENDITURES.

Office of Curator.

Office expenses for October,	\$30 00
Cleaning and storing rugs for the 6 offices,	11 00
Rent of office for October,	23 25
Flowers for Mrs. Dickins' funeral,	20 00
Curator's salary for October,	75 00

\$159 25

Office of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General.

Advertising,	\$5 10
Stenographer's salary for October,	75 00
Rent of office for October,	23 25
Clerk's salary for October,	50 00
Postage on Application blanks,	10 00

163 35

Office of Treasurer General.

Mimeographing 100 circular letters,	\$1 25
Bookkeeper and Record Clerk, salary for Oct.,	75 00
Rent of office for October,	23 25
Second clerk, salary for October,	50 00
Six books for Chapter records,	23 50

173 00

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Stationery,	\$7 24
Card catalogue clerk, salary for October,	50 00

Rent of office for October,	23 25	
Clerk, salary for October,	50 00	
Typewriter,	70 00	
Engrossing seven charters,	3 75	
	<hr/>	204 24

Office of Registrar General.

Three clerks' salaries for October,	\$150 00	
Engrossing 175 certificates,	17 50	
1,000 certificates,	65 00	
Rent of office for October,	23 25	
2,000 cards and 1,500 postals,	24 75	
Postage on membership certificates,	30 00	
	<hr/>	310 50

Office of Historian and Librarian General.

Editing clerk's salary for October,	\$70 00	
Postage on Lineage Books,	20 00	
Second clerk's salary for October,	50 00	
Rent of office for October,	23 25	
White's Statistics of Georgia,	4 50	
Salary of Indexer,	50 00	
	<hr/>	217 75

Ninth Continental Congress.

Postage on Credential Committee circulars,	15 00
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State Regents' Postage.

Ohio,	\$5 00	
Illinois,	5 00	
Iowa,	5 00	
New Jersey,	5 00	
	<hr/>	20 00

State Regents' Stationery.

Delaware,	\$1 22	
Georgia,	1 22	
Iowa,	1 22	
New Hampshire,	1 22	
Michigan,	1 37	
Virginia,	1 22	
	<hr/>	7 47

Magazine Expenses.

One vignette portrait,	\$5 00	
Publishing October number,	215 43	
500 bills and 500 postals,	8 50	
Editor's salary for October,	83 37	

Copyrighting Magazine for 1899,	6 00	
Business Manager's salary for October,	50 00	
Total expense of Magazine,	\$368 30	
Less receipts from sales,	160 00	
Net expense of Magazine for October,	208 30	
Total expenditure of Current Fund, September 30 to October 31, 1899,	1,478 86	
Balance on hand in Metropolitan Bank,	\$839 46	
Balance on hand in Washington Loan and Trust Company Bank,	5,461 10	
		6,300 56
		<u>\$7,779 42</u>

CURRENT FUND—INVESTMENTS.

Two registered United States 4 per cent. bonds, of 1907, face value,	\$2,000 00
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CURRENT FUND—ASSETS.

Cash in bank, as above,	\$6,300 56
Bonds, as above,	2,000 00
Total assets of Current Fund, October 31, 1899,	8,300 56

PERMANENT FUND—CASH.

On hand September 30th,	\$976 24
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Charters.

Fitchburg Chapter, Massachusetts,	\$5 00	
Tioga Chapter, Pennsylvania,	5 00	
Brookville Chapter, Pennsylvania,	5 00	
Otsitka Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey,	5 00	
		25 00

Life Memberships.

Liberty Bell Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> , Mrs. Weston Dodson,	\$12 50
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , Miss Frances E. Jackson,	12 50
North Shore Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , Mrs. Mary T. P. Fisher,	12 50
Francis Shaw Chapter, <i>Iowa</i> , Mrs. Sarah Frances H. Dutton,	12 50
Francis Shaw Chapter, <i>Iowa</i> , Miss Theresa E. Peet,	12 50

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,	
Miss Mary Perkins Quincy,	12 50
Zebulon Pike Chapter, <i>Colorado</i> , Mrs. E. M.	
Wiley,	12 50
	<hr/>
	87 50

Continental Hall Contributions.

General Van Rensselaer Chapter, <i>Indiana</i> ,	\$10 00
Amor Patriae Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,	10 00
Quaker City Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	25 00
Molly Stark Chapter, <i>New Hampshire</i> ,	30 00
General de Lafayette Chapter, <i>Indiana</i> ,	25 00
Mary Silliman Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> ,	100 00
Camden Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,	25 00
Lycoming Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	25 00
George Washington Association, <i>New York</i> ,	25 00
Mrs. Mary R. Hatch, <i>New York</i> ,	25 00
Miss Lillian J. Wood, <i>Ohio</i> ,	2 00
	<hr/>
	302 00

Interest.

Semi-annual interest on American Security and Trust Company 4% debenture bonds,	\$20 00
Quarterly interest on \$6,000.00, United States 5% registered bonds,	75 00
Quarterly interest on \$11,000, United States 3% registered bonds,	82 50
	<hr/>
	177 50

Spoons.

Balance of account of 1898, not previously transferred,.....	67 13
Actual income of Permanent Fund for month, \$659.13.	
	<hr/>

Total cash receipts of Permanent Fund, Oct. 31, 1899, \$1,635 37

PERMANENT FUND—INVESTMENTS.

Six registered United States 5% bonds, of 1904, face value,	\$6,000 00
Eighteen registered United States 4% bonds, of 1907, face value	27,000 00
Eleven registered United States 3% bonds, of 1918, face value,	11,000 00
Two American Security and Trust Company 4% debenture bonds,	1,000 00
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Total investments of Permanent Fund, Oct. 31, 1899, \$45,000 00

ASSETS OF PERMANENT FUND.

Cash as above, in American Security and Trust Company,	\$1,635 37
Bonds as above, at face value,	45,000 00

Total assets of Permanent Fund, October 31, 1899, .. \$46,635 37

COMBINED ASSETS OF BOTH FUNDS.

Current cash, as above,	\$6,300 56
Bonds of current investment, as above,	2,000 00
Cash of permanent fund, as above,	1,635 37
Bonds of permanent investment, as above,	45,000 00

Total assets of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 31, 1899, \$54,935 93

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Fort Crailo Fund,	\$2 00
Lafayette Monument Fund—Transferred by Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Chairman,	\$1,643 34
General de Lafayette Chapter, <i>Indiana</i> ,	75 00
Jemima Johnson Chapter, <i>Kentucky</i> ,	5 00
Willard's Mountain Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,...	5 00
Mrs. Job G. Sherman, <i>New York</i> ,	1 00
Interest on Lafayette Fund,	9 87
	<hr/> 1,739 21
War fund,	72 11
Meadow Garden fund,	10 20
Washington Statue Fund—Previously reported, ..	\$25 00
Willard's Mountain Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,...	5 00
Miss Abbie W. Sherman, <i>New York</i> ,	1 00
Interest on Washington Fund,	4 63
	<hr/> 35 63

Total of Special Funds, in Washington Loan and Trust Company Bank, October 31, 1899, \$1,859 15

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.
Treasurer General.

Approved.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam Chairman and Ladies of the Board:* I have to report progress upon both the Tenth and the Eleventh Lineage Books. The Tenth Book is very near completion. It was delayed by the large amount of correspondence necessary to perfect the lineage; and this fact compels me to bring before

the Board at this time a very important question in regard to the records now being published in our Lineage Books.

Since our Society was formed there has been a very great interest aroused in genealogy, and these books are sought as authorities, not only as to revolutionary service, but also as to genealogy.

When we notify the parties and they do not respond I feel that in justice to ourselves their numbers in the Lineage Books should be left vacant; for we cannot publish what we know to be false. In so doing we lose our standing as a Society, which is collecting important facts and giving time and labor to the publication of its records.

These ladies who do not respond to our inquiries may feel that "once a member, always a member," but that is not my province; my duty as Historian is to allow nothing to be published which I know to be false. We would be objects of ridicule to have one book give the services of a young man who became distinguished in the Revolution and other books give the same service to a man who died forty years before the Revolution.

That is the problem which is confronting us in the volume we are now editing, and I ask the privilege of the Board to leave such numbers vacant. Of course the records of such persons would still remain in the Society, just as they are given in the application papers; but they would not go out to the world with the sanction of the Historian, in this final revision of our archives, in the Lineage Books.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

Report approved and recommendation granted.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies:* In reporting progress in my work I wish to call the attention of the Chapter Historians, who read the Magazine and have not yet complied with the request in my circular, issued last May, to the fact that I would be glad to receive, as soon as possible, their annual report, or in cases where such reports have not been regularly sent to headquarters, to submit an outline of the history of their Chapter up to date. These reports, which furnish data for the compilation of the annual report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution, will be kept on file in the archives of the Society. In all cases where Chapters have marked or restored historical spots or buildings, they are respectfully requested to send photographs of same, as these pictures form valuable additions to the above mentioned report. As stated in my circular, the sending of reports of Chapter work to me is not to interfere with sending a copy of the same to the Editor of the Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board:* I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: 1. Year Book of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, presented to our President General, Mrs. Manning, by the Society. This is a very handsome book, and an interesting and valuable record of the Society's work and membership; it is enriched with fine illustrations, many of them portraits of distinguished members and ancestors—a volume which we prize for its own excellence and also as a token of the fraternal and courteous regard of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; 2. Statistics of Georgia by George White, purchased. An old but valuable work, giving much information concerning the part taken by Georgia during the Revolution; 3. United States Postal Guide for 1899, from Miss Garnier; 4. Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society, Vol. 2. In exchange with the Society. This, the first published work of the Society, is an important addition to the bibliography of the State; 5. History of Hartford, Vermont, by William H. Tucker, from Mrs. Seymour Morris, in exchange; 6. Year Book of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for 1899, from the Society through Mrs. Howard A. Clark.

Unbound volumes: 1. Addenda Naf-Neff History, from Mrs. O. J. Hodge; 2. Making of the Union, contribution of the College of William and Mary; 3. Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, register of members, etc., 1897, from the Society; 4. By-Laws of Onondaga Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Treasurer, Mrs. John Finch; 5. Historical Sketch of the Town of Methuen, from Mrs. Edgar Barnes. This little book tells much hitherto unknown of the revolutionary services of the men of Methuen; 6. Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1890-1897, from Miss Maclay. As being the official report of the Society, it is of great interest to every member. A full account is given of the proceedings from its organization in 1890 to the close of 1892. It is a matter of great regret that but a small edition was published. It is to be hoped that every Chapter will be able to obtain a copy.

Periodicals: 1. "Old Northwest," Genealogical Quarterly, October; 2. Annals of Iowa, October; 3. Virginia Magazine, October; 4. William and Mary College Quarterly, October; 5. Mayflower Descendants, July; 6. Keim and Allied Families, July; 7. Publications of Southern Historical Association, October; 8. Bulletin of New York Public Library, October; 9. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, October; 10. Spirit of '76, October; 11. Essex Antiquarian, October, and November; 12. Putnam Historical Magazine, September; 13. Genealogical Advertiser, September.

While appreciating the gifts to the Library, I still have to deplore the absence on our shelves of a copy of the Holy Scriptures. The

Library of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has no Bible! I beg to call the attention of the Board to this deficiency, which seems to me a very serious one, and has given me much concern as to the best means to remedy this defect. I will be grateful for suggestions from the National Officers as to the best method for obtaining a suitable Bible and also a Prayer Book. I hope the Chaplain General will agree with me that the Library needs a Prayer Book, as well as a Bible.

Our appropriation is so small that we can scarcely purchase these volumes and it would be manifestly improper to offer exchanges for these sacred writings. We would not desire inferior copies, and I do not know where to apply for so valuable a gift. Perhaps some of the members present could give me the information I need.

New book shelves have been placed in the Library, and afford some relief to the formerly crowded condition of the books.

Number of letters written, 35; letters received, 20.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR,
Librarian General N. S. D. A. R.

The Chair stated that the reports of Committees would be waived with the permission of the Board, in order to give the State Regents present an opportunity to present any matters they desired to the Board. The Chair requested action on the report of the Librarian General.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted.

Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, asked permission to present a Bible to the Library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

This was acknowledged with a rising vote of thanks, the Librarian General expressing especial appreciation of this valuable donation to the library.

Mrs. Howard, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, promised from the Mount Vernon Chapter a Prayer-Book to be placed in the library of the Society.

Miss Daggett stated that she had sent in her resignation as State Regent and had called a meeting for action thereon; but the members present at the meeting had adjourned without accepting the resignation. Miss Daggett asked to be excused until this matter could be adjusted.

Mrs. Howard, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, informed the Board that she had received a telegram from the Chapter Regents in Massachusetts, refusing to accept the resignation of their State Regent.

The Chair: "I consider that under these circumstances Massachusetts is duly represented on the Board and we must ask the State Regent to waive her own prejudice in the matter and tell us anything of interest from the Bay State."

Miss Daggett: "I felt that as my resignation was many months ago decided upon, I would not take up the time of the Board, knowing that it has important business to attend to. You honor me by desiring to hear of our work in Massachusetts. I entered upon my position as State Regent thoroughly inexperienced in all your modes of procedure. But I desire to say that I have received from the very first, from the National Board and the officers at Washington nothing but the most courteous, the most prompt and the most helpful kindness and aid in every way. I requested the privilege of coming to thank you for your kindness, which has served me so efficiently in my work in Massachusetts.

As you know, we have fifty-five Chapters. Since I have taken up the State Regency I have formed but one new Chapter. In this year, when women have come to the front, it gave me great pleasure to name this Chapter Margaret Corbin, after this woman who was so brave and so great, that although her husband was shot at her side, she kept on filling the guns and was mentioned in the reports of Congress.

It has been my desire to bring Massachusetts closer into the fold, but what has troubled me,—and no doubt this is the experience of other State Regents,—is that we do not know promptly what is going on here at headquarters. I feel that I could work with satisfactory results for you all if I knew as soon as the Board meetings had taken place what your wishes are. I could go out and spread abroad and get the cooperation of the Massachusetts Daughters in carrying out the work, and thus bring the Chapters in closer touch with the National Board. Many of the State Regents cannot attend regularly the monthly meetings of the Board, but they should have some means of knowing without delay the work that the Board requires of them.

I am a member of the National Society—not of a State Society—and I stand for my State as a member of the National Society, to whom I am proud to bring all my loyalty and allegiance. I would only ask that you supplement your uniform kindness by giving due consideration to the best means of acquiring the State Regents as soon as possible after the meetings of the National Board, as to what are your wishes in regard to their work, so that we may aid you in every possible way." [Applause.]

The Chair: "The Chair is quite sure that the earnest hope is that Massachusetts will continue to refuse to accept the resignation of their State Regent. May we not now hear from Rhode Island?"

Mrs. Thornton said: "I feel that Rhode Island has very little to say. We are very peaceful in our State; everything is calm and comfortable in Daughters of the American Revolution matters. I have requested the Chapter Regents to send in promptly reports of their work and I hope they have endeavored to do so. I shall use every effort to see that these reports are sent in. I quite agree with the State Regent of Massachusetts that the work of Chapters is very much

facilitated by the State Regents being informed promptly of the action taken at the meetings of the National Board, and that the work can go on much more satisfactorily."

The Chair: "Will Mrs. Sternberg take the Chair?"

Upon Mrs. Sternberg taking the Chair, Miss Forsyth said: "May I ask whether the suggestion made about being more promptly informed of the action of the Board, is in reference to the publication of the minutes?"

Miss Daggett: "Not necessarily. I think the State Regents should receive copies of the minutes, either by paying for them,—which many of us are, no doubt, willing to do,—or by the courtesy of the Board. You cannot realize how effective this would be in bringing us closer together. This work unfolds every day more and more clearly. But I feel it impossible to do my duty, and especially to work for the small Chapters,—to whom my heart goes out,—unless I could know more fully and promptly what the National Board is doing. We cannot be strong unless we have an opportunity of knowing your wishes. We are not empowered to act; it is from no lack of interest on our part; but we are simply not kept informed. I speak now in the interest of the National Society, and I very much wish that something could be done to remedy this trouble."

Mrs. Thom: "I think this point is very well taken. The reports of the Board meetings that come in the Magazine are nearly two months late, sometimes three months. In this way we certainly cannot be in touch with the National Board. In the last Magazine we see the account of the June meeting approved at the October meeting of the Board."

Miss Forsyth: "Madam Chairman, I appreciate all that has just been said on this subject, and I also appreciate the difficulty of sending out notice to Chapters before the minutes have been approved. That has been discussed and an effort made by the Board to have everything pushed forward as fast as possible, with the hope that after the acceptance of the minutes, the minutes may go to press with as much as may be necessary of the discussion to throw light upon the proceedings of the Board. If every word that is spoken here at the Board meetings were published, the reports would be about half as much as the reports of the Congress, which make a large volume. The trouble lies in the acceptance of the minutes of the month previous. You will appreciate the fact that great care is required to prevent any mistakes when the minutes are sent out. If we pass a hurried resolution, or by the slip of a word, inadvertently change the intention of our action, there is no opportunity to remedy this, after the minutes have gone out. The necessity for guarding this matter with the greatest caution is evidenced in the difficulty we have had in correcting our minutes. To-day, for example, the committee report which was read this morning and which had, as we supposed, been prepared in such a way that it could be sent out without further

changes or corrections. If the State Regent of Massachusetts can suggest a method by which we can be more prompt, it will, no doubt, be acceptable.

As Chairman of the Magazine Committee, I feel that the Magazine ought to be to a much greater extent than it is our official organ and as far as possible give information to the Chapters. But if there are any suggestions to be made which will enable us to carry out the desire to have the minutes sent out more quickly, we will be glad to receive them. I am speaking now as an ex-State Regent."

Miss Daggett: "I think, perhaps, the Vice-President General from New York has not quite understood me. I did not intend to cover the ground as fully as she seems to expect. I did not intend to give out to the Chapters anything except what our commission as State Regents makes us responsible for. Our allegiance is first to the National Society and then to our State. It is the Chapters who must be kept informed; and it is to the State Regents that they look for instructions as received from the National Board—not that it be sent directly to the Chapters."

Miss Forsyth: "I think that the State Regent of Massachusetts has not entirely understood my meaning. I was speaking of the records going out through the Magazine. As members of the National Board, of course the State Regents are entitled to know all that is done; but it does not seem advisable to send out this matter until it is gone over by the Board and has been accepted. Does the State Regent of Massachusetts think that the minutes, as they are first transcribed, should be sent to the State Regents? In view of experiences we have had in this matter in the past, would it be wise to do this? It is to avoid the sending broadcast of any errors that may have been made that we desire the privilege to carefully consider and approve the minutes before they are sent out."

Miss Daggett: "May I ask a question of the Vice-President General from New York. If we were here and heard these things would it make any difference? If we accept corrections, we would accept it as willingly as if we had heard the minutes, and if we have a right to hear what goes on here, I think we have a right to hear it at any time. Without this privilege we cannot worthily work for the grand organization which we represent. I am not speaking in a spirit of criticism. I am simply coming before you with all possible loyalty and speaking in the interests of the National Society."

Mrs. Alden moved to postpone the discussion of this matter until the next meeting of the Board. Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel: "I think that as the State Regents are members of the Board, and as there are matters discussed in which they are particularly interested, they should be kept in touch with the Board."

Mrs. Thom, State Regent of Maryland, stated that she had been requested to inquire of the National Board if it is permissible for an

honorary Vice-President General to accept the position of Chapter Regent.

It was answered that the By-Laws, as amended, permit this, inasmuch as the office of Honorary Vice-President General is not an active office.

Miss Forsyth resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Thornton said: "In reference to the preparations for the Congress I wish to express my approval of the sending out of the circulars, and I hope that before much is done in reference to the Congress we shall be able to have reports of the monthly meetings of the Board."

Miss Daggett: "It is because I find it impossible to attend the meetings of the Board that I have sent in my resignation, and it is now in the hands of Mrs. Howard, our Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Therefore, I scarcely know where I stand. It is simply that I cannot do the work without being in closer touch with the Board."

The Chair: "Are there any other matters to come up? If not we will hear the reports of the committees."

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies:*

At the request of the Registrar General and the Business Manager of the Magazine, the following supplies were ordered during the past month, by Mrs. Smoot, acting Chairman of the Printing Committee:

2 000 cards ("I have the honor," etc.).....	} For the Registrar General.
500 printed postal cards ("At a meeting," etc.),	
1 000 printed postal cards ("The applications," etc.),	
500 printed bills,	} Business Manager of the Magazine.
500 printed postal cards ("Your subscription"),..	

Upon the requisition of the Chairman of the Credential Committee for the Ninth Continental Congress, the undersigned ordered 900 credential blanks for delegates and alternates and 1,300 credential circulars.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

November 1, 1899.

Report accepted.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented and on motion accepted.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.—*Madam Chairman and Ladies:* In accordance with the orders of the Board, I have purchased the following: One (\$100.00) Smith-Premier typewriter for \$65.00, a reduction of \$35.00 in the price having been made on account of taking old typewriter in exchange; one table for type-writer, \$5.00; two addi-

tional book shelves (Wernicke system) for library, \$6.00; one compartment case for archives of Society.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Acting Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hatcher called the attention of the Board to the fact that there is no City Directory in the office of the National Society, while the same is very much needed.

Mrs. Griscom asked permission to present \$5.00 for the purchase of a Directory.

This gift was accepted with a vote of thanks.

Upon recommendation of the Purchasing Committee that library steps be purchased for the use of the office, Mrs. Alden moved that this recommendation of the Acting Chairman of the Purchasing Committee be granted. Motion carried.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee stated that there had been no meeting of that committee since the last meeting of the Board and there was no report to present at this time.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.—*To the National Board of Management:* The Committee on By-Laws has the honor to report that the Chapter By-Laws examined are all in accordance with the National Constitution, with the exception of one, which states that the delegate to the Continental Congress shall be elected "at the annual meeting, on the first Tuesday in February." This is a violation of Section 5, Article X of the National By-Laws, which required the election of delegates on or before the 1st day of February.

Very respectfully,
(Signed)

KATHARINE L. ALDEN,
Chairman,

MARY DESHA.

Mrs. Alden suggested that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be appointed Chairman of the Committee of By-Laws, as these matters come more directly under her jurisdiction and the work will be thus facilitated.

The Chair: "Will the Board take any action on this suggestion of Mrs. Alden?"

Miss Daggett moved: "That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be assisted as far as possible by the committee in the correction of Chapter By-Laws."

Mrs. Alden stated that the committee already assist the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization as far as lies in their power; but when it is found that there are inconsistencies in the Chapter By-Laws some correspondence is involved, which might be more properly attended to by Mrs. Howard.

The Chair: "A motion is before the house? What will you do with it?"

The motion of Miss Daggett was then voted on and carried.

Mrs. Sternberg moved that the report of the Committee on By-Laws be accepted. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Credential Committee was held October 14th, at the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms. All members were present with the exception of Mrs. Stakely.

The credential blank and circular which was used last year was corrected to meet the present needs, and as instructed by the National Board of Management, the Chairman of the Credential Committee placed the printing of the credential blanks and circulars in the hands of the Chairman of the Printing Committee.

All the credential blanks, credential circulars and Treasurer's blanks have been sent, with the exception of a few, to the unorganized Chapters, which will be posted to-day.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Chairman,

M. L. STERNBERG,
KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN,
ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
JULIA TEN EYCK MCBLAIR.

Report accepted.

Miss Daggett asked for instructions in regard to the resignations which at the October meeting of the Board, it was decided should be held over until the State Regents be requested to communicate with the members resigning, desiring to know in which way the Board desires these resigning members to be approached, whether through the Chapter Regent or the individual member.

The Chair: "It was thought best for the State Regent to be communicated with in order to avoid any possible ill feeling or friction that might arise in the Chapter; that the State Regents being persons of judgment and discretion, would know the best means of approaching these members."

Miss Daggett stated that she had announced at a recent meeting that all resignations should be reported to the State Regent before they are reported to the National Board; but realized the necessity of receiving well defined instructions from the Board before proceeding in this delicate matter.

The Chair said: "The action of the Board was in line with this suggestion of the State Regent of Massachusetts, viz: that the resignations be first submitted to the State Regents. The State Regents were given the privilege of ascertaining the cause of these resignations. We consider it here at headquarters a delicate thing to accept resignations without knowing something definite about them."

Miss Daggett: "I thought if the members were required to send in their resignation to the State Regents before presenting them to the National Board, they might possibly consider the matter a little longer and it would have a good effect. I should find it exceedingly

difficult to investigate the 200 resignations that have been made in Massachusetts. There are very nearly 200, and not knowing the causes why these members resigned would make it impossible to adjust the matter satisfactorily.

The Chair: "I do not think these 200 resignations should be investigated by the present State Regent of Massachusetts; it is only expected that she will look after those in the future."

The Treasurer General asked permission to bring to the Board some matters requiring attention in her department.

The Chair: "We would like to hear any suggestions, first, from the State Regents in regard to what they consider the best measures to adopt in regard to these resignations. Action was taken by the National Board on this subject, but if any other action would be preferable, it can be taken. We feel that we must consult the State Regents."

Mrs. Thornton, State Regent of Rhode Island, said that in response to letters she had written to investigate the causes of resignation in her State, the reasons assigned in several instances had been purely personal ones.

The Treasurer General stated that it would be necessary to have more blanks for the Chapter Treasurers' reports, and asked permission to make some changes in the printing of these blanks, in order to simplify the work and avoid a needless correspondence in the answering of questions, the blanks to contain all necessary information. A request was made for another closet for the files of the Treasurer General, which had overrun the present space. Also, a requisition for a typewriter. Mrs. Darwin stated, in this connection, that she had been empowered to rent a typewriter for the work of the card catalogue, which required a smaller type, in order to make the work neat and uniform. It was very important for the work in the Treasurer General's department that a typewriter be permanently there, and that the same could also be used by the other officers, the Treasurer General to have priority in the use of it.

It was moved and carried that the blanks requested by the Treasurer General be ordered; that a closet be purchased for the files of the Treasurer General and that a typewriter be rented for one month for the use of that department.

REPORT OF THE FILING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President:* A meeting of the Filing Committee was held Thursday, October 19th, at 11 a. m. It was moved and carried that the larger boxes for filing, as submitted by Nichols & Company, of Washington, be ordered for the use of the National Society. As many of such boxes as the appropriation of \$25.00 would supply.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Chairman.
SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

Miss Daggett moved: "That the report of the Filing Committee be accepted, and that the appropriation be made as necessary to facilitate this work." Motion carried.

Mrs. Howard inquired how the application papers of re-instated members should be marked in the records of the National Society; those papers being marked "resigned" after the member withdraws from the Society.

The Chair: "Ladies, this matter is before you; what action will you take upon it?"

After some discussion of the subject, Mrs. Thornton moved: "That the word 're-instated' be written after the word 'resigned' on the application papers of members being re-instated to membership in the National Society." Motion carried.

The State Regent of Massachusetts asked if it is in order for the Board to accept her resignation, now in the hands of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The Chair: "The Chair thinks that this resignation should be withdrawn in consideration of the refusal of Massachusetts to accept the resignation of their State Regent."

The Chair: "The Board would be very unwilling to take action on this resignation for several reasons and especially would it seem discourteous to do so in face of the fact of the refusal from Massachusetts. I hope, therefore, that the State Regent of Massachusetts will kindly withdraw her resignation."

Mrs. Howard stated that the Board had no authority to act in this matter.

Miss Daggett: "I certainly do not wish to be ungracious or ungrateful for the kindnesses which I have received in Massachusetts. But I have felt that I have not time to give to the many requirements of the office in fidelity to my ideas of what a State Regent should be."

The Chair: "It does not seem strange for many reasons, personally and otherwise, that the Chapters in Massachusetts wish to retain their State Regent, and it would certainly seem as if her resignation should be withdrawn from the hands of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, for aside from what the Board may feel, we are quite sure that Massachusetts would feel that we are treating her with discourtesy in acting upon a resignation which she has refused to accept."

Mrs. Howard stated that the Board had no authority to act in the matter, the constitution requiring that the Chapter Regents elect their State Regents.

Miss Daggett said: "Madam Chairman, I suppose, then, under the circumstances there is but one thing to be done. I therefore request my resignation to be withdrawn." (Received with acclamation.)

Mrs. Griscom was requested to take the Chair.

Miss Forsyth read from the constitution the rules bearing upon the election of State Regents.

A letter was read from Mrs. Lydia B. Newcomb, presenting a singing book designed for the use of patriotic societies.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Board endorse "Ye Women's Singing Book" as a valuable compilation of patriotic music. Motion carried.

At 6 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Thursday, November 2, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m., by the Recording Secretary General, who stated that in the absence of the President General, nominations for a presiding officer were in order.

Upon motion, Miss Forsyth was elected to the Chair.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Chair requested the members present to unite in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

Referring to the singing book which had been presented to the Board, Mrs. Henry moved: "That the Librarian General thank the Registrar of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter for the Book of Songs sent to the National Society." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Walworth, accompanying a portrait of her daughter, Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, to be presented to the National Society.

The Chair stated that she was present at the unveiling ceremonies of the monument of Miss Walworth. Continuing, Miss Forsyth said: "It was one of the most, if not the most, impressive gatherings I have ever attended. These ceremonies occurred on the very day on which a year before Miss Walworth had died, and it was particularly a military funeral; it was attended with all the military honors that would have been paid to Miss Walworth had she been a member of the army. A volley was fired over the grave and the whole event was so significant that I felt that I could not let this meeting pass without speaking of it to the Board. They will be deeply interested in a fuller account, which they will read in the Magazine."

The Chair said: "That Mrs. Rathbone would be unable to attend the afternoon session of the Board, at which time it had been proposed that she should talk about her work in Cuba and lay certain matters in this connection before the Board, and desired to know if it would be preferable to listen to Mrs. Rathbone's account at this session or wait until Friday morning.

Mrs. Alden moved that Mrs. Rathbone be requested to address the Board at this session in regard to her work in Cuba. Motion carried.

At 11.10 a. m. Miss McBlair moved that the Board go into a Committee of the Whole during the discussion of the subject of Mrs. Rathbone's work in Cuba." Motion carried.

At 12.15 o'clock the Committee of the Whole arose and reported progress through its Chairman, Mrs. Sternberg.

The Chair announced that the regular session of the Board would be resumed.

Miss Daggett said: "Madam Chairman, I would like to present to the Board a gift from Massachusetts. It is a book compiled by one of our most faithful ex-officers and is entitled 'The Honor Roll of Massachusetts Patriots.' Bound as it is in the colors of our Society, it embodies, in every way, our love and devotion. Therefore, I feel that outside of the gift, it has great significance, and I take much pleasure in presenting it to you."

The Chair: "The Chairman of this meeting feels deeply honored in being the one to represent on this occasion our beloved President General, into whose hands this was no doubt to have been given for the Society. We accept it with great gratification and earnestly hope for the presence from time to time of our representative from Massachusetts, feeling that this gift draws us more closely to our sister State and to the Daughters who represent it."

On motion, a rising vote of thanks was tendered the State Regent of Massachusetts.

The Librarian General expressed, personally, her appreciation of this valuable accession, which, she stated, would be given due acknowledgment.

It was announced that the order for the day on Friday would be the further consideration of the work proposed by Mrs. Rathbone in Cuba.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization asked permission to offer a supplementary report, adding the name of Mrs. Mattie L. Griswold, who had been appointed through the State Regent as Chapter Regent at Big Rapids, Michigan.

Upon motion, this appointment was accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Sternberg was requested to take the Chair.

Mr. Bushnell, Auditor of the accounts of the Treasurer General, appeared before the Board and made a verbal report.

The Chair inquired what action the Board desired to take of this report.

Miss McBlair moved: "That the Board accept the informal report and the suggestions of the Auditor, and receive his written report at the next regular meeting of the Board." Motion carried.

The Registrar General presented additional names for membership. Upon motion, these were accepted, and the Recording Secretary General stated that in accordance with the instructions of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the ballot had been cast for the applicants, whose names had been presented by the Registrar General, and they were declared legally elected members of the National Society.

Miss Forsyth resumed the Chair.

Miss Hetzel moved that resolutions of condolence be sent Mrs. Colton on the death of her daughter, Mrs. Thornton. Motion carried.

The question was raised as to the committee to be appointed for the issuing of resolutions of condolence, a request to this effect having been made by the Recording Secretary General at the last meeting of the Board, and no committee having been appointed since.

The Chair said: "If the Committee on Condolence was a standing committee there is no need for the appointment of a new committee; if it was not a standing committee, it is not the province of the Chair to appoint this committee, in the absence of the President General."

Mrs. Henry moved that the sending out of resolutions of condolence and sympathy passed by the Board be placed in the hands of the committee heretofore acting. Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel presented to the Board a copy of a miniature of Mary Washington, which was photographed from a painting sent the Registrar General by the State Regent of Louisiana.

Mrs. Henry moved that a vote of thanks be offered to Mrs. Story, State Regent of Louisiana, for allowing the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to photograph her miniature of Mary Washington and also to Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Hetzel for a photograph from the miniature. Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher presented, on the part of Mrs. Draper, the picture of Miss Painter, an immune nurse, who, when arriving at her post in Cuba, discovered that no one was willing to cook for the sick; gave up her place as nurse; took up the duties of a cook and for six weeks prepared food for one hundred sick soldiers; also the picture of the Chapter Regent of Brazil, Indiana, under whose auspices this nurse went out.

Mrs. Sternberg moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Draper for these pictures.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Miss Huey, Regent of the Independence Hall Chapter, of Philadelphia, and received instructions for replying to the same.

The Treasurer General stated that she had requested the Auditor to examine her books every month, instead of once every three months, as heretofore.

The Treasurer General read a letter relative to the nine new members received in Monmouth, Illinois. Action on this was deferred until to-morrow.

At 3 o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Friday, November 3, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.30 a. m., by the Recording Secretary General.

Upon motion of Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Sternberg was elected to take the Chair.

After the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

Mrs. Lockwood appeared before the Board to make some explanations in regard to the publication of the Magazine.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board, the Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for these new applicants.

Miss Hetzel moved that an expression of sympathy be sent Mrs. Jewett on the death of her son. Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher said: "It is my sad duty to report the death on August 11, 1899, of Mrs. Mary Squier Winter, a much-beloved charter member of the General de Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana."

This announcement was received with regret.

The Recording Secretary General read the report on the part of Dr. McGee, Chairman of the Committee on Nurses' Certificates, that the certificates for the "Sisters" were all engrossed and the others were nearly completed. As soon as received from the engrosser they will be promptly mailed.

Mrs. Seymour stated that as Historian General she desired to pay a special tribute to the Maryland Daughters in bringing forward to the notice of the Daughters through the country the historic event of the burning of the brig "Peggy Stewart," with its cargo of tea on board in the harbor of Annapolis. This was commemorated in a reception given by the Baltimore Chapter on the 19th of October, it being the 125th anniversary of this event. I have written an account of this reception, as Historian of the National Society, and would like to be authorized to publish the same."

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Seymour be requested to have this article published in the next number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Treasurer General bringing to the Board the matter of the status of the nine new members of the Monmouth Chapter, Miss Hetzel moved: "That the ladies of Monmouth, Illinois, who ask to know their status, be informed that they are recognized as members at large, with the privilege of joining any Chapter they may desire." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint the committees for the Continental Congress at her own convenience." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the State Regent of New York, enclosing from a Chapter Regent of New York some suggestions to be submitted to the Program Committee for the next Continental Congress.

Action on this subject was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

The Chair stated that the Board had hoped to hear something further from Mrs. Rathbone in regard to her proposed work in Cuba, but that Mrs. Rathbone could not be present at this session of the Board, but the matter would be discussed at this time.

Miss Forsyth presented the following:

WHEREAS, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, pledged its services to the Government of the United States at the beginning of the Spanish-American War;

And whereas, There is still pressing and imperative need for such services, especially in behalf of the orphans and destitute of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines;

And whereas, Our Society is represented in Cuba by Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, Vice-President General; in Porto Rico by Mrs. John R. Garrison, an organizer and charter member of this National Society; and in the Philippines by Mrs. Crosby Miller, ex-officer of the Army and Navy Chapter; therefore, be it .

Resolved, That National officers, State Regents and Chapters be requested to arouse interest and secure coöperation in their respective communities for Daughters of the American Revolution relief work in the aforesaid islands." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden moved that the Chair appoint a committee for this work.

The Chair appointed as this committee: Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Alden and Mrs. Hatcher. This committee was instructed to write an article for the Magazine.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions in adjustment of the dues of a Chapter in Framingham, Massachusetts, stating the circumstances in the case.

Mrs. Alden moved: "In view of the fact that the Chapter at Framingham, Massachusetts, was admitted to membership at an earlier date in October, 1896, than was expected by the Chapter, the Treasurer General is empowered to grant the request of the Chapter for a remission of the dues for 1897." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter, inviting the Board to attend the unveiling ceremonies of the monument erected to the memory of Miss Reubena Walworth, at Saratoga, explaining that the letter was not received until after the last meeting of the Board and that this was the first occasion for presenting it.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That a letter be sent Miss Montgomery, thanking the committee for their courteous invitation to attend the unveiling ceremonies of the monument to the memory of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, expressing regret that it did not reach the Board in time for earlier action." Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. C. C. Foster, ex-State Regent of Indiana, who has recently sustained a bereavement in the death of her mother." Motion carried.

A letter was read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs.

Talcott, State Regent of Illinois, expressing regret at being unable to attend the November meeting of the Board.

At 2.40 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Wednesday in December.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

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AMERICAN
MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

PATRIOTIC

Christmas, 1899



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



PUBLISHED BY

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON (902 F Street)

HARRISBURG

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

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The American Monthly Magazine.

Terms of Subscription: One Year, \$1.00; Single Copies, 10 cents.

Miss Lillian Lockwood, Business Manager, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Talcott, State Regent of Illinois, expressing regret at being unable to attend the November meeting of the Board.

At 2.40 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Wednesday in December.

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

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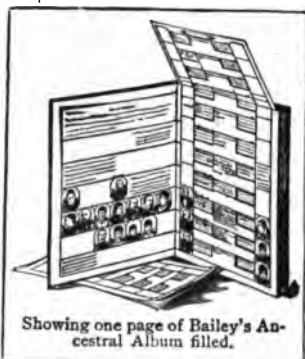
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THE PERIOD SENTIMENT

By Arnold Mulder

A SCINTILLATING book that for America what Esme Wingfield Stratford's exciting "Those Earnest Victorians" does for England, has just made its appearance. It is called "The Sentimental Years" and the author E. Douglas Branch, who has three earlier books to his credit—"The Cowboy and His Interpreters," "The Hunting of the Buffalo," and "Westward: The Romance of the American Frontier."

In "Those Earnest Victorians," which appeared four or five years ago, Wingfield-Stratford set out to treat with mild satire the beliefs and sentimentalities of his countrymen in the first generation of the reign of good Queen Victoria. E. Douglas Branch apparently, although he does not mention the Wingfield-Stratford volume, saw a chance to perform the same service for Americans of about the same time.

He isolates, somewhat arbitrarily it seems to me, the period in the American scene from 1836 to 1860 and places it under the period when, in England, Victorianism was getting into its stride; in America it was the period of growing national pride, of highly sentimental fiction and poetry, of temperance agitation, of the Henry Ward Beecher brand of oratory, of fantastic religious cults. Branch's portrayal of the period is brilliant and highly entertaining.

He holds many features of the period up for gentle satire. First comes the habit of the day of mixing religion with business. The employer of that day assumed the right to regulate his employee's religious life; many of them saw to it that their apprentices went to church twice each Sunday, and some even insisted that they go to midweek prayer meeting. And many of those same employers were at the same time stealing the country blind or getting rich out of anti-social activities such as, for instance, the manufacture of patent nostrums. They saw nothing incongruous in all this.

Then there was the horny-handed son of toil. Branch digs deep down into the newspaper files and pamphlets of the period for the purpose of showing what a vast amount of almost maudlin sentimentality was spilled about him. And in literature people doted on such sugary confections as "Reveries of a Bachelor," of which millions were sold, or on such books as "The Wide, Wide World," the heroine of which "burst into tears, silent and unobtrusive, at a numerical average of every other page through the two vol-



